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THE TIMES

Europa talks to the mayor of New York

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of Iran ignored the holy war today and military Government control to his riot-

He chose General za Azhari, aged 61, forces chief of staff. mixed Cabinet of id civilians. radio and television to the nation, his till conciliatory. He military Government only until the restorum, when a civilian t would return to r elections. The exhe past, such as tororruption, would not d, he promised.

Incidents of vionued today but, deeat by the military that it would now kill, sources said the main kept to the air.

seven journalists, ine editor, were arres-

Savak secret police their fate was uncerıalists had struggled produce newspapers surrrounded the pubses this morning and copies except that of l-official *Rastakhiz*, rgan of the only legal arty in the country. main evening newsere also prevented ring and the situation ted to continue tomor-

Azhari has already r from the increasverless civil adminisf Mr Jaafar Sharifho resigned last night. us strike in the oilfields and yesterespread arson attacks sealed his fate after weeks in office.

broadcast the Shah legal actions such as and corruption are the past and we shall em at every cost."

he had tried hard to coalition government did not work". This to efforts last week to e the opposition National Front to head a new government, which were rejected yesterday by Dr Karim *Sanjabi*, the Front's leader.

Thus, the Shah said, he had no option but to install a military Government, although he laid heavy emphasis on the temporary nature of the new regime.

"The killings and chaos in many parts of the country reached a stage where the country's very independence was in danger. Sunday's deplorable events when the capital was set on fire, caused the resignations of the Government", he declared.

The Shah promised that, providing law and order was reestablished, Iranians would have a government based on the constitution—the sole demand of the more moderate opposition. AMES 3

Renewed violence: In some areas of Tehran fresh violence erupted and bursts of sporadic rifle and machine-gun fire were heard.

Rioters smashed windows of the Kuwait Airways office and several more big fires were reported in different parts of the capital. More bank branches were sacked and set on fire.

The disturbances, by angry crowds protesting against the Shah's decision to call in the military, appeared to be on a smaller scale than yesterday's.

Protesters with pain guns sprayed "Death to the Shah" and other slogans condemning the monarchy on buildings and windows. Nearly all shops were closed and shuttered and many people, especially the tens of thousands of foreign residents, stayed indoors. Bus motorists queued at filling stations for petrol.

In a long broadcast tonight, *General Azhari called on the ayatollahs*—Muslim religious leaders—to cooperate with him to restore order and security and combat corruption.

"It is with the assistance of the ayatollahs, all religious persons and the Iranian people that I will be able to accomplish my mission.

"We are in office temporarily. Once order is restored, we will hand over power to a truly national government which will organize entirely free elections and which will grant all liberties," he promised.

He accused "elements in the pay of foreign powers" of having perverted legitimate strikes and acceptable demands. But he added: "Any person, any association acting within the framework of the constitution will be respected and his (or its) views listened to.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: Dr Karim, Sanjabi, the secretary of the Iranian *National Front who is living in* France, declared in a statement issued in Paris today: "So long as the present illegal Government remains in place, the popular movement will continue the struggle. The dictatorial and illegal regime of the Shah was today more isolated than ever, in the face of the whole militant, united and unanimous nation.

"The use by the military of force and their control of the organs of repression in the course of the past 25 years are among the essential causes of the explosion which we are witnessing in Iran today."

The statement goes on: "The crisis of Iranian society demands above all a political solution, which must satisfy the demands of the high religious authorities and respect for the independence of Iran."

Tonight, the Ayatollah Khomeini, the opposition Muslim religious leader, again insisted on the abdication of the Shah. At a press conference in his residence near Versailles, he said: "Only the departure of the Shah and the cleansing of the regime can provide a way out of the present situation. As soon as the Shah goes, we want an Islamic republic to be set up on the basis of a popular vote.

British concern, page 8
Business News, pages 17 and 19



The Ayatollah Khomeini, in black turban, leading prayers yesterday near his suburban Paris villa.

Panic buying of bread as strike begins

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The bakery workers' strike began at 6 am in England and Wales today to accusations by the employers of irresponsible and anti-social behaviour. Panic buying was reported in all areas.

The 18-member national executive of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union was unanimous in its decision. Mr Samuel Maddox, the union's general secretary, predicted a long battle. Flour suppliers will be picketed in an attempt to cut off supplies to private bakeries unaffected by the stoppage.

More than two-thirds of bread is produced by Rank-Hovis-McDougall and Allied Bakeries. Spillers-French wound up in April after losing £8m in five years, some of its bakeries being hived off to the remaining "big two" and the rest closing or going to small private bakeries.

The Bakers' Federation, whose members produce seven-tenths of Britain's bread, said a prolonged strike would inflict heavy damage on an industry that has had more than its share of trouble.

It had done everything possible to avoid a strike and the public hardship that it would cause. Its first offer of a 5 per cent increase on basic rates plus 6 per cent for productivity was "substantial in present circumstances".

RHM and Allied Bakeries say they have been making "modest profits" since April after a five-year cycle of losses. The employers say that the union's claim would push the "big two" back into deficit.

The claim is for a £10 weekly increase on basic rates and consolidation of a remaining £3.85 supplement so that it would count in calculating overtime and bonus payments. The employers say that would give average increases of 26 per cent.

The union argues that productivity and profitability have improved since the collapse of the baking interests of Spillers and Hawleys. The employers' offer, according to the federation, would give £7.37 a week to the average bakery operative working a 48-hour week on alternating day/night shift, including Sundays. That would take his earnings from £70.85 to £78.22.

The employers have threatened to withdraw cooperation over the collection of union dues

Bank to try out evening opening

Midland Bank is to start evening opening at 20 branches in the new year on an experimental basis. They will be open from 5 pm to 7 pm on Fridays or local shopping evenings for six months.

If successful it will be extended to another 400 to 500 branches. Midland is also discussing with staff the possibility of Saturday opening for limited business at area offices in Newcastle, Wearside and Southampton.

Prison officers pin ending of action to inclusion of back pay issue in jail inquiry

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Action by prison officers in support of a claim for back payment for meal breaks during overtime could be ended if they get a written assurance that the issue will be included in the independent inquiry ordered by Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, into the prison system.

The national executive of the Prison Officers' Association and senior officials from the prison department are meeting today to discuss terms of reference for the inquiry. The officers say they can recommend branches to end the action if the assurance is given.

A Telex message from the prison department or telegram from the association's national executive after acceptance of the point will suffice.

The officers yesterday welcomed a move by Mr D. Trevelyan, director general of the prison service, as a peace formula. Governors had passed to them on Sunday a message from him about meal break payments, known as continuous duty credit.

The message said: "There is no doubt at all that the inquiry will cover continuous duty credit for the future. If branches are asking, will it cover back duty, it is up to the branches to put that question to the national executive committee [of the association] before Tuesday, when the NEC *and [prison] headquarters meet* to discuss the matter."

As a pressure group, the officers agreed that action on behalf of those wanting settlement of back payment had to be taken by the national executive. They were worried that, as their action was classed as unofficial, their case would not be considered by the inquiry.

After drawing up their request in writing for the inquiry to consider all continuous duty credits, the officers gave it to Mr David Evans, assistant general secretary of the association.

Mr Alan Taylor, of Wandsworth, said later that he had earlier been assured by Mr Kenneth Daniel, the general secretary, that there would be no difficulty in putting forward the issue at today's meeting.

Ban on visits: At Wandsworth Prison, London, yesterday workshops were closed and no contract work was accepted from other prisons and social services establishments (the Press Association reports).

Visits by the police, probations officers and social workers were banned but friends and relatives were allowed in.

At Dartmoor no workshops or evening classes were held for the 500 inmates, but visits *and recreation were not* affected.

Hugh Noyes writes from Westminster: Mr Rees, gave a warning in the Commons yesterday that if prison officers broke the law or the disciplinary code during their protest over pay and conditions, action would be taken against them.

Opening a debate on home affairs and law and order on the fourth day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, he said that 27 of 113 prison service establishments were taking industrial action.

Those figures did not include Parkhurst prison, on the Isle of Wight, where the staff had been taking industrial action for some time in support of a claim for special allowances.

Mr Rees told the House that 14 of the affected establishments were in the South-East, seven in the South-West, five in the Midlands and one in the North.

At one London establishment prisoners were not being accepted from magistrates' courts.

Ulster remand law, page 2

Birmingham strike cripples BL car-making

By Clifford Webb

Production of all Austin-Morris cars will stop by tonight, with 12,000 workers laid off because of a strike by employees at the main transmissions plant of BL (British Leyland).

Thousands more will be laid off within a few days. The men are striking against the company's 5 per cent pay offer.

This setback comes at a crucial stage in BL's fight for survival. In making its offer to the unions last week the company said: "A major strike now would cause a permanent loss of market share, particularly in mid-range cars. The company has no hope of withstanding such a strike."

It said BL could lose 50,000 car sales permanently, and that in turn would lead to a further 7,000 to 10,000 jobs being lost. The management is already pressing for 7,000 voluntary redundancies before the end of the year.

The 5 per cent offer is linked to a deal that is believed to raise the total offer to 16 per

A strike by 3,500 workers at the key transmissions plant at Drews Lane, Birmingham, is particularly galling for the management and unions alike. They have avoided a confrontation at their two biggest car assembly plants, Longbridge and Cowley, only to see a strike at a much *smaller factory having an* equally disastrous effect.

Only last week a mass meeting of Longbridge workers rejected a strike call and decided to give the company a further month to produce a satisfactory offer.

The Drews Lane men are receiving little sympathy from other BL workers because Mr Arthur Harper, their leader, has disclosed that the real issue is not the 5 per cent offer but a plan to introduce company-wide wage bargaining this month.

The change was accepted by a ballot of the whole BL Cars workforce last year, but Drews Lane, traditionally one of the most militant plants in the group, is determined to stop its implementation.

Ford gap widens, page 2

Mr Davies resigns his seat after operation

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr John Davies, aged 62, *opposition spokesman for* Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who is recovering from a serious brain operation, resigned his seat in the House of Commons yesterday.

The news that he had applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, received in the afternoon, brought expressions of regret from MPs of all parties.

Mr Davies is the latest victim of the pressures of parliamentary and political life. He had to face interruptions and jeers when he replied to the debate on Rhodesian sanctions at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton on October 11.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, said: "*When he is fully restored to* health, I hope that we will be able to profit from his continuing advice."

Because of the prospect that Mr Davies would need a long period of convalescence, Mrs Thatcher announced two weeks ago that Mr Francis Pym, MP for Cambridgeshire and opposition spokesman on devolution *and House of Commons affairs*, would take over as spokesman on foreign affairs temporarily. He will be the Opposition's principal frontbench speaker on Rhodesia and the sanctions order in the Commons this week.

Now that Mrs Thatcher has to choose a permanent replacement, there probably will be a minor re-shuffle of the Shadow Cabinet in a week or two. She may decide to leave Mr Pym in charge of foreign affairs, promoting others to take over responsibility for devolution and the referendum campaigns, and House of Comons affairs. Mr Pym is certainly one of the party's best spokesmen on the front bench.

Mr Davies came into the Commons from the business world as MP for Knutsford in the general election of 1970.

October, 1974: Mr J. Davies (C), 21,636; Mr B. Lomax (L), 11,210; Mr D. Swain (Lab, 9,565. C majority, 10,426.

School meals to cost 5p more from next autumn

By Our Education Correspondent

The price of a school meal is to go up by 5p to 30p from next September. Mrs Shirley *Williams, Secretary of State for* Education and Science, announced in the Commons yesterday. It will be the first increase in two years.

She said that even after the increase, the subsidy from public funds would still cover nearly half the cost of the meal service. Children from poor families would continue to be entitled to free meals.

The average economic cost of producing a school meal is about 47p, compared with the present price of 25p. Government predictions in the public expenditure White Paper published last January implied a reduction in the level of subsidy to no more than about a quarter of the economic cost by 1980.

School meals will cost an estimated £343m in public funds in the current financial year.

ıl seeks curb union power

curbs in the industrial power of trades lominated the first day of the Con- n of British Industry's national confer- Brighton. *Delegates* voted unanimously se the Government's proposals for irectors; endorsed the principle of an l code of conduct promoting voluntary parricipation, and called for cuts in ax Pages 4, 17

tion rate being held

le price figures continue to point to *staying in single figures well into next* t thereare clear signs that raw material re likely to rise sharply in the months he effect of the recovery of the dollar h up the price of sterling, and there is for an increase in the oil price Page 17

officer 'was silent'

severe beatingsand questioning, Captain Nairac, who was kidnapped while on ver duty in Armagh, Northern Ireland, r, told his captors nothing, the prosecui at Belfast City Commission, where five ome charged with murder, are before urt. It was stated that Captain Nairac once but was recaptured Page 3

dale teachers lose

former teachers at the William Tyndale north London, lost unfair dismissal and were criticized by Mr Justice Brown for their attitude at the Employ- Appeal Tribunal. "They have little, if spect for a judicial process when in their eeks to perpetrate a rank injustice. How- our deliberations are not the slightest ected by a display of bad manners Law Report, page 6

Dr Kreisky decides to stay at helm

Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, defeated in a nuclear energy referendum, has decided to remain at the helm of the country's Socialist Government. He offered to bear the consequences of the referendum result but did not offer his resignation, as threatened before the vote, to the party leadership

Call for funfair checks

Police and safety officers investigating the roundabout crash at the funfair at Cosham, Hampshire, on Sunday night, in which a girl aged 18 was killed and 13 people were injured, found that two steel pins had sheered off. Two MPs called for urgent safety checks on funfair roundabouts Page 5

Crown Prince as monk

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, postponed scheduled discussions with the Thai Government to attend at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok, the ordination of Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn as a *Buddhist monk. This gesture of the Chinese* veteran communist was greatly appreciated by the deeply religious Thais Page 8

England start badly

England's cricketers made one of their worst starts to a tour of Australia when they were beaten by 32 runs by a young, inexperienced South Australian side. England were bowled out for 196 in their second innings after having been set 229 to win Page 11

Pub violence: Landlords have launched a campaign for legislation that would empower courts to ban people convicted of public house violence 4

Torremolinos: High prices are said to be driving Britons away from Spanish holiday resorts 7

Caribbean: Islanders hope that independence will give six new nations access to additional sources of aid 9

'Mail' pays 'impressive' damages to Lord Ryder

Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings, former chairman of the National Enterprise Board, yesterday accepted an "impressive" sum of damages in settlement of his libel action over *Daily Mail* reports which alleged British Leyland had paid bribes to enhance sales.

The reports, published in May, 1977, incorporated a letter alleged to have been written by Lord Ryder, but which turned out to be a forgery.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for Lord Ryder, who was not in court, told Mr Justice O'Connor in an agreed statement that an additional editorial in the *Daily Mail* was "one of the most savage criticisms of a man in public life to have been published in a British newspaper".

The amount of the damages was not disclosed but counsel said it was an "impressive figure", including general and aggravated damages, costs and other expenses.

Mr Alexander said that "out of this damages sum Lord Ryder will establish immediately a charitable trust to support causes close to the hearts of his wife and himself".

Lord Ryder sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David English, editor of the *Daily Mail*. They apologized to him and assured him that it was never their intention to harm him personally.

Solicitors for Lord Ryder refused to comment on whether the sum was about £100,000. Conjecture by lawyers at the High Court was that the figure may have been higher.

Usually the phrase used in libel settlements, when the sum is seldom that disclosed, is a "suitable sum" of damages, or "fitting" damages. When the sum is larger, the term used is "substantial" damages.

The award of "impressive damages" included "aggravated damages", a sum awarded in exceptionally severe cases

The fact that a charitable trust is being set up indicates *the sum is large because pay*ments are normally made only from interest.

One of the largest libel awards made by a jury recently was £34,000 for Mr Aristotle (Telly) Savalas, the actor, in August, 1976. That, too, was against Associated Newspapers over a *Daily Mail* report.

Law report, page 6

Defence chief's visit

Seoul, Nov 6.—Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, arrived in Seoul today for the inauguration of the new integrated South Korea-United States Combined Forces Command being set up as part of President Carter's troops withdrawal plan.

Typhoon toll rising

Manila, Nov 6.—The recent Typhoon Rita left at least 314 people dead in the Philippines and the death toll is still rising, according to military authorities.

New York has three papers again

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 6

For the first time in nearly three months, New Yorkers once again had three newspapers from which to choose today.

In keeping with its traditional image, the staid *New York Times* announced the resumption of publication after an 88-day strike with a "To our readers" message discreetly tucked away at the bottom of the front page. It explained why today's and tomorrow's edition are being published in two sections rather than the usual four.

By contrast, the tabloid *Daily News* resumed publication with the boisterous front-page headline: "Hello there, remember us?"

Predictably, editions of both newspapers are much more bulky than is usual for a Monday morning. *The New York Times* is crammed with advertising and includes a seven-page section entitled: "88 days in review" and two pages of obituaries to recapitulate all the news it missed since the strike began on August 9.

On the front page there is an interview with President Carter by James Reston, the columnist. It was conducted nearly a month ago and much of it is outdated.

In a leading article, *The New York Times* says that its first feelings are relief and eagerness. . . . "Relief that the long, bitter, empty days are over and eagerness to reclaim our readers, to reassert pride of work and commitment to duty."

It adds: "We deeply regret our long absence. But we take heart from the terms under which we return. The outcome of the strike just ended . . . should over the years enhance the health of the *Times*, protect the livelihood of all its employees and so assure continued investment in our most important duty, the pursuit of excellence."

The settlement grants the *management the right to reduce* manning of the presses by attrition over the next six years.

Initially, all the city's three newspapers, including the *New York Post* were closed, but Mr *Rupert Murdoch, its proprietor*, resumed publication on October 5 after a closure of 57 days.

None of the managements is disclosing the extent of its losses, but it is estimated that *the newspapers have lost some* $150m (£75m) in revenue and the strikers some $60m in wages.

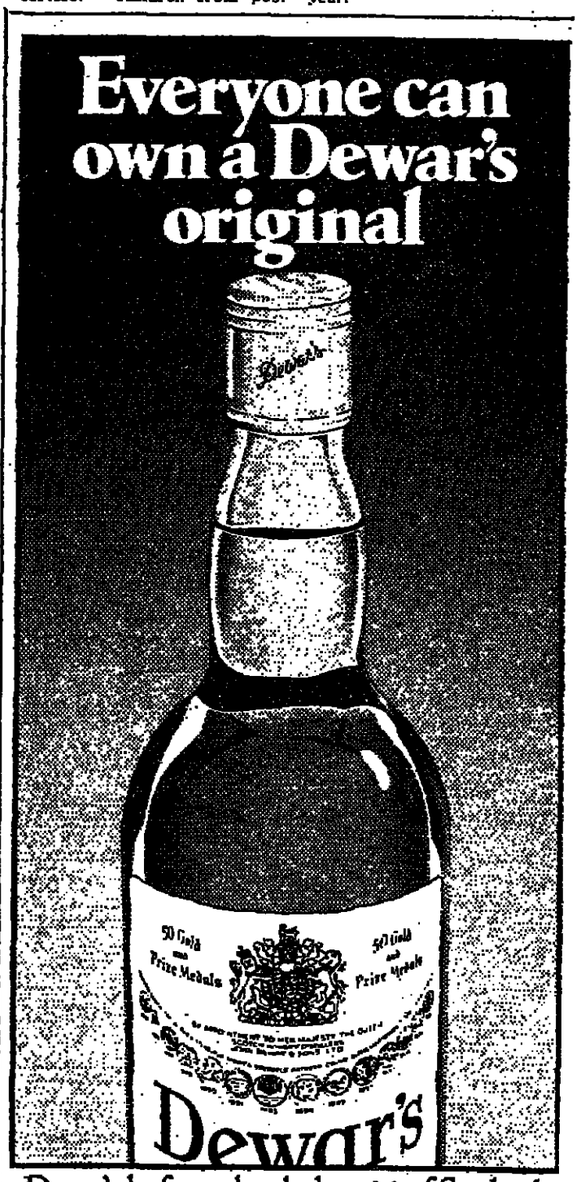
Businesses generally say they have not been adversely affected by the strike. Local radio and *television stations* have been thriving

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g articles: The Rhodesia ; Austria's nuclear idum
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s Douglas-Home finds that s still come before meat in w; Bernard Levin on Mrs i's forced sterilization pro- e; Demise of the village

Arts, page 10
Sheridan Morley talks to John Thaw about his stage and television career; Joan Bakewell on *The Birds Fall Down* (BBC 2); John Russell Taylor on exhibitions in Sheffield and London
Sport, pages 11, 12
Football: FA Cup first round draw; Rugby: Peter West on rough play and its consequences; Racing: Aga Khan to have horses trained again in Britain; Show jumping: strong foreign challenge *at Olympia*

Business News, pages 17-22
Stock markets: An attempted technical rally took the *FT* index up 3.0 to 475.4 but the tone at the close was poor. Gilt-edged were neglected
Financial Editor: The role of MLR; Lucas counting the strike costs; EEC harmonization; Softly, softly
Business features: Melvyn Westlake on the deadlock threatening the world trade talks in Geneva. Business Diary: The CBI and *electoral reform*

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HOME NEWS

Ulster orders remand law after court move to free suspects

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The Government last night introduced controversial emergency legislation to enable courts in Northern Ireland to remand prisoners in custody without requiring them to appear before magistrates.

It took action to counter the consequences of the work-to-rule by prison officers in the province who are demanding an increase in their danger allowance from £3 to £5 a day. The move is likely to cause protests in some legal circles in the province.

The legislation will last initially for three months and was made under the urgent procedure laid down in the Northern Ireland Act, 1974. It was introduced only a few hours after judges in the Belfast High Court ordered the immediate release of two men charged with terrorist offences who had been remanded in their absence last Friday.

They were being held in Crumlin Road jail and were among prisoners whom warders refused to escort to a magistrates' court.

In a bizarre ceremony last night the men were set free outside the jail and immediately rearrested.

Entitled the Remand (Temporary Provision) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1978, the new order makes it unnecessary for an accused prisoner to be brought before a magistrates' court in Northern Ireland at the end of any period of remand in custody.

Stormont Castle stated: "The order provides that a magistrates' court may if it thinks it desirable in the interests of justice order that an accused person be personally brought before the court at the end of any period of remand in custody."

About fifty other prisoners at the jail who had also been remanded in their absence as a result of the prison officers' protest action are expected to be recharged in Belfast courts today after spending the night in police custody.

The men in the High Court were Francis Mcguire, charged with conspiracy to murder, possession of firearms and membership of the IRA, and Ciaran Lennon, charged with possessing five rifles in suspicious circumstances.

Observers believe that the law was introduced to prevent chaos in the courts this morning. About a hundred remand cases were due to be heard and there were indications that the prison officers would again refuse to escort the men into court.

The Government has set up a temporary prisonin a former Army camp where remand prisoners not allowed back into the main jails are being guarded by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

At yesterday's 60-minute hearing the Northern Ireland Lord Chief Justice, Sir Robert Lowry, and two other judges, ruled that the men were being held illegally at Crumlin Road as they had not appeared in court last Friday.

No attempt had been made then to argue that they were absent by reason of illness or accident, the two justifications for remand in absentia laid down in the Migstrates' Court Act, Northern Ireland, 1964. Costs were granted against Mr William Kerr, the prison governor, although it was emphasized that he was blameless, and that he should not be expected to meet them.

Miss Eilish Macdermott, appearing for the men, said that the prison officers' work-to-rule did not fall under the definition of an accident that would permit a prisoner to be remanded in his absence. That submission was not tested, although lawyers believed that it would have been likely to provide the crux of legal actions over remands in absentia.

Mr Brian Hutton, QC, appearing for the Crown, conceded that the court had no alternative but to order the release of the men, for whom writs of *habaes corpus* had been sought. He made clear that the authorities would exercise their rights to rearrest the men immediately.

It is understood that under the new legislation, although prisoners will not have to appear in court to be remanded they can still be legally represented if they wish.

Only three charges left in Secrets Act trial

By Craig Seton

A further charge is to be dropped in the Official Secrets Act tiral at the Central Criminal Court. Of nine charges against wo journalists and a former soldier, only three remain.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones, told the jury yesterday that in due course he would direct them to return a verdict of not guilty on a charge against Crispin Aubrey alleging an act preparatory to the commissio nof an offence under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act.

Of the original nine charges, six have been disposed of since the trial started on October 3. Each defendant now faces one charge under section 2. John Berry, aged 34, formerly of the Intelligence Corps, is accused of communiating information; Duncan Campbell, aged 6, of receiving information; and Mr Aubrey of abetting Mr Campbell to commit an offence. They have pleaded not guilty.

The judge said yesterday that the acting preparatory charge and the abetting charge against Mr Aubrey were, in effect, alternatives and the latter was the more serious. It would confuse the jury, he said ,to leave them both on the indictment.

Mr Aubrey, aged 32, who is on the staff of the magazine *Time Out*, spent most of yesterday in the witness box explaining the circumstances before and dueing an interview he and Mr Campbell, a freelance writer at the time, had with Mr Berry in February last year which led to their arrest.

The Crown alleges that Mr Berry gave the two journalists information about British signals intelligence.

After explaoning that he ipicked up a statement made by Mr Berry to the defence committee for Mark Hosenball and Philip Agee, two American journalists who were being deported from Britain, he had asked Mr Campbell to go with him to an interview he arranged with the former soldier.

The statement mentioned signals intelligence, which he knew nothing about, and Government Communication Headquarters (GCHQ) about which *Time Out* had published an article called The Eavesdroppers, he said.

He understood Mr Berry wanted to say something about the eportations. He wanted Mr Campbell at the interview because, as one of the authors of The Eavesdroppers, he could help to establish the "credulity" of Mr Berry.

Mr Aubrey said that at the interview with Mr Berry Mr Campbell asked most of the questions. The interview did not greatly interest himm. A lot of the talk "was over my head". He agreed that at times he was bored.

Cross-examined by Mr John leonard, QC, for the Crown, Mr Aubrey enied that Mr Berry had offered information which might discredit GCHQ.

The trial continues today.

Plans to extend security of tenure to public sector outlined

New legislative code for tenants proposed

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Details of the Government's plans to extend security of tenure to public sector tenants are contained in a consultation paper published yesterday. It suggests the introduction of a new legislative code.

Under such a code the tenancy would not be ended until a possession order was issued by a county court. Notices to terminate would be limited to six months, and would lapse if proceedings were not started or if the court refused to grant possession.

Grounds for possession would fall broadly into two categories; "unsatisfactory conduct by the tenant" and "management".

The first would include breach of a tenancy agreement, damage to a building or furnishings, causing a nuisance to neighbours, and use of a home for illegal or immoral purposes. There would be no right to alternative accommodation in those cases.

The second category would cover overcrowding, inderoccupation, intended demolition or reconstruction, and property designed or adapted for specific needs when such needs no longer applied, for example when an elderly or disabled person died. Suitable alternative accommodation would have to be offered, and where a building was said to be underoccupied, the court would have discretion.

The provision of suitable alternative accommodation would not in itself constitute "ground for possession". Subject to legislative guidance it would be for the court to decide whether the accommodation offered was suitable.

Security of tenure would apply only to a tenant occupying the dwelling as his or her home. On a tenant's death the tenancy would be statutorily transferred to a surviving spouse or to any number of the family who had been living in it for at least six months.

For practical reasons there would need to be some exceptions to the law in the case of certain types of shared accommodation. The Government is seeking views on where the distinction might be drawn.

In general the security provisions would also apply to buildings belonging to housing associations and trusts, and to the Housing Corporation, but not to coownership and equity-sharing schemes. The succession arrangements would not apply to housing for special groups.

Further consultation papers on other aspects of the Government's plans are to be issued shortly.

Labour back state aid for elections

By George Clark

After the declaration by Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, that "the party has not got a brass farthing to fight the European parliamentary elections", its organization committee considered the question of state aid at its meeting at the Commons yesterday.

By eight votes to four the committee, under its new chairman, Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, decided to recommend that Labour's National Executive Committee ask the Government to introduce in the Commons a Bill to give state aid to political parties to fight elections.

The matter of financing European direct elections had been referred back from the NEC. But Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, used the opportunity to argue for state aid for all elections, and that was carried.

The organization committee also had to consider the plight of the Labour parties in Scotland and Wales over the presentation of the party view in the referendums on March 1

Funds are low in Scotland and Wales, and the committee yesterday decided to ask the Labour Party finance committee to provide from central funds £50,000 to the party in Scotland and £35,000 to the party in Wales for the referendum and the assembly elections.

Fund-raising could be complicated by the divisions in the party. Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for West Lothian, is leading the Labour Vote "No" Campaign, which will be organizing its own fund-raising activities. He has emphasized that the group will not be affiliating with other factions that are opposed to devolution but which are not linked with the Labour Party.

The organization committee also decided to try to settle the simmering dispute in the constituency of Stockport, South, after the selection as prospective Labour candidate of Mr Tom McNally, a personal adviser to the Prime Minister.

They decide to ask Mr Frank Allaun, MP, chairman of the party, Mr Heffer and Mr Reginald Underhill, the national agent, to meet all members of the general management committee of the constituency party to attempt a reconciliation between the majority and minority groups.

Man dies in court

Two policemen made a vain attempt to save the life of Mr John Fagan, aged 66, of Kenton, London, who collapsed in court at Addlestone, Surrey, yesterday, while being cross-examined about an alleged motoring offence.

Ford attendance pay still a hurdle

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The gulf between the public positions of management and unions in the Ford dispute widened appreciably yesterday as the strike by 57,000 manual workers entered its seventh week.

There was no sign last night of an early break in the deadlock after the union negotiators had indicated that they expected the company to come forward for new talks on the basis of the original claim.

The management made clear that it was standing by the basic elements of its plan for attendance payments, which played an important part in the decisive rejection at mass meetings of its offer, worth in total more than 16.5 per cent.

The union negotiators met yesterday to hear reports from all 23 plants of the mass meetings. Their chairman, Mr Ronald Todd, said afterwards: "The trade union side is available whenever the company is ready to resume negotiations on our claim".

Within a few hours the company's labour relations director, Mr Paul Roots, issued a statement that began by saying that since the beginning of last year there had been a total of 1,000 disputes in the company. The statement added:

If we are going to stay in business and profitability we have to tackle disruption caused by both disputes and absenteeism. The trade unions did not put forward any remotely practical proposals when they were invited to do so. We therefore put forward our attendance payments plan. The unions never debated it with us. They just would not discuss it. Had they done so we might have arrived at more acceptable rules covering lateness and absence without permission. We are still prepared to talk on these two points but we are not, as we have made clear to the trade unions, prepared to add money to the basic rates.

Mr Reginald Birch, secretary of the union side, retorted last night that it was clear as the situation hardened "and as Ford workers become angrier, that there is no basis for a settlement in the existing offer, and without an improvement in the basic rate".

While the unions have formally returned to the original claim for 25 per cent increases and other benefits which the company has flatly rejected, such as a shorter week and allowances for line workers, the main stumbling block remains the 5.1 per cent attendance allowance and what the unions describe as the "penalty clauses" attached to it.

Mr Roots's statement suggested strongly that despite union insistence on a further increase on the part of the offer that is without strings, 9.75 per cent on basic pay, plus nearly 2 per cent more in holiday pay, the company is determined to get increased output in return for any further money.

The 26,000 Vauxhall workers will be deciding during the week whether to accept their improved pay and productivity offer worth an immediate 8.5 per cent.

At Dunstable there will be a secret ballot of 4,500 workers, and at Luton shop stewards will decide whether it is necessary to hold meetings on a pay offer endorsed by union national officers.

At the traditionally more militant Ellesmere Port plant on Merseyside an Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers mass meeting has been fixed for tomorrow.

At British Oxygen, meanwhile, first indications are that a pay offer worth up to 9 per cent will be rejected by mass meetings of 3,000 gases employees. Mr John Miller, national chemical officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that the full picture was unlikely to be clear until tomorrow.

If there is rejection, a national delegate conference would be convened to consider industrial action, which could seriously affect manufacturing industry. Union officials hoped, however, that the company would approach them for fresh talks before such a conference.

At Michelin, where a similar number of workers have rejected a productivity-linked offer worth up to 11 per cent, talks are expected early next week.

'Piggerie' flats fetch tok £3,000

By Our Planning Repo

Liverpool City Co
terday accepted an
£3,000 for three block
known locally as "
geries". The sale is
Government approval.

The buyers, Marqu
ties Ltd, of Kingswoo
were one of five bid
made oral submissio
meeting of the counc
ing committee last n
that time the firm sa
posed to spend some
on renovation of th
lized buildings, and w
offer the flats for sale
£8,000 each.

The buildings, each
contains 70 flats, w
pleted in 1966 at a
£313,400. Mr John
city treasurer, recer
mated the cost of dem
£900,000.

Although the initial
scarcely more than t
council will receive
£250 for each flat rem
a maximum of £50,000.

Plea to cour against an extra rate

Six ratepayers at H
London, who sought
Middlesex Crown Cou
day to appeal against
mentary rate made
borough for the period
1 last to March 31 ne
told by Judge Trapnell
must produce particul
The particulars, he s
be served on the counc
it could see what it had
and on the court. The
be a hearing to
whether the court had
tion.

The grounds of the
are (1) that the rate is e
in all the circumstanc
that had the borough
and its officers acted p
and with reasonable
there would have been
to levy a further rate,
that the levy of a supp
ary rate caused hardsh
It was on the second
of appeal that the ap
were asked by the j
supply particulars.

Education chief says all should get paid in full

Mr Kenneth Antcliffe, £12,000-a-year Director of Education for Liverpool, appeared at Birkenhead County Court yesterday for his public examination. Mr Kenneth Matthewson, official receiver, said that a receiving order had been made against Mr Antcliffe and he had been adjudged bankrupt on October 3.

Mr Antcliffe, of Birkenhead Road, Meols, Merseyside, had lodged a statement of affairs which showed that he had a surplus of £5,390, while the money required was £3,660. "Everyone should get paid in full", he said.

Mr Matthewson agreed that the money would pay the debts and "all being well, he should be able to keep his house and car".

Mr Antcliffe said later that the hearing had been absurd, as he manifestly had thousands. He added: "I did not oppose the receiving order because I did not realize it was pending.

"The only way to realize my assets to pay the debts was either voluntarily or on application from the official receiver and to accept a declaration of bankruptcy on purely technical grounds", he said.

Executive sues former employer for £1m

A company executive sued his former employer in the High Court yesterday for £1m, claiming that a promise to make him a millionaire as a reward for boosting company profits was broken.

Mr Michael Birkett, aged 46, of Kempshott Lane, Basingstoke, Hants., former managing director of the industrial division of the John James group of Companies, is suing Mr John James the Chairman of the group, of Tower Court, Swinley Road, Ascot, Berkshire.

Mr Stanley Brodie, QC, for Mr Birkett, formerly of Coombe Dingle, Bristol, told Mr Justice May that the claim for £1m was based on an oral agreement made between Mr Birkett and Mr James in September, 1967.

In May, 1977, the House of Lords had ruled that the case could go ahead despite the delay.

Mr Brodie said that under the agreement, if Mr Birkett could make the return on capital in the industrial division exceed the return on capital in the rest of the group "additional rewards" be such as to make him lionaire.

In 1968 Mr Birket given 50,000 5s deferred in the John James gr part fulfilment of the ment. In March, 1969, ary was raised to £5,000

Counsel said the pr the industrial division from £80,000 when h over in 1967 to 250,000 for the year March 31, 1970.

Mr Bordie said Mr had left the group on 28, 1971, and neither nor a million shares to him had ever been him.

Mr James, who is co Mr Birkett's action, de existence of the agreem

The hearing continues

Granada awards

"Clouds of Glory", t the Lakeland poets worth and Coleridge documentary series *Christians*, won awar Granada Television International Film an vision Festival of New

Two men hurt in shooting

Two men were injured, one seriously, in a shooting incident in Bannerman Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, yesterday.

Mr Joseph Meszar, aged 41, was wounded in the groin, stomach and head; Mr James Dobbin, aged 42, of White Beam Gardens, Skapes Wood, Bulwell, was wounded seriously in the stomach.

Employee left £240,000 farm

Mr Walter Potts, a farmhand, aged 50, has been left King's Farm, in Winters Lane, Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, worth £240,000, by Mr Robert Johnson, his employer, who died recently.

Mr Potts has worked at the farm since he was 16 and for the last four years helped the crippled Mr Johnson to get about.

Ulster Defence Regiment reorganizes its manpower

The Ulster Defence Regiment is being reorganized to make it a more effective fighting force by releasing hundreds of men from administrative jobs.

The changes are part of the Government's policy to give the locally recruited security forces the prime role in combating the Provisional IRA.

A spokesman said yesterday that the number of companies will be reduced gradually from 54 to 43 through mergers. That will mainly affect companies that share bases or are housed fairly close together.

A report by the Army's Inspector of Establishment recommended that the UDR could make better use of its manpower, and that the 11 battalions needed strengthening.

The UDR was set up in 1970. Its present strength is just under 18,000, comprising 2,500 full-time men and the rest part-times, who go on duty after completing their normal jobs or when called out in an emergency.

Since its formation 87 members have been killed and 158 seriously injured.

Firemen due for 22 pc rise under strike pact

By Our Labour Staff

More than 30,000 firemen should receive a 22 per cent pay rise by the end of this month in the second stage of the three-stage settlement which ended their nine-week strike last January.

A rise that would add £16 a week to the qualified firemen's rate, bringing it to £88 a week, is likely to be formally approved at a meeting of the Fire Service National Joint Council on Thursday.

January's settlement guaranteed that firemen would be linked to the top quarter of manual workers' earnings by November, 1979.

Airline chief said to have swindled council

William Bryce, the head of an airline, swindled Plymouth City Council of nearly £17,000, it was alleged at Plymouth Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Christopher Wilson-Smith, for the prosecution, said Mr Bryce started a building company to act as a "front" to deceive the authority and he substancially inflated invoices to get money out of it.

Mr Bryce, aged 46, also told council officials he had paid £4,725 for a replacement direction finder at the council-owned Plymouth airport, counsel said. Actually, Mr Bryce paid only £750.

Mr Bryce, of Ocean Court, Plymouth, pleaded not guilty to five charges. He is accused of obtaining cheques for £26,695, £9,388 and £10,652 from Plymouth City Council by deception.

A fourth charge alleged he attempted to obtain £4,725 from the council by deception. The final charge alleges that Mr Bryce produced misleading or false invoices to the council.

Mr Wilson-Smith said Mr Bryce was managing director of Brymon Aviation at the airport. The company agreed to put up a second hangar there, for which the council would reimburse him. Council said he deceived the council into paying out £17,000 more than was necessary.

Sotheby Parke Bernet A.G.
ZURICH
announce a sale by auction at
the Baur au Lac Hotel, Zurich
Tuesday 21st November, 1978, at 11.00 hours
THIRTY-THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT HEBREW AND SAMARITAN MANUSCRIPTS
from the Collection formed by the late David Solomon Sassoon the property of the family of David Solomon Sassoon



Haggadah Shel Pessah, Rotterdam, 1739

On view:
at the Baur au Lac
Hotel, Zurich
Friday 17th November
and following three days

Sotheby Parke Bernet A.G., 20 Bleicherweg CH-8022 Zurich
Telephone: (1) 2020011 *Telegrams:* Abinitio, Zurich
Telex: 52380 ABINI CH
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA *Telephone:* (01) 493 8080
Telegrams: Abinitio, London *Telex:* 24454 SPBLON-G

Gypsies backed by bishop

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, the Right Rev James McGuinness, criticized Nottinghamshire County Council yesterday for forcing gypsies to leave a camp site which they maintain was built for them at Tollerton.

The gypsies say they are having to move because the council has locked up the lavatories and washrooms.

Boys burnt and maimed in fireworks mishaps

A boy, aged 10, was burnt when a beer cask exploded on a bonfire at his Southport home on Sunday night, it was disclosed yesterday. David Hignett, of Banastre Road, was blown off his feet and burnt on an arm, hand and his face.

Yesterday his condition was described as not serious by Southport Infirmary.

In the Peak District on Sunday night Mark Thornton, aged 15, of Tunstead Milton, lost his left hand when a substance inside a metal tube exploded as he and two companions aged 15 were making a firework. He was recovering yesterday in hospital at Stockport.

One of the other boys, Carl Edwards, of Chapel-on-le-Frith, said Mark Thornton had been bending the end of the tube over when the explosion happened. They had not lit the fuse.

The third boy, Paul Russell, of Marlborough Road, Buxton received facial injuries and was treated in hospital before being allowed home.

Derbyshire police said bomb disposal experts had come from from Colchester and residents of three bungalows had been evacuated while the remaining explosive mixture was detonated in a field.

Police in Southport are investigating a fire at the Lakeside miniature railway in which two train carriages and a length of tarpaulin were damaged.

In Huyton, Liverpool, on Sunday night a bus was severely damaged by a fire which started on its upper deck.

Lord Hartwell releases 'libel' letters

By Annabel Ferriman

Lord Hartwell, proprietor and editor-in-chief of *The Daily Telegraph*, has withdrawn a libel writ against a member of his editorial staff in order to publish details of the dispute.

In a letter to the *UK Press Gazette*, published yesterday, he disclosed the full correspondence between himself and Mr Roderick Junor, a journalist employed on the newspaper's Peterborough column.

The dispute began when Mr Junor, chairman of the wages committee of the Institute of Journalists, *Daily* and *Sunday Telegraph* chapter, circulated a document to members of the managment and journalistic staff, which he intended to put in as evidence to the central arbitration committee on October 13, as part of a submission that journalists' salaries should be directly related to those of certain production unions.

It alleged that the management would not disclose the highest rate of pay for journalists on the newspaper because Lord Hartwell was the highest paid member of staff and received a salary as a journalist on top of "any other income" from the *Telegraph*.

Lord Hartwell demanded an immediate withdrawal from Mr Junor, on the ground that the document contained "a gross libel". He said that Mr Junor's suggestion that he received two salaries, one as chairman which was shown in the *Telegraph* accounts, and one as a journalist, which was not, was "an unvarnished lie".

"It is the more serious in that not only would the deception be a gross breach of faith with all the employees of *The Daily Telegraph*, but it would also constitute a criminal offence under the law."

Mr Junor refused to withdraw his allegation but said he had not intended to suggest that Lord Hartwell had acted dishonourably. "I have never regarded you personally as being anything other than a man of the highest honour and integrity."

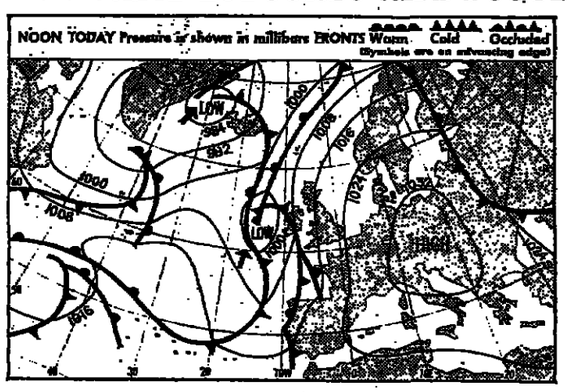
Lord Hartwell again demanded a retraction and said he intended to issue a writ for libel, Mr Junor replied that he had passed the matter on to his union for action.

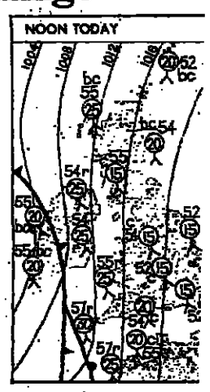
Lord Hartwell said in his letter to the *UK Press Gazette*: "I, therefore, have to choose between the options of allowing this matter to fester during the many months which libel actions take to come to court or to publish the facts. In this latter case, which I decided upon, I must of course withdraw my writ. Otherwise the matter would be for so long subjudice."

Lord Hartwell added that his integrity was at stake. If he was guilty of the subterfuge of which he was accused, "the effect on morale would be the same as if Lord Reith had been found with his hand in the till at the BBC".

He said that his total earnings were much less than any of the editors and of some senior members of the staff.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.4 am Sun sets: 4.24 pm
Moon rises: 1.5 pm Moon sets: 11.11 pm
First quarter: 4.18 pm.
Lighting up: 4.54 pm to 6.36 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.53 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 6.31 pm, 6.6m (21.5ft). Avonmouth, 11.39 am, 11.2m (36.9ft). Dover, 3.8 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 3.46 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Hull, 10.38 am, 6.5m (21.4ft); 10.51 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft). Liverpool, 3.28 am, 8.2m (26.9ft); 3.57 pm, 8.3m (27.4ft).

An anticyclone persists over the Continent, but troughs of low pressure will move N across most W areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E, NW, Central N and NE England, E Anglia, Midlands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° or 55°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind S, fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

SW England, Wales: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain, chiefly in W; wind SE, fresh, strong at times; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° or 55°F).

Lake District: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, perhaps a little rain later; wind S, fresh, strong at times; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Bright at first, rain before dusk; wind SE, strong, gale in exposed places; max temp 12° or 13°C (43° or 55°F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Dry, sunny periods after early fog; wind S, moderate or fresh, but strong in exposed places; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, rain after dark; wind S, strong, gale in exposed places; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° or 55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Central and I will remain dry with su ways; cloudy elsewh occasional rain.

Sea passages: S N Strait of Dover: Wind ate, becoming fresh at t slight, becoming moder English Channel (E), S Channel: Wind SE, m fresh, increasing to times; sea moderate, inc rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, f pm, 12°C (54°F); min, am, 10°C (50°F). Humid 78 per cent. Rain, 24hr mil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, mean sea level, 6 pm millibars, falling, 1,000 millibars = 29.33in

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Alicante	s	25	77	Cardiff	c	11	52	L. Palmas	f	28	82
Algiers	s	25	77	Cologne	c	9	48	Lisbon	r	17	63
Amsterdam	fog	7	45	Copenhgn	c	12	54	Locarno	s	11	52
Athens	c	16	59	Dublin	r	15	59	London	c	11	52
Barcelona	s	18	64	Edinburgh	r	15	59	Luxemburg	c	9	48
Beirut	s	28	73	Florence	s	11	52	Madrid	s	16	61
Belfast	c	12	54	Funchal	c	18	64	Majorca	r	20	68
Berlin	s	8	46	Geneva	s	9	48	Malaga	s	20	68
Biarritz	s	20	68	Gibraltar	c	17	63	Malta	s	19	66
Birmingham	c	11	52	Guernsey	c	10	50	Manchester	s	13	55
Bristol	r	13	55	Innsbruck	s	7	45	Moscow	sn	1	34
Brussels	c	9	48	Istanbul	c	15	59	Munich	r	2	36
Budapest	c	8	46	Jersey	s	12	54	Naples	s	17	63
Nice	s	16	61
Oslo	c	11	52
Paris	s	10	50
Reykjavik	f	2	36
Rome	s	15	59
Rotterdam	r	9	48
Stockholm	f	11	52
Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Venice	s	11	52
Vienna	c	11	52
Warsaw	c	0	32
Zurich	c	3	37

b—blue sky; bc—half cl cloudy; o—overcast; r—rain; h—hail; fg—mist; s—rain; Th—thunderstorm; sn—show periodical rain with snow.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 18; Belgium Canaries, Pes 90; Denmark Finland, Fmk 3.35; France Germany, Dmk 2.50; Gree Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hong 8.00; Italy Lire 700; L Lf 22; Madeira, Esc 22.50; Norway Kr 3.50; Portuga Spain, Pes 60; Sweden Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; U $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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E NEWS

5m underspending ducation two years forecast

Seddes
Correspondent
overnment spending indicate that local in England and spend between April, April, 1980, £125m cation than was fore- Government's public White Paper pub- January.
mr's rate support h will be announced er 24, is expected to l accordingly.
fidential background mitted to the TUC rnment committee joint consultative local government meetings with Gov- inisters last week, ment says that the ing on education nd next is expected ause the 1977/78 ex- outturn figures at local authorities ess on the education that year than had ted.
urn figures form the the revised Govern- nditure forecasts, and rn form the basis of discussions between rnment and local on what local "relevant expendi- likely to be in the ar for rate support ement.
current year the it has agreed to pay r cent of "relevant e" through the rate ant.
ernment background ts theareas in the service that were ted by local authority last year.
g on discretionary or students was a wer than the forecast y authorities imposed trictions on both the nd the value of the ey made, the paper ence did not suggest authorities were un- alax those restrictions mediate future.
e of growth of school expenditure had been lly reduced, and was emain at a lower level ecast, despite the need for transport f school closures, and he continuing decline transport services in s.
authorities had con- put off expenditure books and equipment, pairs to school build- ng 1977-78.
he paper says, the nt assumed that t could noly be v, and that local es would now be to replace equipment, d other materials at igher rate than might have been necessary, s to tackle the accumu- cklog of repairs and nce work.

The Government spending forecasts therefore assumed a 3 per cent increase in non-teaching unit costs in 1978-79 and a further 3½ per cent next year. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the House of Commons on Friday that there was an underspending on books and equipment of £8m last year.

On teacher employment the paper says that there were 3,000 more teachers in primary schools last year than was assumed in the Government's expenditure forecasts. The reason, the paper suggests, was that local authorities were already experiencing difficulties over the redeployment of staff as school rolls declined, complicated by the need to maintain a balanced curriculum in the schools.

The need for more teachers might mean that some of the resources intended for in-servicetraining and induction schemes for teachers had to be diverted, the paper says. Mrs Williams said on Friday that local authorities had spent £13m less on in-service training last year than had been intended.

The Government is now hoping that there will be a rapid increase in in-service training and induction schemes over the next two years. It has therefore allowed for the employment of an extra 9,000 teachers in its forecast for 1979-80.

Provision has also been made for the employment of an additional 8,500 to enable local authorities to cope with the difficulties of falling school rolls.

The forecasts for the education service suggest that expenditure will fall about 1 per cent of the planned levels for 1979-80, as set oue in the Government's public expenditure White Paper; but they nevertheless imply a growth in real terms, after two years of virtual standstill, of about 2½ per cent in the current year and a further 1 per cent next year, discounting the school meal service.

Attempt to kill P-c alleged

Neil Robinson, aged 17, accused at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday of attempting to murder a policeman during a motoring incident in Soho last Sunday, was banned from the West End as a condition of bail.

Robinson, a pipeline worker, of Devonshire Road, Hornchurch, London, is charged with attempting to murder Police Constable Colin Minter, aged 25, in Wardour Street and driving a car without insurance after taking it unlawfully.

y promise on school ice rights 'wicked'

Education
ndent
s could not be given ute right to have their accepted at the school choice, provided the as suitable and no un- t was involved. Mrs Williams, Secretary of for Education and said yesterday. To sug- erwise was wicked, she

sing education corre- s in London, she sug- that the Conservative Party was 'leading parents up a garden path to bitter disapopintment' when it promised them the right to choose schools for their child.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, education, promised in the Comons on Friday that a Conservative government would amend the law to place "a clear obligation on the Secretary of State and on local authorities to follow the wishes of parents unles the cost or the educational needs of the pupils make it unreasonable so to do."

orming right ements trable

ieth Gosling
e a submission by the ing Right Society that nts with its members onstitute a service with- neaning of the Restric- ctices Act, the Office Trading has decided h agreements are regis-

office's director-general e to decide whether to e agreements insignifi- that they are allowed l, or ask the Restrictive s Court to rule whether e in the public interest. lichael Freegard, general r of the society, said ay: "We understand aving these documents on the register in no way ces our position. What ice says is a restriction rovision in our articles ays a member cannot his rights to anyone

ice action on e 'confession'

Yorkshire police said day that an internal gation had been carried nd disciplinary proceed- would be taken over the of Jeffery Elliott, aged Bradford mechanic, with evious convictions.

Elliott made a written ent in July, 1976, admit- hat he raped a married n in a park six months usly. Eight months later as discharged at Leeds Court after another man onfessed to the rape.

ry hits cottage

articulated lorry carrying s rolled down a hill and cottage in Smallfield, Sur- yesterday, after its driver ut to ask directions.



Mervyn Levy, the artist, and Dylan Thomas's daughter with a 10,000-signature petition yesterday for a plaque to the poet to be put up in Westminster Abbey.

Officer who was shot 'told captors nothing'

Captain Robert Nairac, the Special Air Services Regiment officer, who was kidnapped, tortured and finally executed while on duty in Northern Ireland, told his captors nothing, Mr Ronald Appleton, for the Crown, said at Belfast City Commission yesterday. He said that Captain Nairac escaped but was recaptured.

Mr Appleton said that Captain Nairac, on undercover duty alone in the Three Steps Inn, in south Armagh, was abducted in May last year and was never seen again. He checked in by radio to his control in Bessbrook Barracks in Armagh shortly before 10 pm for the last time.

Mr Appleton said he had been abducted, beaten up at the public house, taken across the border to the Irish Republic, beaten and interrogated and met his death from a single bullet.

Gerard Patrick Fearon, aged 20, Thomas Patrick Morgan, aged 17, and Daniel Joseph O'Rourke, aged 32, all of Jonesborough, co Armagh, denied kidnapping and murdering Captain Nairac, who was 29.

Michael Francis McCoy, aged 19, of Forkill, co Armagh, denied kidnapping, and Owen Francis Roacks, aged 33, of Kilevey, Armagh, denied withholding information about the crime.

The trial is unusual in that it involves charges of murder although a body has never been found and because the trial in Northern Ireland involves offences committed in the republic.

Mr Appleton said Captain Nairac, in a last desperate attempr at freedom, escaped from his captors in a clearing in the Ravensdale Forest but was recaptured. Realizing that he was about to die, Captain Nairac, a Roman Catholic, asked for a priest. Before he was shot dead one of his captors pretended to be a priest.

Mr Appleton said that despite the severe beatings Captain Nairac told his captors nothing, nor even that he was a soldier.

The search for him began where he was last seen, singing two republican songs in the Three Steps Inn in Drumintee. Outside the public house was his car, the keys lying nearly a wing mirror snapped off. A trail of blood led from the vehicle for 20 yards.

Later, in Ravensdale Forest, in the Irish Republic, heavy bloodstains and traces of his clothing and hair were found at the foot of a bridge.

In a third location, near the border on the republic side, his Army issue gun and his blood-stained clothing were uncovered. Counsel said that none of the defendants fired the bullet that killed Captain Nairac. That was done by Liam Townson, who had already been sentenced to life imprisonment by a court in the Irish Republic.

An unnamed British Army officer, Captain Nairac's control, said that Captain Nairac was to return to barracks by 11.30 pm or check in again. "When he had not checked by half-past eleven", he said, "I gave him a little more time but then reported him missing."

The trial continues today.

Gas explosion injures 14 people

Eight people, including two firemen and a policeman, were taken to hospital yesterday after an explosion at a block of flats in Sheffield, caused by a gas meter pipe melting. At least six other people suffered minor injuries.

Spending by councils may rise

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local councils may be allowed to spend more next year than present forecasts indicate, according to a confidential paper by the Department of the Environment.

The paper, submitted as part of background information to the Government's rate support grant negotiations, states that on present estimates local government spending is likely to grow by just under 3 per cent between 1977-78 and 1978-79 and by just under 1 per cent between 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Arguing that local authorities may spend less in 1978-79 than forecast, it concludes: "In that case it would not be unreasonable to look for higher, compensating growth in 1979-80."

The matter has not yet been decided, for ministers have still to complete their consideration of public spending for 1979-80 and take decisions that will be reflected in the total of "relevant expenditure", that is council spending qualifying for government grant.

The latest estimates for local authority spending in 1978-79 show a ponsible underspending of £55m on the rate support grant figures for current expenditure of £10,783m.

The paper states that ministers still have to consider the grant total and its distribution. At present it seems likely that there will be little if any change in the Government's proportion of grant, or in its distribution, which favours city areas.

The document, which was presented at the TUC local government committee meeting last month, asserts that the Government "will have very much in mind the need for authorities to meet expenditure targets without excessive rate increases, thereby maintaining vital services and employment". It adds, significantly, that the level of council balances will be a relevant consideration.

It seems that council balances will be slightly larger overall that at the beginning of the year, mainly because of the underspending by local authorities. If that is the case the Government will expect councils to use them to offset rate increases.

Drug charge actor gets 10 years

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Robert Bentel, aged 30, an actor, of New York, was jailed at Reading Crown Court yesterday for 10 years for his part in a £4m heroin smuggling ring which was broken by an alert customs officer at Heathrow airport, London.

Mr Bentel pleaded guilty to smuggling 2.392 of heroin into Britain, said by the prosecution to be the most valuable consignment ever seized in this country.

Mr John Rogers, QC, for the Crown, said that three members of the ring had been sentenc3d to between five and nine years in prison. He added: "This is a case of organized drug-smuggling by a team based in the United States. The hroin was in transit from Bangkok to the United States and was of extremely high quality.

Mr Beutel, counsel said, played a substantial part in the operation and had contributed to the outlay required to finance the trip. He was also directly involved in recruiting two of the couriers.

The credit for exposing the ring went to Mr Peter Lawley, a customs mfficer, who became suspicious as a girl courier went through the Green channel at the number three terminal. He ordered her to be searched. Heroin was found strapped to her body. The girl gave details of the others involved.

Whale ashore

A killer whale washed ashore on the south coast on Sunday, has been killed by the RSPCA, Falmouth Coastguard reported yesterday. It came ashore at Swanpool and could not regain the open seas because of its weight and size.

Improve parents' awareness on jobs, survey urges

Many parents do not realize the importance of their rol n influencing their children's choices of jobs and careers, according to the results of a survey conduct4d n Bolton.

The study, commissioned by Bolton Metropolitan Borough education and industry liaison panel, concludes that parents still have the greatest influence on their children's choice of jobs. More should be done to increase their awareness and knowledge of the employment opportunities

A sample of 459 young people fro mthe borough were interviewed by the careers service to establish their attitude to work and their future hopes and plans. forty-six were young unemployed people, 173 were in their first year of employment and 240 were in their last year at school.

Bolton borough said yesterday: "The relationship between school, parent, pupil and the careers service needs strong reinforcement and som industries should do more to improve knowledge among young people of the work they do and the opportunities they provide."

New structure for nursing profession 'could cost £35m'

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

It could cost the Government £35m at present prices to establish a new unified structure for the nursing profession as proposed in the Bill published last week, Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday.

That, he said, was only a guess, depending on decisions by the new statutory committees such as whether to take the cost of learners out of the service budget. The new machinery might be set up towards the end of next year but it could be 1981 before the profession turned to new ideas on education and training.

Mr Moyle agreed that some sections of the profession, such as health visitors and midwives, were not happy with the proposals.

The Briggs committee's recommendation on changes to the nursing services had been accepted largely by the profession. But that was six years ago and there had been many changes: Britain had joined the European Community and now had to ally its nurse training system with Europe's.

Battered body of girl found near her home

Iris Zabrocky, aged 18, was battered to death with a 15lb stone as she walked back to her home at Denfield Gardens, Halifax, West Yorkshire, from telephoning her mother just before midnight on Sunday, police said last night.

She was found by her brother Michael, aged 14, 50 yards from their council home at the top of a dark and lonely flight of rough stone steps on a footpath. Near by lay the blood-stained stone, 18 inches across, with hairs from the girl's head stuck to it.

Grants plan for ethnic minorities

By Robert Parker

The Home Office yesterday published a concultative document which gives details of the Government's plans for helping ethnic minorities to overcome some of the special social, housing and educational difficulties they face.

The document was promised in the Queen's Speech last week, and it is hoped that new legislation will be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

The basis of the help will be through grants to local authorities giving them more flexibility and power than they have under Section II of the Local Government Act, 1966. The provisions of that Act are regarded as unsuitable for dealing with second and third generation families.

Local authorities will have to apply for the grants, the Home Office paying three quarters of the total cost of the planned expenditure.

The document does not state how much money will be available, but it is expected that it will be significantly more than the £25m a year spent in that area under the 1966 Act.

West Country drought plea

The South West Water Authority is today to ask Mr Denis Howell, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, to make drought orders to reduce flows from six of the area's main reservoirs.

The use of hosepipes has been banned in parts of Devon and Cornwall

Actress made conditions, 'Observer' man says

Mr Justice O'Conner and a jury were told in the High Court yesterday that *The Observer* made no attempt to get in touch with members of the Workers' Revolutionary Party about allegations being made against them until an article containing the allegations was about to be printed.

Mr Colin Smith, an *Observer* reporter and one of the two authors of the article, said that Miss Irene Gorst, an actress, who gave the story to the papers, made it a condition that WRP members should not be approached until the last moment.

"She was extremely frightened, and that was one of the conditions imposed", Mr Smith, now *The Observer's* Middle East correspondent, said.

He was giving evidence in the libel action brought against *The Observer* and Mr David Astor, its former editor, by Miss Vanessa Redgrave, her brother Corin, an actor, and four other members of the WRP.

The six complain that an article published in September, 1975, and describing events involving Miss Gorst said to have occurred at the WRP political school in the Peak District, made them out to be violent and unlawful.

The Observer and Mr Astor are contesting the claim for damages.

The hearing continues today.

Science report

Physics: Quest for a fusion reactor

By the Staff of *Nature*

Many countries are engaged in research that it is hoped will lead to the goal of a fusion reactor. The principle of fusion is quite simple; if two light nuclei of deuterium and tritium are combined to form a heavier nucleus of helium a large amount of energy is released in the form of neutrons. The conventional approach to harness this energy has been to confine a hot plasma, with a strong magnetic field, in a doughnut shaped device called a tokamak. But a different approach now looks promising and feasible.

Dr R. C. Arnold of the Argonne National Laboratory, in Illinois, has produced a study of an alternative way of achieving fusion using a beam of heavy particles. That is in contrast to the tokamak device, in which a plasma of ionized gas is heated to millions of degrees before a self-sustaining nuclear reaction can start. In the inertial fusion scheme investigated by Dr Arnold a highly energetic beam of particles is fired on to a target of solid deuterium, only a few millimetres in size. The incident beam compresses and heats the target very rapidly, eventually igniting the deuterium. As in a tokamak, the energy released is carried away by neutrons which deposit it in the wall of the reactor chamber. The heat from the reactor blanket is conducted away finally to generate electricity.

The advantages of the ion beam method become clearer by looking at the tokamak contender for a fusion reactor, such as the European JET project at Culham, Oxfordshire. There very high magnetic fields are needed to contain a large volume of plasma and various techniques have to be used to reach the necessary plasma temperature. Although great progress has been made over the past two decades in getting tokamak plasmas closer to the critical condition, many difficulties remain. The other approach uses beams of high energy, which could be either laser beams or heavy particles. Heavy ions are much better than laser beams because they can deposit more energy on the target. There is a lot of expertise in particle accelerators at the various high energy physics centres, so there are no serious technological or design difficulties.

In the original arrangement proposed by Dr Martin and Dr Arnold, xenon ions gain their energy first in a linear accelerator, then in a synchrotron. To reach the necessary intensity many pulses are accumulated in a storage ring before short bursts are extracted on to a pellet target. The target compression and ignition mechanism have been investigated extensively, and suitable pellets are being tested.

Experimental and design studies on ion beam fusion are progressing in several American laboratories. They are aimed at getting an ion beam driven fusion reactor in the early 1980s. The cost is estimated at about $250m which is about right to compete with other reactor designs.

Source: *Nature*, November 2 (276, 19: 1978).

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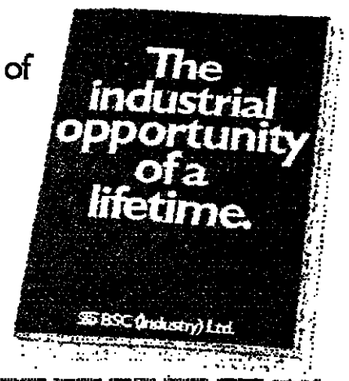
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HOME NEWS

Libel awards for two Labour Party officials

Mr Reginald Underhill, the Labour Party's national agent, received a public apology and substantial damages in the High Court yesterday over allegations that he tried to hush up corruption in the party and in local government in the North-east.

Mr Justice O'Connor was told that the grave attack on Mr Underhill's character was in the book, *No Shining Armour*, by Mr Edward Milne, a former Labour MP.

In a separate libel settlement over the same book substantial damages and an apology went to Mr Percy Clark, the Labour Party's publicity director. Both settlement awards were against the book's publishers, John Calder (Publishers) Ltd. The sums were not disclosed.

Mr David Eady, for Mr Underhill, said that the book also accused him of bias and of acting as a hatchet man to hinder Mr Milne's reselection as official Labour candidate for Blyth, regardless of the wishes of local party members or the democratic selection process.

The allegations against Mr Underhill were entirely without foundation, he said.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson, for the publishers, said they accepted that Mr Underhill's conduct had never been dishonest and that he had never misused his position of trust.

The book was published in good faith.

Mr Eady said that the book suggested that Mr Clark was part of a cover-up operation to hide the fact that in the early 1960s the party had awarded a public relations contract to T. Dan Smith (the North-east businessman subsequently convicted of corruption). It was further alleged that Mr Clark misled a Labour MP by suggesting that no such contract had ever been awarded. There was no truth whatever in the allegations.

Landlords campaign for ban on hooligans

By Robert Parker

Public house landlords and managers yesterday launched a campaign to persuade Parliament and the courts to take action against what they describe as a horrifying increase in public house violence and attacks on staff.

They said that about a 1,000 attacks take place every week in Britain's 60,000 public houses. Of those, at least three caused serious and permanent injury which came before the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Damage caused to premises was estimated at £20m a year.

An organization called the Ban the Thug Committee has been formed and its main aim is to persuade Parliament to amend legislation so that magistrates' courts can ban public house hooligans from every public house in Britain.

Mr William Scorting, the committee's chairman, said that such a ban would work in the same way as the ban on motorists convicted of driving with excess alcohol. He conceded that it would not be possible to enforce the ban, but said it would deter people who had been convicted of public house violence. If they were convicted of violence again within the ban period the courts would be entitled to impose more severe sentences.

The campaign was announced at a conference in London yesterday. It will culminate in a rally at Westminster on February 21 and a lobby of Parliament.

The committee represents the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, the National Association of Licensed House Managers, the Society of Licensed Victuallers, the Licensed Victuallers' National Homes, the Licensed Victuallers' Convalescent Homes, and the Ladies Auxiliary Movement.

The committee is angered by what it says are ridiculously lenient penalties on people convicted of public house violence. It cited examples of shoplifters being fined much more than people who seriously injured public house staff.

Mr Gerald Richardson, a member of the committee, said there was such contempt for the sentences that often neither landlords nor the police did anything about attacks. Because of that, the figures probably represented only the tip of the iceberg.

Pictures at the conference showed public house staff who had been attacked, and some of the speakers included victims of violence.

Mrs Pauline Varney, aged 37, the mother of two children, managed a public house with her husband in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where they staged a charity show three years ago.

Mrs Varney, now of the Queen's Hotel, Scunthorpe, said: "At about 9.45 two youths and a girl came in and started to disrupt the evening by trying to get on the stage. Because a woman is often better at sorting these things out, I tried to persuade the people to leave.

"I was then dragged down by my hair and kicked unconscious. I spent six months receiving hospital treatment as a result of spine injuries. I still suffer from nervous disorders and from deafness in one ear as a result of the attack".

Mr Harry Shindler, a member of the committee, and national secretary of the National Association of Licensed House Managers, said that the increase in violence had been noticeable in the last few years.

"We want to make our houses safe for the public as well as the people who work in them", he said.

Mr George Ives, secretary of the committee, said one of the difficulties it faced was overcoming the attitude that prevailed among the authorities, that violence was an occupational hazard of the landlord.

"Go out into the street and kick a dog and you will cause a riot . . . Hit a pub landlord or his wife in the mouth and somebody will say: 'That's one of the consequences'", he said.

In brief

'The Listener' editor resigns

Mr George Scott aged 53, editor of *The Listener*, has resigned and will leave on April 30 next. H eis to conduct a series of interviews for Radio 4, starting in January.

Fumes make 26 girls ill

Twenty-six girls from the Peterborough Majorettes, aged from seven to 16, were recovering yesterday after being overcome by carbon monoxide during a display in a hall at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, on Sunday evening. They became ill on leaving, but after treatment at Peterborough Hospital were allowed to go home.

No ambulances

Glasgow was without an ambulance service yesterday and police stood by for emergencies after the drivers were sent home for refusing to use two types of Bedford ambulance which they say have wheel defects. The dispute began earlier this year.

Southern TV returns

Southern Television will be back on the air today after the settlement of a dispute about overtime and productivity involving technicians which has blacked out its programmes for more than a week.

Trawler sinks at dock

A 105ft North Sea trawler, the Locarno, capsized and sank in 24ft of water at Grimsby fish docks yesterday morning. Nobody was on board. Salvage experts are to try to lift her today.

Fireman dies on tower

Mr Terence Saunders, aged 34, a fireman, was killed when a wooden shutter fell on him while he was working on a training tower at Bristlington fire station, Bristol, yesterday.

CBI CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

Weighting totally in favour of organized labour brings 'dangerous disequilibrium'

The imbalance of power in society, with the weighting totally in favour of organized labour has brought Britain to a point of dangerous disequilibrium, Mr John Greenborough, president of the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

He was opening the CBI's second national conference at Brighton attended by 1,200 delegates representing more than 700 companies, trade associations and employers' organizations.

The conference sessions were based on the Confederation's policy document "Britain Means Business, 1978", which brings together agreed policies for the regeneration of British industry and commerce and for future prosperity.

Mr Greenborough said that the task of creating a new balance must be the responsibility of politicians, but industrialists and managers had an enormous role to play by their ability to exercise persuasive leadership to bring about the recognition and acceptance of the need for self-discipline among all the industrial team. This was in their own enlightened self-interest.

He said that the goal of the CBI must be persuasive leadership. "It is difficult for us to conceive how we could create countervailing power as such, although our public reaction to unwelcome government policies can, and I know does, affect industrial confidence and no government can be unmindful of this in terms of national, and equally importantly, international responses", he said.

Mr Greenborough said the CBI was not convinced that the opinions publicly expressed by national union leaders, and particularly those of shop stewards, were truly representative of the majority of union members.

There was, he said, a large receptive audience to be reached among the workforce for policies such as those put forward by the CBI. Industrialists must get through to them, and a system must be created whereby they were able without hindrance to express freely their individual views on all issues, particularly on strike action.

"Perhaps two of the most important words in the English language at this point in our history are 'secret ballot'", he said.

Mr Greenborough said that many voices were raised in society expressing fear of the present disequilibrium that had developed as a result of monopoly union power. Claims were made for the needs for the restructuring of the unions; for bringing them more within the law; for greater democratisation.

He could not see this happening quickly, yet it was bound to happen, as the ultimate sanction on any issue such as this came from public opinion, and that opinion progressively voiced increasingly great concern on this issue.



Mr John Greenborough, dent of the CBI.

Capital investment 'severely discouraged by over-manning and low profitability'

Introducing the first session, Productivity and Jobs, Lord Carr of Hadley, a member of the CBI's council, said that low productivity led straight down the road to the dole queue. But on the shop floor there was still fear that high productivity meant less jobs: this fear was still enshrined in many trade union policies and practices.

Hence in large measure, persistent overmanning, the demarcation laws and low profitability in British industry, which so severely discouraged capital investment.

He went on: "We must now look to trade union leaders to start giving much bolder leadership to their members on this vital matter. They so often admit the truth of it in private, but they seem afraid to speak about it loudly enough and frequently enough in public, and much too reluctant to make it the realistic and constructive basis of their claims at the negotiating table.

"But", he said, "outdated attitudes by trade unions were not the whole story. Governments, too, were to blame for imposing taxation and other policies, which discouraged enterprise and innovation. And so were managements, because in the end it was only from managers that the necessary leadership and initiative could come in improving vital factors affecting productivity such as factory layout, production planning, plant maintenance, design and marketing of new products.

Lord Carr told the conference: "Let us stop the good old British game of blaming each other for what has gone wrong. It is the future which matters."

And the essential fact about the future was that increased productivity was the master-key which alone could unlock the door to a bigger market share for British products and, therefore, to more jobs and better real pay for British workers at every level.

Lord Carr gave a warning that it would be suicidal for Britain to be the pace-setter in the move towards shorter working hours so long as productivity was so low. Better productivity must come first.

"If Britain, the country with one of the worst productivity records were to lead the way in shorter hours, up would go our relative costs and prices", he said, "and down would go the sale of British goods and services, and up would go the level of unemployment."

Dr Bryan Lindley, chief executive and managing director of ERA Limited, said the British economy was like an alcoholic sitting by a whisky barrel. Britain had a standard of living which was deceptively high because of North Sea oil, but when that oil ran out in 20 years' time Britain would be industrially paralytic, an industrial museum of the world, unless government with industry and the unions developed and acted now with a real industrial strategy.

Radical changes were needed—by manufacturing many of the products now imported, for instance. And there were too many capable people "locked up" in non-wealth creating activities.

He said the micro-processor provided the biggest single opportunity and threat for industry and society today—"We can all have a better and more prosperous future but only with a massive effort beginning now to invest in the new technologies."

Mr Lance Secretan, of Manpower Limited accused the TUC and CBI of being bureaucratic monoliths, seen to each other as deadly adversaries. But despite the posturing and cosmetic statements put out by both organizations they know that unemployment was here to stay.

He urged the CBI to bury the "us and them" attitude and make an overture to the TUC on the pooling of information.

Mr Neville Cooper, Director of Administration, Standard Telephones and Cables, told the conference that just as it was now a crime to incite race hatred and intolerance, it should also be a crime to incite people to class hatred and intolerance "on whatever side".

A spirit of generosity and reconciliation was needed, he said, "We must stop putting people in a position of improper power where they can stay on strike until firms go bankrupt. We must inform public opinion and get the views of all the people. Really secret ballots must help in many situations."



Lord Carr of Hadley: shopfloor fear of higher productivity.

Sir Hector Laing, Chairman of United Biscuits Holdings, said that the most important thing industrialists had to do to raise productivity to the level necessary to compete more effectively was to gain the confidence of the work force. This would only be achieved by effective communication and strong leadership from management.

But, he said, United Kingdom management had lost the initiative by its failure to lead with sufficient flair and vision; by its failure to communicate on how work was created and distributed.

He added: "We must reverse the situation in which the immediate shop floor reaction is to take problems to shop stewards rather than managers."

If managers did not exercise their capacity for resourceful leadership they would become ciphers and figureheads and be replaced by unofficial leaders the shop floor and elsewhe

Mr Percy Ellis, chairma British SIDAC, suggested tha should create a standing sub mittee, a task force, to stud review on a continuing measures aimed at reducin employment.

Summing up the debate Raymond Pennock, deputy man of Imperial Chemical I tries, said the maintenance existence of jobs, whethe manufacturing or service i tries depended in the final on how much the nation make and sell which people ted at prices they could a If British industry could not t its competitors there would industrial growth, and withou growth the spectre of one a half million unemployed woul go away but increase.

He said: "The most effe commentary on the wage s mire in which we are now ginning to flounder is th that we are producing and se between nought and one per more than we produced in and are already paying ours 106 per cent more for doing

The alarm was being muffle revenue from North Sea oil, if inflation went "through roof" growth would vanish many more victims would added to the lengthening queues.

Delegates endorsed the view the best way to reduce unemp ment was to make British g and services fully competitiv world markets.

This required that: governm should make the further re tion of inflation its prime po objective; that without substa improvements in productivity unit labour costs companies sh resist claims for a shorter w ing week; that now was not time for a reduction in non working hours; that Britain sho create and use more skills; crease incentives at all levels; duce the mismatches between unemployed and available jo and deal with structural probl such as inner urban decay youth employment which were particular social concern.

Disagreement over by-election lingers on in SNP

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Disagreement lingers on Party over the poor showing in the Berwick and East Lothian by-election on October 26 and the replacement of Mr William Paterson, the local candidate, by an offial from head office.

Mr Patterson will appeal against his expulsion from the party by the SNP National Executive over statemtnts he made when Miss Isobel Lindsay, vice-chairman for policy, was brought in as candidate in the by-eleftion.

The move by head office was deeply resented by local party workers and their reaction could have contributed to the party's bad performance. The SNP vote was almost halved and Miss Lindsay lost her deposit.

Local resentment is now matched by resentment at party headquarters over Mr Patterson's attitude and the disagreement it has aroused within the party.

The SNP said yesterday: "When Mr Patterson became a candidate he signed a form agreeing that if a by-election was claled in his constituency he would automatically be suspended as candidate until the party reviewed the position and decided whether or not to bring a more experienced Party member, better able to put the SNPs case in the strong glare of publicity that centres around a by-election".

In Berwick and East Lothian the party executive decided that Miss Lindsay would make a better candidate even though Mr Patterson had been the SNP prospect for three years.

Head office rejected complaints by the Berwick and East Lothian constituency party that Mr Patterson's replacement had been done without consultations.

An appeal by Mr Paterson against his expulsion will be put to an appeals committee of the SNP National Council on December 2.

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BL chief says tax levels rise at too fast a rate and inhibited risk-taking and investment

The second session of the conference on tax was introduced by Mr Michael Edwardes, chairman of British Leyland.

He said he was delighted that the CBI had agreed that the top rate of tax should be 50 per cent and the starting rate 25 per cent. The fact was that tax today in Britain started at too low a level and increased at too fast a rate.

The present tax levels demotivated people and drove them out of the country.

"You cannot talk about output without after-tax incentives. There is a lot we have got to do in *industry and there is a lot that* professional management have to answer for in getting things right, but the climate is determined by the Government", said Mr Edwardes.

He said he had been part of a team which had endeavoured over the past year to persuade people to take incentives.

"We do not always get an enthusiastic response. If we work under a so-called democratic system I will not be persuaded that mass rejection, so-called mass rejection, is the representation of the majority view of the people until I read the result of a secret ballot.

"I put it to you, where would a strike be if it required the majority view of a secret ballot? It would be as rare in Britain as after-tax rewards", he said.

Tax at present inhibited workers, whether they were directors, managers or other workers. High rates of taxation discouraged managers to relocate and discouraged the workforce from working overtime.

Mr Edwardes said he was not entirely convinced by the unemployment statistics. Many people preferred to "moonlight" and avoid paying tax. High taxes demotivated risk-taking and investment and deprived individuals of the ability to save.

The solution, he believed, was to keep the top rate of tax to 50 per cent; for tax rates to start at 25 per cent; and to remove hundreds of thousands of people from the tax net, particularly the lower paid.



Mr Michael Edwardes: tax levels driving people out og the country.

Mr Edwardes said it could easily be paid for if either political party had the will.

The CBI theory that the growth in the economy would produce a 30 per cent cut in personal taxation by 1981 was, in his opinion, "a little dicey".

There was the second possibility of cutting public expenditure, but the Conference could hardly expect him in his position at BL to plead for that. He was more in favour of holding public expenditure to its present level.

"I say let profits rip so business can breathe again. I say competition will stop the bogeymen, be they multinationals or local success stories. There is no question of overpricing developing in a competitive situation. Let prices go free and let market competition determine the issue. Let prices go ahead, and we will deliver the taxes to the Government."

Mr C. J. Crow, deputy treasurer of ICI, said the intolerable rates of tax in Britain were not only damaging the economy but were also affecting tax morality. He believed tax morality was declining fast and this trend must be arrested.

Income tax depended on the honesty and cooperation of the taxpayer and in the case of PAYE on the cooperation and goodwill of the employer who enforced the system. When tax rates were *high* there was pressure on the employer to bend the tax rules.

Mr Gerald Mortimer, a director of Consolidated Goldfields, defended expenditure by local authorities. He said he wanted to refute suggestions that local government was a "hot bed" of overmanning, bureaucracy and graft.

He was against any interference in the local tax system and its substitution by some kind of surcharge on income tax.

Winding up the debate, Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, said the message of the conference was that Britain would not achieve the growth it needed without a reduction in taxation and encouragement for hard work and saving.

The total package put for by the CBI called for a redu in taxes of £5,500m by 1981-82 said it might be difficult to vide academic proof that high ation blunted enterprise bu made sense.

It was not simply a que of providing an incentive to w the creation of more jobs an centives to save and invest equally vital.

The logic of the British sy of capital tax was that the businessman should remain and be prevented from creatin jobs and wealth he could.

The CBI believed that b policy a growth of 3½ per ce 4 per cent in the gross nat *product could be achieved* year by 1981.

Any growth forecast wa certain and this was why an a on inflation must be the riding priority.

There would be little roo tax cuts in the next Budget the rate of inflation in Britai brought down nearer to her seas competitors.

Sir Adrian emphasized tha CBI was not proposing cu public expenditure. What were calling for was the ho of the total public expenditu real terms until 1981-82 to the economy to catch up.

He said the proposals pu ward by the CBI on ta should never be narrowly ceived. They did not want reflect the views of any single of British industry. CBI be that these proposals were interest of everyone.

"The CBI does not hav block votes to wave. We c threaten irresponsible action views are not heeded", sa Adrian.

Their views would only through by sheer logic an accuracy of their figures and casts.

The conference went o approve the CBI policy stat which called for the need to r income tax as set out in the ference document; to achiev on a phased programme, av sharp increases in the burd indirect taxation; and to st government expenditure at r levels in real terms up to 19

Limited 'back up' law on worker representation need

The CBI council's recommendation that the conference accept the concept of a limited "back-up" law to encourage below board level worker participation was sent back for further consideration after speaker after speaker totally opposed legislation.

Bending to the "deeply held feelings" of the conference on this issue, Mr Greenborough recommended that the council should reconsider the whole question of legislation.

Conference however almost unanimously endorsed opposition to the Government's new White Paper on industrial democracy and any Bill based on its proposals and recommended that the CBI should develop and promote a voluntary code of practice to encourage the highest standards of participation within companies.

Introducing the debate on employee participation, Mr Alex Jarratt, chairman and chief executive of Reed International, said the Government had emerged with a set of proposals which, though more delicately drafted than the brutality of the Bullock Report, still retained far too much of the basic misconceptions and unworkable proposals that littered the original report.

Admittedly, he said, the Government was now stressing the hope that participation would be voluntary and that statutory arrangements would be be exception. But it was hard to resist the feeling that the obeisance to voluntarism was "a sprat to catch a mackerel."

But the TUC and the Labour Party had no doubt about catching the mackerel. In their combined document, "Into the 80's", they expected the full force of the legislation to become fully operative during the next parliament.

Mr Jarratt said it was all too easy for the CBI's adversaries to claim, because of its stalwart opposition to such proposals, that it doubted the importance of employee involvement. "This is rubbish. What we object to the sort of prospect held out us in that TUC/Labour liaison committee document said.

The CBI rejected complete imposition of so called directors over the heads of holders, the single chann representation and any legi which would force a rigid fo on companies when the rea for participation was in flex of application.

But the CBI, he said, mu let the "barren" issue of l tion obscure the need for, a belief as employers in, the development of employees ir ment.

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IE NEWS

's demand urgent ety checks air roundabouts

esterday demanded ty checks for funfair ts after the accident y night in which a irl died at a fair- Cosham, Hampshire. ors from the Health ty Executive were the "disco-twist" disintegrated during night funfair, killing ley, aged 18, and in- people.

the 12 chairs used on broke free from the it and cut into the the King George V fields. About 25,000 re at the funfair and display, where the action was guest es by several BBC isc jockeys.

ations were being ed on two steel pins sheared off.

ndabout had a central three arms. Dangl- each arm was a set of le chairs, each re- around the central at the same time around on its axis.

r Gordon Moyce, n police, said: "It at a pin on one of the eered, causing the o be thrown off bal-

was organized by the ts and Social Club and h's leisure services it.

n Trickett, the fair said: "The machine d eight months ago a safety certificate". arles Mos, chairman outh's leisure services said: "Our legal ited the playing fields y morning and in- certificate dated in hat confirmed the t had been checked afe for use".

nanded new regula- dlow local authorities e fairground safety which are the respon- of the Health and Executive. Local authorities can only enforce safety rules where funfairs use council land.

Mr William Molloy, MP for Ealing, North, urged that similar whirligigs should not be used until a stringent investigation into their general safety had taken place.

He said: "A new element has arisen since the big dipper accident at Battersea some years ago [when four children died]. It is that this particular machine was computer-controlled."

Mr Anthony Nelson, MP for Chichester, said he would be asking the Home Office to appraise safety regulations applying to funfairs "as a matter of urgency".

Mr Tony Woolrych, general secretary of the Showmen's Guild, said the guild would be holding an inquiry into the accident. "We have a mandatory annual inspection of every riding device in the country, no matter what its size."

He said the investigations were made by independent engineers accredited to the guild, who had an expert understanding of the unusual strains and stresses under which fairground equipment operated.

Mr Woolrych said the accident was the first fatal one involving a member of the public this year. An attendant was killed when he fell from a "cyclone twist" at Bognor Regis in July.

Only 13 people were injured on Sunday and not 19 as reported earlier. Two of the three girls admitted to hospital were discharged. Sharon Gardner, aged 17, was said to be fairly comfortable.

Most of the injured were bystanders, although Karen Bailey, of Greenwood Avenue, Cosham, was understood to have been on the ride.

Mr Dudley Bowers, the owner of the disco-twist, of Cathering-ton, Portsmouth, spent most of yesterday with police and safety experts.

Whitehall brief: A reappraisal of the unobtrusive servants of the House of Commons

Discreet skill that keeps the parliamentary show rolling

By Peter Hennessy

On a bad night at Westminster, at about the time of a particularly unruly division at 10 pm, a visitor to the Commons Strangers' Gallery might wonder how on earth the show stays on the road. A large part of the answer lies in the discreet skill of the 50 clerks who make up the Department of the Clerk of the House, the corps of advisers to the Speaker and MPs.

Those who watched last week's state opening of Parliament on television might have noticed the dignified, bewigged clerks, but their life is not just the leisurely witnessing of a stately ritual. Their work has, in fact, become increasingly taxing...

Viewers of last week's state opening of Parliament on television might have noticed the dignified figure of Sir Richard Barlas, the Clerk, walking behind the Speaker at the start of the journey to the House of Lords and, perhaps, the bewigged figures of Mr Charles Gordon and Mr Kenneth Bradshaw standing behind the table in front of the Speaker's chair. Most likely viewers would not have picked them out at all. The clerks seem part of the fabric of the place. Unobtrusiveness is part of their trade.

Ask a clerk what his or her job is about and the reply will be something like "the quality control of the parliamentary process". Ask what kind of mental equipment is needed and the answer will be: "A fairly concentric mind, a satisfaction in getting things right, an ordered mind that derives a slightly guilty pleasure from an ordered universe". It is all very nineteenth-century and very deceptive.

The clerks' life today is not the leisurely witnessing of a stately ritual. The weight of business, measured by the number of pages in the official report, has more than doubled since the Attlee Government of the late 1940s. Select committees produce at least eight times as many reports as they did in the 1945 Parliament. "Rolling the pitch", to use Sir Richard Barlas's description of the art, has become increasingly taxing.

It looks like becoming more so if the chief recommendations of last summer's report of the Select Committee on Procedure are adopted, particularly its plan for 12 specialist select committees to shadow Whitehall departments.

A leading article in *The Times* of August 4, about the procedure committee report, said that nearly all the committees were badly staffed. The remark was not intended as a slur on the calibre of the clerks. It was a reflection on the limited resources available to committees which compare so unfavourably with the Civil Service machine which supports official and ministerial witnesses appearing before them.

Members of the department are generalists, recruited at a rate of two to four a year, from the top half of the Civil Service Commission's list of potential "high flier" administrators, though they are servants of the House of Commons, not civil servants. They pride themselves on being able to serve the House and all kinds of select committees and on their knack of getting along with specialists recruited from outside for single inquiries.

Whether the house of Commons, determined to claw back some power from civil servants and ministers across Parliament Square, will feel the need to appoint more specialists, perhaps permanently, for select committee work, will be one of the more interesting facets of the debate on the procedure report. The clerks are wary about that, though not for reasons of restrictive practice.

They accept that a large number of specialists might need to be employed ad hoc on a particularly intricate inquiry, as at present. The clerks wonder, however, whether being employed permanently would satisfy the wide range of specialist disciplines required. The demands of select committees vary from Parliament to Parliament.

They are also aware of the danger of aping the worst practices of Washington's Capitol Hill. Select committee reports, the clerks feel, should be the work of MPs and not weapons in a war between one set of specialists at Westminster and another in Treasury Chambers, a battle made constitutionally respectable by the signatures of a handful of MPs.

They are also determined to avoid "shades of Cohn and Schine", as they put it, invoking the sour memory of the two disagreeable young men who did the hatchet work for Senator Joseph McCarthy on the Senate Committee on Government Operations in the 1950s. There was nothing concentric about those minds. They dug up the pitch rather than rolled it.

The clerks accept, however, that change must come and indeed have advocated it. Sir Richard Barlas said: "I think the clerks on the whole were impressed by the report of the procedure committee. The present set-up is not planned at all and something must be done about it."

It is not just the cricketing metaphors and the wigs that are reassuring about the clerks. There is not the slightest trace of empire building about them. If the House feels the need for more clerks, it will recruit them but not at a pace that would dilute the quality. Sir Richard agrees with those who fear new bureaucracies. "It is the members who run the House, not the Clerk's Department. We try very hard not to become a bureaucracy in the sense of the tail wagging the dog", he says. Cohn and Schine, happily, are as remote from their world as ever.



Sir Richard Barlas, Clerk of the House: in charge of quality control for the parliamentary process.

Boy 'said his stepfather told him to stab girl'

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A boy aged 15 who was alleged at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday to have murdered a teenage girl said in a statement that his stepfather told him to stab her "like Jack the Ripper", Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC, for the prosecution said.

The boy was also said to have told detectives: "My dad said he was going to kill more women than Jack the Ripper." His alleged statement added that his stepfather stabbed pictures of nude women in magazines and told him to do the same.

His alleged statement continued: "Sometimes we met women on walks and dad would say, 'We will get this one'. I always managed to get out of it." Two or three times his stepfather told him: "We will have to kill your mum." He added: "I could tell he was not joking."

The alleged statement was read by Mr Hamilton when the boy, from Derby, pleaded not guilty to murdering Lynn Siddons, aged 16, last April.

Mr Hamilton said the boy said in the statement that his stepfather told him to take the girl down a path towards a canal and he would meet them in the woods. The alleged statement said: "My dad and Lynn went into the bushes. He handed me a carving knife and told me to stick it into Lynn.

"He showed me where to do it. He was gritting and showing his teeth. I tried to stick the knife into her and it broke." He said his stepfather told him to stick another knife into her and he did, because he was scared. "I remember him jumping on her with his feet and dragging her into a pool of water. He was pressing her face into the water with one of his feet."

The trial continues today.

ctricity Council asked ustify 'economy' claims

Consumer Affairs
ident
lectricity Consumers' challenging the elec- supply industry to claims made in a advertising campaign ew off-peak electricity conomy 7.

asking the Electricity to justify such claims ctric storage heating e best-all-round pros- ll" (heating methods). hile it is warning con- not to change to 7 "without careful ation and expert

epts that the new tariff efit more than a million rs on six, seven or eight-hour off-peak tariffs, but says that a further million off-peak users, most of them using appliances that need an afternoon boost, would not necessarily benefit.

To change to Economy 7, some users would have to buy new appliances and install new insulation and time switches at a cost which it would take a long time to recoup.

When Economy 7 was launched last summer it was announced as offering "a 20 per cent cut in new off-peak night rate".

The Electricity Council said last night: "Our advertising invites customers to seek advice on their particular needs at electricity board shops."

Rape victims critical of the police

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Most women who have got into touch with the Rape Counselling and Research Project and have reported to the police have felt badly treated by the police, the project said in a report yesterday.

"They have felt that the service they received was professionally unsound or inefficient, but more often that they had been subjected to insult, disbelief, and sometimes regarded as an object of vicarious interest."

The report, to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, is based on evidence the project has been collecting over the past two and a half years about the way raped women are treated by the police. Among its recommendations, it calls for the creation of a centralized rape squad in which information and resources could be pooled. Only then would investigation of rape be done thoroughly, it says.

In many cases, the report continues, there were good grounds for complaint. But not one of the women involved had complained to the Complaints Investigation Department, even after taking legal advice.

Among the reasons given was the added stress that would be involved and that police officers concerned in the prosecution would be alienated, thus making subsequent dealings with them more distressing.

The women have also said that the investigating body would be likely to hold the same unsympathetic and biased views as the officers against whom a complaint was to be made. "Thus, complaints would not be treated seriously."

The report adds: "Victims of rape and sexual assault are, as far as we can ascertain, the only prosecution witnesses who are treated so badly by the prosecution itself."

The project is a charity sponsored mainly by the Cadbury Trust.

vey shows ignorance consumer bodies

Consumer Affairs
ndent

people have not heard onsumer representative which seek to repre- ir interests, according opinion poll commis- by the National Con- council.

esults are published in issue of a new maga- *apham Omnibus*, which cil is distributing free 0 consumer representa- hey show that the best onsumer representative tions are the national ional Gas Consumers', which have 1,200 s. Thirty per cent of who replied identified them successfully; only 7 per cent, however, were aware of community health councils in the National Health Service.

Some people had not heard of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council and thought the National Coal Board was the organization representing consumers of coal. Only 13 per cent could put a name to the Post Office Users' National Council unprompted, and only 3 per cent had heard of the Central Transport Consultative Committee.

The magazine says that when a similar poll was taken three years ago none of the organizations was identified by more than 5 per cent of those interviewed.

nd fire m dies

people have died after e fire in Letchworth, dshire, at the weekend. arno Kaur, aged 48, died fire and Mr Naraden aged 62, died of burns ital in London yesterday.

e, firemen and Home forensic scientists are gating the cause.

Remand for civil servant

Barry Wallington Barnes, aged 38, a civil servant, was remanded on bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of stealing nearly £140,000 from the Foreign Office.

Mr Barnes, of Gosmore Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, faced three charges, involving £55,307, £36,831 and £46,678. He was remanded until January 24

ld pacts likely in devolution campaign

Regional report

Tim Jones
Cardiff

e unlikely pacts will be l during the devolution ign in Wales, leading up referendum on March 1 proposed Welsh assem- s in the Common Market igu, the issue will cut political loyalties.

Neil Kinnock, MP for elty, the left-wing er of the Labour Party's nal executive, will be argu- gainst a Welsh assembly the same sentiments are orward by Mr Nicholas rds, shadow Secretary of for Wales, although they never share a platform.

h the exception of five MPs, the 18 other Welsh ur MPs will be joined by hree Plaid Cymru MPs in ading people of the bene- f devolution.

the 36 MPs who repre- Wales (23 Labour, eight ervatives, three Plaid ru and two Liberals) only ive Labour rebels and the ervative members are cted to be fighting against proposal.

doubt, campaigners for assembly would be well pleased if that support were reflected in the outcome of the referendum, but they know that opinion polls put them at least 10 per cent behind the anti-devolutionists.

A lack of funds and the desire not to bore people by sustained propaganda mean that the two sides will not unleash their full broadsides until a month before the March 1 referendum day.

The decision to hold the referendum of St David's Day will probably be of some psychological advantage to the "yes" vote, linking a sense of national identity with the assembly proposals.

Mr Kinnock dismisses the advantage and adds that a feast day is an appropriate occasion to make a meal of nationalist aspirations.

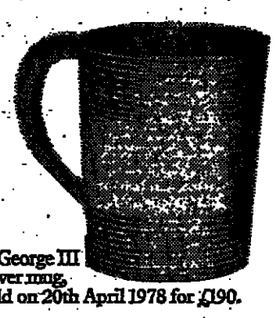
The nationalists, however, are divided on the issue and no doubt Mr Kinnock and his colleagues will enjoy a wry smile over their embarrassment at pursuing the same goal as people whose eventual aim is separatism.

It is the Labour Party that is likely to lose most from the divisions that exist over the issue. Although they are only five, the rebel Labour MPs who are defying official party policy exercise a considerable influence on rank-and-file thinking.

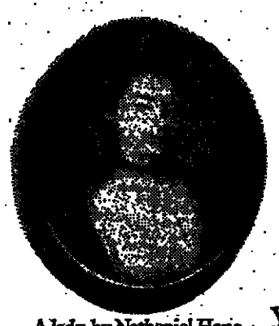
Some constituency parties are known to be torn between their natural desire to close ranks and their conviction that devolution is essentially a bad or irrelevant measure.

The 30 per cent or so who have indicated they will not vote will be delighted to learn that the Government's decision not to provide money for the campaign will inevitably shorten it.

Does Sotheby's sell any lots below £200?



A George III silver mug, sold on 20th April 1978 for £190.



A lady, by Nathaniel Hone, 1760, sold on 26th June 1978 for £160.



A cowboy and steer car mascot, sold on 14th April 1978 for £110.

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A London delft wet drug jar, sold on 16th May 1978 for £190.



A silver penny of King Aethelred II of England, sold on 8th February 1978 for £90.



H. Campotosto, *A Mother and Child*, sold on 31st May 1978 for £150.

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PARLIAMENT, November 6, 1978

Little risk to British nationals and embassy staff in Iran

House of Commons

There was at present little risk to British nationals in Iran or to the staff of the British embassy there, Dr David Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement. In reply to questions he said that there were about 10,000 British nationals living in Iran and the ambassador was in close touch with the British community.

Dr Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab) said: Iran is facing one of the most traumatic periods in its history. Yesterday our chancery building in the centre of Tehran was set on fire in the course of widespread rioting. I regret this damage which is part of more widespread damage to buildings in Tehran over the weekend. Fortunately our staff were not maltreated and there was no physical violence, in contrast with the many casualties which have occurred elsewhere.

We are now back in contact with our Embassy and will remain in close touch with them throughout this difficult period. I am at present advised that there is little risk to our staff or other British nationals, though they are all being advised to stay indoors or at home until the situation stabilizes.

This morning the Shah announced the establishment of a military government. The deterioration in the maintenance of law and order has brought about this grave step.

The Shah has this morning in a broadcast pledged that "after the restoration of order and peace, a national government to establish fundamental freedoms and hold a free general election will be appointed as soon as possible."

He went on to say: "I guarantee that in the future the Iranian government will be divorced from tyranny, oppression and will be run on the basis of the Constitution and social justice".

It is vital to make progress towards this end while avoiding the establishment of continued military rule or inducing further bloodshed and a state of chaos.

Mr Francis Pym, acting Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cambridgeshire, C)—Iran is a close friend of Britain so the events there obviously give the whole House considerable anxiety.

Stability in that country is very much a British interest and very much the interest of the whole western world; the reasons go a good deal wider than the oil supply factor.

On the security of British citizens, obviously we are all glad that little risk is foreseen at the moment, but has he made any contingency plans for the safety and protection of British citizens if necessary? He should keep the House informed, and make a further statement later this week.

Dr Owen—I agree that stability is a British interest and in the interests of the western world. I also think, and more importantly, that it is in the interests of the Iranian people. They will wish to form a clear view as to their destiny. I hope the election promised last August will be held in June.

On the security of British citizens, the situation is changing all the time. It could deteriorate. Our ambassador there is in close touch with the British community of some 10,000 citizens in Iran—most of them in Tehran. We will keep closely in touch with them and with this House.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab)—On the whole stability comes from the understanding and faith of one's people. There is clear evidence that some Iranian subjects are not getting political freedom and protection under the law and it is always possible for dangerous elements to exploit that lack of freedom. We should impress on the Shah that it is important there should be true democracy in Iran.

Dr Owen—Yes, we have consistently done so and consistently supported to the full the implementation of the modernization and liberalization programme. We supported the Shah's decision to hold the elections announced in August and we believe that date should be maintained in June. We will continue to do so because I agree that stability does come from the people as a whole.

If there is not an understanding, then there will be this gap between the rulers and the ruled, and that gap has grown over the years. The Shah is conscious of the need to close it.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C)—The best hope of liberalization in Iran remains with the Shah and what he hopes to do, if his people allow him to do it.

Dr Owen—In this House, we are committed to the freedom of individuals. We would like to see free and fair elections and the Shah has committed the Iranian Government to the holding of elections, and reiterated that commitment this morning. It will be for the Iranian people to determine their destiny.

Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab)—Is it the Government's intention to continue to supply the Iranian state with armaments and ammunition during this hopefully transitional period bearing in mind that the only use for which British armaments and ammunition have been put so far in Iran is to kill Iranian citizens?

Dr Owen—The whole question of armaments sales is a difficult one and in particular in any country having a period as unstable as Iran at the moment.

We look at the issues and keep them under constant review. At the moment, we think it right to continue our general support for the Shah and the centre alliance. We will have to consider each individual arms sale as it comes along.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—There are three interests we share with Iran. One is stability, another is steady progress towards greater democracy, and the third is the sure defence of Iran against the Soviet Union. He should give the support of all parties to our ambassador, Sir Anthony Parsons, in putting these points to the Iranian Government and wish through this difficult period that the Shah will emerge standing for all these three points.

Dr Owen—I do not disagree with those three points. They are all not just in the interests of the West, but in the genuine interests of the Iranian people. Ultimately, it must be for the Iranian people to determine which government they live under. The way to deal with that is fair and free elections promised for June next year.

Mr David Watkins (Consett, Lab)—This is a complex situation. Is the Foreign Secretary satisfied that he is being briefed by the British ambassador on the internal politics of Iran as fully as is desirable?

Dr Owen—I think so. I am fully confident in the ambassador and situation and anyone would be foolish to claim to be a great expert on Iranian internal politics. It is important for us not to get involved in Iranian internal politics.

We have to take a decision as we see it from the vantage point of a British Government and on what we believe is in our interests, western interests and those of the people of Iran.

I hope that with stability, the Shah will be able to introduce the national government he has promised and maintain his commitment to elections, to which I attach great importance.

Mr John Ellis (Brigg and Scunthorpe, Lab)—Dr Owen has been ambiguous in his answers. He says something with which we can all agree—that there is an absolute right of people to determine their own future, but on the other hand he sends messages of support through high persons and not surprisingly, to those who wish to liberalize the regime, it looks as if we are taking a part. The Foreign Secretary should sit a little more on the fence.

Dr Owen—I think there is a measure of ambiguity. There is a problem. We establish relations with government and people and when they are in difficulty we wish to extend friendship and support but not to interfere in their internal affairs.

There is a problem and we have to face it. The most important commitment is that to liberalization and modernization which went back to 1963. It has been supplemented in the important decision in August to hold fair and free elections.

That is the new element which makes it much easier to see a period of stability ahead if we can overcome in the next few weeks the obvious fears of the introduction of a military government in the short term.

Mr Peter Tapsell (Horncastle, C)—Will the Foreign Secretary take early steps to ensure the coordination of the policies of OECD countries against the prolonged interruption of oil supplies from Iran.

Dr Owen—There is discussion in OECD and in the European Community about arrangements for a serious disruption. There has been disruption but it has not reached the level of sharing arrangements and a lot will depend on what happens in the next few weeks.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—I know the Foreign Secretary's and the Government's complete dedication to freedom of the individual, but many months ago when Chieftain tanks were on the way to Iran I suggested that they would be used, not against Russia or outside forces, but against the Shah's own people because he was the leader of a bloodstained tyranny.

Does he not realize that in spite of the plaudits of the Tories for the Government's present policies in Iran, the reason for the embassy being attacked is the stance of the British Government in defence of the Shah?

How can he possibly have any faith in the promise of the Shah to hold elections after the brutality and tortures which have gone on in every jail in Iran over the years under the Shah?

Dr Owen—Mr Flannery has always been consistent and has opposed the sale of armaments to Iran.

I have never hidden that arms sales decisions are the hardest to make, with the balance of interests and taking a number of considerations into account. Looking at the stability of the region, the question of Afghanistan and the strategic interest of our Cento partners, I believe we have taken the right decisions.

There have been tragic killings and there has been too much use of force. It is hard to know what will happen in the next few days but I hope that there will be no repetition.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab)—Over the past generation the record of Iran on human rights has been totally unsatisfactory and there has been no vestige of democracy in that country. The Iranian people have the same right to demonstrate for democracy and the improvement of conditions as we have in this country or any other part of the world.

Dr Owen—It is right we should maintain our stance on human rights irrespective of which country it is. The Government have never disguised the fact that it does not believe the situation on human rights in Iran has been totally satisfactory.

We have been concerned about the number of political prisoners and the treatment inside prisons and a number of other factors.

It is right for people to make demonstrations, but peaceful demonstrations, because there is a danger of anarchic chaos and out of that situation no one in Iran will benefit.

In response to a further question, Dr Owen said he did not think the present interruption of oil supplies of itself would affect the world price, unless the situation continued. The world price would be negotiated in the Opec meeting at the end of the year.

Rigours of existing prison system should not be underestimated—Home Secretary

The provisions of Section 11 of the Local Government Act (1966) would be replaced in the new year by a broad enabling provision giving authority for grants to be paid to local authorities for programmes designed to meet the special needs of ethnic minorities or to promote racial harmony, Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, said when he resumed the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Mr Rees (Leeds, South, Lab) recalled that earlier this year there had been considerable public discussion on immigration, much of which had been sadly misinformed. There had been talk of the country being swamped at a time when immigration from India and Pakistan had been largely confined to wives and children of people already in the country.

The Government, he want on, had three principle aims in immigration: a determination to honour commitments to close dependents of those settled here; to continue the strict limits to further immigration which had a bearing on the harmony of people in the country; and to prevent evasion and abuse of immigration control.

The number of prosecutions and convictions, and the number of people ordered to be deported as illegal entrants since changes in 1973 had more than doubled since the last full year of a Conservative Government.

But the recent controversy about immigration numbers had diverted attention from the problems of racial discrimination and racial deprivation. The Government would act to deal with this by replacing section 11 of the Local Government Act (1966) which made provision for paying of grant to local authorities to meet the special needs of Commonwealth immigrants.

A consultative document setting out the Government's proposals is being issued today (he said) to a wide range of organizations and individuals.

Local authorities would be encouraged to review the impact of a range of services they provided to ethnic minority communities by the end of January, 1979.

Subject to the outcome of those consultations, the Government proposed to introduce legislation as soon as possible in the new year. The wider scope of Government proposals should be matched by a significant improvement in the resources made available. Details would be published in the White Paper on public expenditure. The new form of grant in aid would be in addition to the urban programme.

Crime had risen relentlessly under Labour and Conservative Governments for more than 20 years. Only in 1967, under a Labour government, and in 1973, under a Conservative government, had the number of indictable offences gone down.

In recent years the rate of increase had seemed to be slowing down, from 7 per cent in 1975 to 1 per cent in 1976, although last year the increase was 15 per cent. The Government were determined to deal firmly with the rise in crime.

For this reason, the Criminal Law Act (1977) had introduced stiffer penalties. Within that legislation the Government were glad to have done something for the victims of crime.

Some £300m a year more was being spent on law and order and protective services than was spent in 1974.

An adequately manned police force was essential to fight crime and the Government were firmly committed to strengthening it. It would be wrong to be more than cautiously optimistic about the results of the Edmund Davies report but the implementation of its recommendations had already had a noticeable effect on police wastage.

In the September quarter wastage was 25 per cent below the average. The total strength in September showed a net gain of 241 officers compared with a loss of 371 in the June quarter and 31 in the January quarter.

Recruitment in the Metropolitan Police showed a rise of 27 per cent above the average for the first six months of the year and wastage fell by 30 per cent.

As a result the net gain in strength for September was 44 compared with a loss of 228 in the June quarter and 153 in the March quarter. The strength of the Metropolitan Police was now 21,765.

It was right that offenders, young or old, should be punished. Nobody, however, could afford to underestimate the rigour of simple imprisonment. The effect of a custodial sentence, whether detention centre, borstal or prison, was a shock to anybody. That should not be underestimated.

To add to that shock of incarceration a regime more oppressive to prisoners would go beyond the limit society would reasonably accept. Prisons were no holiday camps where life was easy.

Those who talked of more oppressive places than ordinary prisons had perhaps not taken into account the effectiveness of the existing system.

Firm discipline must be provided in establishments, and it was. It would be a mistake to assume that an excessively rigorous discipline in short sentences would overcome the effects of any indiscipline in the offender's previous life. The staff did not agree that that was necessary.

It was far more profitable, sensible and humane to provide a firm framework of discipline in establishments for young offenders and to concentrate all positive efforts not on adding to the rigours of that discipline but on adding to the capacity of offenders to conduct themselves properly in society after their release. He did not believe that sufficient people knew about the positive work in education and industrial training being done.

There were 70 junior attendance centres. Eight were in hand, with another 10 or so during the next 12 months. The arguments for extending the range of the junior attendance centres were recognized. Eight of those centres had been extended for an experimental period to take offenders aged 17 to 18. The experiment would be studied carefully to see what lessons it provided.

He did not accept that the prison service was being starved of resources. This year £23m was being spent on new construction, and £8m on repairs and maintenance of existing premises. Present plans were expected to produce about 450 additional inmate places, improvements to essential services and 4,500 additional places over the next four years. The new big prison would not be until 1981-82.

By the end of 1981-82 total capacity was expected to be 41,700 and the daily average population for that year was expected to be 43,800.

The present view, on the existing plans, was that the level of overcrowding must then be reduced by up to one-third.

The Prison Officers' Association had seen him today, and they were upset, to put it mildly.

This is unofficial action (he went on). It is not being done by the Prison Officers' Association, and the way that some parts of the press are talking as if it is the prison officers and that people who are being flaunted on television and in the newspapers are important people, it was put to me that it does great harm to those who are working responsibly.

The position at 11 am today was that a total of 26 out of 113 prison service establishments were taking industrial action of some kind in pursuit of their claim for continuous duty credits—these were meal breaks. A further four establishments were considering their position. This figure did not include Parkhurst where the staff had been taking industrial action for some time in support of a claim for special allowances.

Of the prisons involved, 14 establishments were in the South-East, seven in the South-West, five in the Midlands and none in the North. In 13 of the establishments the action being taken somehow restricted the regime, such as education classes and industrial training. At one London establishment prisoners were not being accepted from magistrates courts.

The position was still fluid and full information about what was happening, and in particular about how police holding facilities were likely to be affected, was not yet available.

If the disciplinary code was being broken action would need to be taken; if the law was being broken, the law would have to take its course.

On the claim for continuous duty credits, the meal breaks claim, it had been suggested in the press that there had been an offer by the Prisons Department to certain branches who had been taking action. This was untrue. The Prisons Department dealt only with the national executive committee of the Prison Officers' Association on such matters and nobody else.

At his meeting with the chairman and general secretary of the POA this morning, they had assured him the action being taken by these branches was contrary to the national policy of the association. The executive had acted responsibly throughout in this matter. It was mainly in consequence of the points put to him by them over recent weeks that the Government decided that an inquiry should be held.

The terms of reference of the inquiry were being discussed with the staff associations. The POA had made it clear they would expect this matter to be included in the inquiry's review of pay, conditions and the service and that retrospection must also be considered.

I can (he said) say in advance of drawing up the precise terms of reference that I see no objection to these proposals, and I have informed the POA of this.

It is essential the inquiry should proceed as fast as possible. I am hoping for a report as early as possible and I will impress this on the chairman of the inquiry.

On official information, the Government intended to push ahead with proposals in the related sphere of open government. It was important to replace Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act by an up-to-date provision.

The Government had explained their proposals on broadcasting in the White Paper. Part of the proposals required detailed discussions with the organization concerned. These had already begun.

He hoped before they came to a general election towards the end of next year to be able to announce further local radio stations.

The Government gave their support to the forces of law and order. Over simplication on the hoardings only meant that those involved in law and order laughed at them.

Police need firm and unstinting support

Mr David Howell, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Guildford, C) said the Opposition fully backed all firm steps taken by Mr Rees and his department to tackle crime and uphold the law and in particular any steps he felt necessary to maintain order in the prisons and safeguard the proper administration of the law against any threats from the current industrial action.

Penal reform was a fine impulse but unless and until society was more reassured than at present that violence was being contained and dealt with, it would be virtually impossible to carry forward sensible penal reform or tackle prison overcrowding. The public were entitled to more protection than they had had and were getting.

It must be possible to reduce some of the enormous administrative burden on the police and release more manpower for policing on the beat and in the housing estates.

The number of police involved in dealing with traffic offences had increased. It must be right to consider the idea of simplifying traffic laws and the idea of ticket offences.

Another need was to encourage the public to be not just law-abiding but law-assisting. The police needed firm and unstinting support not just at local level but all the way up. A number of chief constables had expressed their worries about the lack of support from on high for the forces of law and order.

He did not agree with everything Sir Robert Mark had had to say recently but he hit the nail on the head when he said in his book: "The surest and quickest way to reduce crime and to achieve a more humane and enlightened penal system is to increase the likelihood that the guilty will be convicted". That was profoundly true.

The Home Secretary believed that the powers of the courts were adequate. The Opposition disagreed, especially in the case of juvenile courts.

The House had seen enough of the Children and Young Persons Act to realize that it was profoundly unsatisfactory to magistrates and social workers alike. The Opposition believed that magistrates should have restored to them the power to make secure care orders, both when making a care order and when renewing it. In their view, it was unsatisfactory that juvenile courts had no say in how a care order was discharged.

The detention centre situation was also profoundly unsatisfactory. For many youngsters what was needed was a shorter and sharper sentence applied particularly to young offenders.

The Home Secretary and ministers had been criticized for delay in bringing forward the prisons inquiry and it was right that MPs should take note of the comments of the distinguished Home Affairs Correspondent of *The Times* on Friday. He had stated that the worsening crisis had not been treated with the urgency it deserved and that warnings had not been heeded or had been dismissed as sensationalism. That (he said) is from a reasonably independent source; that is not partisan criticism.

Problems went deeper than just pay. Prison officers wanted a service of their own. There was a feeling that they had lost their organization in the upper reaches of Home Office bureaucracy. There was ill-feeling between prison officers, sometimes between officers and governor grades. The probable need was for an autonomous service under a commissioner responsible to the Home Secretary.

He found it difficult to see yet how the inquiry could deal comprehensively with overcrowding.

We must be careful (he continued) about bending sentencing arrangements and penal policy to suit accommodation available. The protection of the public must come first. There is a hard, ruthless element in our prisons from whom society must be protected for a long time.

The balance had gone too far for seeking excuses for crime, in deeper and vaguer causes and tending to think about everything except the crime. Lots of the troubles began in the home with the parents and these needed support in trying to bring up their children in a disciplined way. Lots of problems began in schools, too, and there must be an all-out campaign for better standards.

Lots of our troubles (he continued) come, too, from poor public example by leading figures in authority who might and should know better.

Then there was the nightly message from television that violence was a good way to settle an argument.

In the past two years there had been a resurgence of public demand for policies which reinforced personal and family responsibility and the conduct on which a settled society rested. That demand came from electors and all parties. It was pressure they all recognized.

Politicians' response should not be to blame the media and everyone else (laughter) but to give a lead from the top on all questions of law and order. The Conservatives did not see that lead coming from present ministers and thought it would be left to the next government.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) said they needed a comprehensive national scheme for after care for victims of crime. It was the one blot on the judicial system that they did not show sufficient care or compassion for those who were victims of crime through no fault of their own.

Prisons were used as social dustbins into which were put all the inadequates of society whom no one cared about. They were conveniently put there and forgotten.

What about an amnesty? If Mr Rees wanted to clear the prisons of petty offenders why not do it now?

A far wider inquiry into the prison system was needed than the one the Home Secretary intended to set up. Britain had the harshest, most pernicious and most barbaric prison system in the western world.

Mr Graham Page (Crosby, C) said public support for corporal punishment being available to the courts had increased in the last few years and would continue to do so as long as there was the surge in crimes of violence.

Where the state has failed to provide protection against crime (he said) it should be recognized that there is a heavy responsibility on it to look after the victims.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab) said the Opposition talked about the need for more social workers and more penal institutions but did not commit themselves to spending the money such things would need.

Linguistic apartheid ruled out in Welsh schools

There would be no apartheid in Welsh schools, Mr Barry Jones, Under-Secretary for Wales, said during exchanges about proposed changes to the Eglwys Wen Primary School at Whitchurch, Cardiff.

Mr Michael Roberts (Cardiff, North-West, C) commented: The proposals for the primary school are unacceptable to the parents because they diminish the amenities available to their children and introduce segregation by language so that children in the same building will not eat, play or talk together.

Despite this there is no hostility to the Welsh language. Will be allay the genuine fears of the people in that area by holding a public inquiry?

Mr Jones (East Flint, Lab)—The proposal will fall to be considered by the Secretary of State for Wales under the terms of Section 13 of the Education Act, 1944, so I cannot comment on the merits of the proposal at a time when the statutory procedures are in process.

It is our policy generally to encourage local education authorities to make provision for bilingual education in keeping with the needs and characteristics of their own areas and taking account of the wishes of the parents.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab)—Wales does not want apartheid as an institution inside its schools. There is no desire in Wales to introduce the sort of system that exists in Ulster.

The feeling expressed to me and other MPs about this school is reflecting above all else the fact that once again it appears that there is a politicizing of the language and it is causing grave division unnecessarily in Wales.

Mr Jones—There will be no apartheid. That is the last thing the department would wish.

I would draw his attention to what the Secretary of State said when the initiative on specific grants was announced. He said he hoped the grant would help to end the hostility and the divisiveness.

Mr Wyn Roberts (Conway, C)—Will there be consultation with parents in all these cases? Will the Welsh Office ensure that the consultation takes place and supervises it?

Mr Jones—It has always ensured that consultation is adequate and genuine.

More information coming from Government

Appreciable information was now coming from Government departments, Mr Charles Morris, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, said at question time.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Bar, Lab) had asked for a statement on progress towards open government.

Mr Morris (Manchester, Openshaw, Lab)—Since the Prime Minister's statement in the debate on the Address on November 24 last and Sir Douglas Allen's letter to departments on July 6, 1977, Government departments have published and made available a great deal of material. The recent White Paper makes clear that the Government have not yet come to a firm decision on how to proceed in developing the practice of open government.

A more detailed study of overseas practice is to be made and further proposals, as promised in the Queen's Speech, will be brought forward in due course.

Mr Rooker—Why is it taking so long to get the study of overseas practice under way? The latest information from the General Accounting Office on the cost of running the American administration was published on June 16 and arrived at his office via *The Times* at the request of his department on October 31, some three months after publication of the Government's own White Paper which says they were going to do the job anyway.

Mr Morris—My office welcomes information from any source, particularly *The Times*. (Laughter.)

On the delay in initiating the study, I hope it will be borne in mind that we are moving towards a fundamental change in our society in terms of open government. Although the goal is not in doubt it is right to go carefully.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UU)—As the catch phrase "open government" is a contradiction in terms—(renewed laughter)—how can progress be made towards it?

Mr Morris—Since the letter published by Sir Douglas Allen on July 6, 1977, the evidence is there to see. Appreciable information is coming from Government departments.

Air weapons

Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, said in a written reply: When there is a suitable legislative opportunity we propose to introduce legislation to increase the age limits relating to the purchase and possession of air weapons by young people.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be Rhodesia.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic will be home affairs.

Death grant

Mr Stanley Orme, Minister for Social Security, said in a written reply: Based on the movement of the general index of retail prices up to September, 1978, the latest date for which a figure is available, the present death grant of £30 would need to be increased to over £123 to restore the value which the £20 grant had in 1949, when it was introduced.

Woman of 103 sent home from hospital in small hours

Elderly people, whatever their age, should not be sent home from hospital in the early hours of the morning without consultations with a doctor, Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, said during questions about the case of a woman aged 103, to whom that had happened.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, C) had asked what action had been taken following the adverse criticism made of the Clwyd Area Health Authority by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration in the case of Mrs Hughes, and with what result.

Mr Morris (Aberavon, Lab)—On receipt of the Health Service Commissioner's report, I called for the then chairman of Clwyd health authority and told him of my serious concern.

Since then, the authority has given further guidance to junior doctors about the admission of elderly patients and it has reviewed and improved its information system and complaints procedures. All health authorities in Wales have reviewed their admission arrangements particularly in relation to the elderly.

Mr Stanbrook—I was assured earlier this year that there would be no cover-up in this case. The AHA and a private inquiry did not take evidence from the general practitioner for Mrs Hughes. They took only a written letter from the hospital doctor responsible for the decision to send her home.

The Select Committee on the Health Service Commissioner has vindicated him; his report used words like "inhuman treatment", "shocking case" and "misleading and deplorable attitudes" on the part of the health authority. It is time to set up an independent, and a proper independent, inquiry.

Mr Morris—This matter caused me great concern and the circumstances have now been thoroughly investigated by the Health Commissioner. His report has been endorsed and vindicated by the select committee. It has also been investigated by the AHA. I sent for the chairman and told him about the dismay, and told him to ensure that this situation should not happen again.

I cannot see any reason for continuing further investigations which will reveal no new facts.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C)—The Royal Alexander Hospital continues to command the loyalty and devotion of a great many people in the area.

Mr Morris—What is important is to reassure the public that the procedures are such that the chances of this happening again are minimal. Instructions have gone out to achieve this.

There was criticism in the Health Commissioner's report which went beyond the matter of clinical judgment—the matter of common sense and humanity of sending an old lady out at the age of 103 in the early hours of the morning.

The procedures should be such that elderly people of whatever age are not sent home in the early hours of the morning without proper procedures, consultation with the general practitioner and the availability of no other resources in the hospital.

Law Report November 6 1978

Queen's Bench Division

'Impressive' damage for Lord Ryder

Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings v Associated Newspapers Group Ltd and Another

Before Mr Justice O'Connor

Damages and costs amounting to an impressive figure are to be paid by the *Daily Mail* to Lord Ryder of Eaton Hastings for libel in articles alleging payment of large sums of money as bribes by British Leyland in order to enhance sales. One of the articles contained a facsimile of a forged letter alleged to have been written by Lord Ryder, then chairman of the National Enterprise Board, to Mr Alex Park, Chief Executive of British Leyland, which would have established that he had sanctioned the bribery.

The defendants were Associated Newspapers Group Ltd, publishers of the *Daily Mail*, and Mr David English, the paper's editor.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, who appeared with Mr John Previte, for Lord Ryder, said that one of the principal tasks of the National Enterprise Board had been to maintain the viability of British Leyland which the board had sought to achieve by investment and by advice on long-term strategy.

On May 19 and 20, 1977, articles were published in the *Daily Mail* which alleged that large sums of money had been and were to be paid as bribes by British Leyland to enhance sales. Several of those articles set out the text of a letter which it was alleged Lord Ryder had written to Mr Park, and which—had any such letter been written by Lord Ryder—would have established not only that Lord Ryder had sanctioned bribery by British Leyland but that the approval of the Secretary of State for Industry to such practices had been obtained. Lord Ryder had been strongly opposed at all times to the use of any form of improper financial inducement to obtain business and would never himself have sanctioned or sought the approval of the Secretary of State to any such alleged practices.

One of the articles contained what purported to be a facsimile of the letter alleged to have been written by Lord Ryder to Mr Park. Prior to publishing those extremely serious allegations the defendants did not give Lord Ryder any indication of what they intended to publish or of the subject matter or contents of the letter in question. At the time of publication Lord Ryder was abroad and he knew nothing about the matter until after the allegations had been published in the *Daily Mail*. Mr English had also published an editorial which could only be described as one of the most savage criticisms of a man in public life to have been published in a British newspaper. It was not necessary to repeat any part of that disgraceful article, which had caused Lord Ryder and his family deep offence and distress.

It was, of course, now widely known that the whole basis of the *Daily Mail's* attack on Lord Ryder collapsed within a few days when it was admitted that the letter was a forgery. Counsel was sorry to have to say that before that admission was made, and in the face of a denial issued by the National Enterprise Board on behalf of Lord Ryder, Mr [illegible] had issued a press release to cast doubt on Lord Ryder's and implied that the doc might "disappear" as a re the *Daily Mail's* investig Shortly thereafter Mr [illegible] accepted that the letter forgery; but that did noth assuage the incalculable done to Lord Ryder.

The defendants now reco the extent of their error an attended court by counsel to a public retraction and to ize for those very serious wholly unjustifiable libels addition the defendants wou Lord Ryder an inclusive s respect of his general and vated damages and his cos other expenses. It was an i sive figure which marked emphasis the defendants' re tion of the gravity of those Out of that sum Lord Ryder establish immediately a cha trust to support causes cl the hearts of his wife and hi

Lord Rawlinson, who ap with Mr Richard Rampton on behalf of the defendant they unreservedly withdrew apologized to Lord Ryder the allegations against him tained in the newspaper a and press release which we subject of the libel action. defendants recognised that having made an attack of nature upon a man of int it was only right that they mark the completeness of retraction and the sincer their apology by the paym the damages mentioned.

The *Daily Mail* took the d to publish their articles, a particular the text of the letter, in the firm belief th letter was genuine. They moreover, warned the persor whom they had received the of the serious consequences not being genuine and he insisted that it was genuine.

On May 20, 1977, upon b that the authenticity of the was disputed, the defen caused further inquiries made of their informant. At 8.30 pm on that day, after examination by the defen reporters, he finally admitte he had forged the letter (a n for which he had since been victed). As soon as Mr E heard that news, he wrote a sonal letter of apology to Ryder as well as to Mr W and Mr Park. That apology repeated the next day as the story on the front page of *Daily Mail* and referred to in the *Daily Mail* on May 23 25.

The defendants did, of co very much regret that they deceived into publishing what now recognized were serious on Lord Ryder. Through cou they wished to assure Lord R that it was never their inte to harm him personally but to reveal the truth of what see to them a very serious pu matter. They welcomed the op tunity of repeating their sin apologies to Lord Ryder, an Lady Ryder, for the distress embarrassment they both suffered.

Solicitors: Allen & Ove Swepstone, Walsh & Son.

Tyndale teachers not unfairly dismissed

Ellis and Others v Inner London Education Authority

Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown, Mr R. J. Hooker and Mrs M. Sunderland

Although the dual role of an education officer as prosecutor in laying complaints against teachers before a disciplinary tribunal and of rapporteur in preparing a report and being available for consultation at the tribunal hearing was not entirely satisfactory the important question was whether the disciplinary tribunal had acted fairly and justly.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed appeals by three teachers, Mr Terence Ellis, Mr Brian Haddow and Mrs Dorothy McColgan, from the decision of a London industrial tribunal last December that they had not been unfairly dismissed by the Inner London Education Authority from the William Tyndale School, Islington.

Mr Stephen Sedley for the teachers; Mr Gerald Angel and Mr Paul Stewart for ILEA.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that, apart from many hours of preliminary investigation into trouble at the school by committees and council meetings and even more hours spent by ILEA inspectors and officers, 63 days were occupied by the public inquiry, and the disciplinary appeal committee sat on 56 occasions. The industrial tribunal had sat for eight days, and three of the teachers now appealed.

The trouble began in 1973 when the junior school was without a head teacher. Mr Ellis became the head in the spring of 1974. Mr Haddow, a teacher of strong personality with firmly held views on progressive methods of teaching, had been appointed in September, 1973. His views, supported by Mr Ellis, did not appeal to one of the staff, Mrs Walker, or to some of the parents who considered that their children were not receiving adequate teaching in the "three Rs".

Eventually ILEA became involved. Their attemps at mediation failed, and they proposed an inspection of the junior school. The staff refused to submit to an inspection or to take part in a proposed public inquiry. Seven members of the staff went on strike and the school was closed for two days. The seven dissident teachers returned three weeks later and agreed to take part in a public inquiry conducted by Mr Robin Auld, QC.

The public inquiry, which cost ratepayers £55,000, was conducted in an exemplary fashion. The education authority did not emerge unscathed, but the seven teachers were branded as inefficient, disobedient and thoughtless of their pupils' welfare.

Once the Auld report was published Dr Briault, the education officer, had to do something about it. In accordance with the teachers' staff code he applied to the education (schools) sub-committee for a decision to refer his complaints against six of the teachers to a tribunal of inquiry. The committee agreed and the teachers were suspended on full pay pending the tribunal's findings.

Dr Briault made complaints of indiscipline arising out of the strike, of inefficiency and of misconduct. Under the staff code he not only laid the complaints but had to make a report and be available to assist the tribunal of inquiry. The tribunal found the charges proved and recommended that the teachers be dismissed. The recommendation was accepted and dismissal notices were is The teachers appealed to an i trial tribunal claiming dismissal.

They said that the strike stituted a fundamental breac the contract of employment that the education authorit not acting upon that breach dismissing the teachers, had w the breach, and the teachers' sequent dismissal was unfair.

Lord Denning's words th contract was not terminate a strike but merely suspende revived when the strike was in *Morgan v Fry* ([1968] 2 710) could be construed to the situation where an emp was making up his mind wh or not to treat the contract an end. Unless and until employer issued notices of missal the contract continues was for the employer to d whether or not to treat the as a matter calling for dism The teachers were taken after the strike but it woul wrong to say that the educ authority had thereby waived right to dismiss them. They accepted back subject to the being established by an inq whereupon the authority consider whether they were fied in dismissing them. teachers' dismissal on accou misconduct in going on was not unfair.

Another ground of appeal that the disciplinary proce were in breach of the staff and were contrary to ju justice. The issue concerne role of the education offic relation to the disciplinary trib The basic proposition was th carrying out the duties im on him by the disciplinary the education officer took p a process which was contra the rules of natural justice. said that in laying the comp his role was that of prose whereas in preparing a repor in his availability for consul his role was that of rappo He was expected to wear two

It went without saying th a disciplinary tribunal the who laid the complaint shoul also sit as a member of th bunal; if that had occurr would be a breach of n justice. It had to be de whether or not there was a f mental breach of the rule natural justice or merely a cedural flaw.

The case was similar to *v Bradford Corporation* ([70 LGR 27), where the Co Appeal dealt with the pro of the assistant director of cation during the deliberatio a disciplinary tribunal. In case Lord Denning said the rules of the education aut should be amended. The A Tribunal wished that ILEA paid attention to his words

Lord Denning had also "So long as [disciplinary b act fairly and justly their dec should be supported." Tha the only thing that really tered. The disciplinary tribu the present case had examin facts dispassionately and scrupulous fairness. The ev before them was overwhe There was no merit in the ers' case.

His Lordship would co with a plagiarism of words u in much milder circumsta "Never in the field of con conduct has so much time spent by so many on so The appeal would be dismis leave to appeal refused.

Solicitors: Saunders & Mr R. A. Lenham, GLC, D of Legal Services.

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ST EUROPE

C negotiators hopeful of Greek mbership by 1981 but nsitional issue still unresolved

chael Hornsby
, Nov 6
and Greek negotiators timistic here today that the first half of next ry would be ready to treaty setting out the f Greece's membership European Community. for parliamentary rat- actual entry should o later than January 1,

talks here with a delegation led by Mr Rallis, the Greek Minister, Herr Klaus hmanyi, Minister of t the West German Ministry, and acting t of the EEC's Council isters, admitted, how- at the most difficult the negotiations lay

concerns the length of nsitional period over Greek farm prices be brought up to the evel as the support aid to EEC farmers ie common agricultural Also at issue is the of how quickly Greek should get the full of Community produc- sidies.

Mr George Kontogeorgis, the Greek Minister responsible for relations with the EEC, who also attended today's talks, told a press conference that in his Government's view no more than five years was needed for full price alignment, and that for many products a much shorter period would suffice.

The European Commission has proposed a five-year transition for most of Greece's agriculture, with an extra two years for olive oil, fats and meat and dairy products, which together account for 34 per cent of the country's farm output. EEC states have yet to adopt a position, but France and Italy are likely to press for seven years for all products.

The basic problem is that a rapid price alignment would be likely to boost Greek production of wine, fruit and vegetables, thus making life more difficult for Mediterranean farmers in France and Italy. In addition, it could set a precedent for similar treatment for Spain, which has also applied to join the EEC, and whose productive potential is infinitely greater.

The Karamanlis Government has made promises to its farmers about the benefits of Community membership and could face a backlash of anti-EEC sentiment if it turns out that these benefits are to be handed out only on an instalment plan.

At the same time, Athens knows that to press the issue too hard could drag out negotiations well into next year and delay entry.

The two sides were able to agree today on the allocation of five votes to Greece for the purpose to taking decisions by "qualified majority" in the Council of Ministers. This would put the Greeks on a par with Holland and Belgium. It would also raise the number of votes needed for a proposal to be approved to 45 out of a total of 63, compared with 41 votes out of a total of 58 as at present.

Mr Konrogeorgis also said that Greece fully supported moves to establish a zone of currency stability in Europe, and that his Government would be keen to take part in a new European monetary system along the lines proposed by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Giscard d'Estaing of France.



Norwegian press ruffled: Princess Anne's visit to an Oslo hospital, shown here, has created ill-feeling among the Norwegian news media. Newspapers and news agencies have protested to the British Embassy because they were refused permission to take photographs during the visit on Sunday. While Norwegian television cameras weer admitted, viewers were surprised when the Princess failed to shake the outstretched hand of a sick little boy in the hospital. "No cuddle, not even a smile", the newspaper *Dagbladet* said in a front-page headline. *Verdens Gang*, another newspaper, said it had had many telephone calls asking how a mother could show such coolness to a child. The Princess arrived in Norway on Saturday to help launch a fund campaign for the Norwegian "Save the Children" organization, which has already realized £3.5m. She is president of the British "Save the Children" organization.

M Barre picks Réunion visit to warn Gaullists

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 6

It was no accident that M Raymond Barre chose his visit to the island of La Reunion in the Indian Ocean to issue a scarcely veiled warning to M Jacques Chirac and his Gaullist followers against party manoeuvres and intrigues and a ringing call for the unity of the government majority behind President Giscard d'Estaing.

The selection of this overseas French department for a hard-hitting domestic political statement was deliberately meant to emphasize its indissoluble links with the mother country, in the face of agitation for independence by the liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity and by Mauritius, which cause widespread disquiet in hte island.

M Barre told the islanders on arrival: "You are not 500,000 Reunionnais lost in the Indian Ocean. You are 500,000 of the 55 million Frenchmen ... The problem of the future is not whether La Reunion belongs to the French Republic. That proble m does not arise. It is whether La Reunion will achieve the required level of development in the French system, and more widely in the European one."

In fact, none of the political parties on the island want separation from France, save a minority Maoist group. Even the Communists speak of "democratic and popular autonomy" within the framework of the French Republic.

But there is a social and economic malaise in the island arising from the high birth rate, the level of unemployment, the lack of any industry worthy of the name, and the problems of competitiveness and reorganization of sugar production. Sugar accounts for 86 per cent of the island's exports. There is also the matter of the development of cattle raising and the reclamation of 2,000 hectares (49,420 acres) of uncultivated land.

Two years after President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to the island, the situation has, if anything, worsened. M Barre toured those parts of it where the President did not go, and discussed the situation with MPs—one of whom is M Michel Debre, the former Prime Minister—local representatives, and deltgatis of professional organizations.

The Communist Party and the trade unions had called a general strike in condemnation of the Government. As M Barre arrived, a demonstration by 1,500 people was taking place at the other end of St Denis, the capital.

M Barre remained true to his image of a solid, imperturbable leader. "There is not a form of speech for the metropolis, and another for La Réunion", he said. "I shall make no fancy promises. I leave to irresponsible persons the task of telling Frenchmen anything that goes through their heads. I do not come to departments like La Réunion to go fishing for votes as others go fishing for mussels", in what were until very recently traditionally Gaullist waters.

It was an allusion to M Chirac, who claimed in Guadeloupe that the Government's neglect of the overseas departments and territories was a "casus belli" for him.

politician lled Malta

ta, Nov 6.—Malta to- elled Herr Kai-Uwe von a former West German Minister, a spokesman ta's Nationalist opposi- ty said.

d not say why Herr von a member of the n Democratic Party, n expelled. Herr von vas flying to London to- When he arrived yester- issued a statement that he had made about t a meeting in Berlin in id been wrongly trans-

von Hassel is president European Union of n Democratic Parties in Malta for a meeting roup's political bureau. r.

ction

ort from our Paris Cor- nt published on October ring to an exhibition illus- the life of General de ave the year of his death In fact it took place a er.

High prices drive Britons from Spanish resorts

From Edward Townsend
Torremolinos, Nov 6

Steeply rising prices are forcing many British holiday-makers to abandon their traditional Spanish resorts. Since 1975 10 per cent of package tour customers have gone elsewhere.

Mr K. M. Franklin, chairman of the tour operators' council of the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), said here today that prices in holiday brochures for 1979 were up by 20 to 25 per cent, a real increase of 15 per cent and the biggest ever leap in cost.

"This dramatic leap in Spanish holiday prices coincides with decreases in the real price of holidays in Greece, Italy and Malta", he said.

Speaking at the ABTA annual convention, Mr Franklin said that there was already evidence of a further swing away from Spain on 1979 bookings by leading British tour operators. Hoteliers in Spain, he said, had faced a rapid and steep rise in costs due to wage increases and high inflation; but a small minority were seeking dramatic increases in their profitability to the extent that Spain's reputation for value could be threatened.

The convention was told that the growing dispute between Britain and Spain over the decision to move the scheduled services of Iberia Air Lines from Heathrow to Gatwick could lead to a disruption of holiday charter flights to Spain next year.

Señor Ignacio Aquirre, the Spanish Minister for Tourism, said there was great concern about the possible repercussions of the British decision. "An unjust solution, unwarranted and unnecessary, could trigger off a chain reaction, a series of measures which could even cause, as a consequence, a dislocation of the network of charter flights from your country to Spain.

British and Spanish government officials are having further talks in an attempt to reach a solution.

Retaliation on the part of the Spanish has been to ban landing rights at Madrid for British Caledonian's South American services. But today's comments from Señor Aguirre imply that more serious measures are being contemplated.

Dutch leader faces scandal over SS application

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, Nov 6

A political scandal erupted in the Motherland today over allegations that Mr Willem Aantjes, the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrats, the senior partners in the coalition with the conservative Liberals, had volunteered to join the SS in 1944.

Mr Aantjes was at the time working in Germany where he had been sent. He had earlier admitted that while in Germany he had applied for police duties in the Netherlands in order to escape and go into hiding once he was over the border.

It has not been alleged that these police duties necessitated his joining the Dutch branch of the Waffen-SS. mr Aanthes maintains that in spite of pressure he never actually joined the SS and was in the end sent to a work camp by the Germans.

A report on Mr Aantjes's application was submitted by the Dutch Institute for War Documentation to Mr Andries van Agt, the Prome Minister, on Friday, as well as to Mr Aantjes himself.

Mr van Agt today met Mr Aantjes and Mr Jacob de Ruiter, the Minister of Justice.

Mr Aantjes says that he does not know yet what political consequences he will draw. There are indications that he intends to clarify his motives and to clear his name.

Bavaria elects Herr Strauss Prime Minister

Munich, Nov 6.—Herr Franz Josef Strauss, West German right-wing leader, was today elected Prime Minister of Bavaria, one of the country's 10 constituent states, by an overwhelming majority in the State Assembly.

Herr Strauss won the state elections two weeks ago at the head of his Christian Social Union (CSU), the Bavarian wing of the West German Christian Democrat opposition.

Today 125 MPs voted for him as Prime Minister with 76 against and four abstentions.

Herr Strauss resigned from the West German Parliament in Bonn in order to head the Government in his native state. —Reuter.

All-party call to bring relief to Naples area

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 6

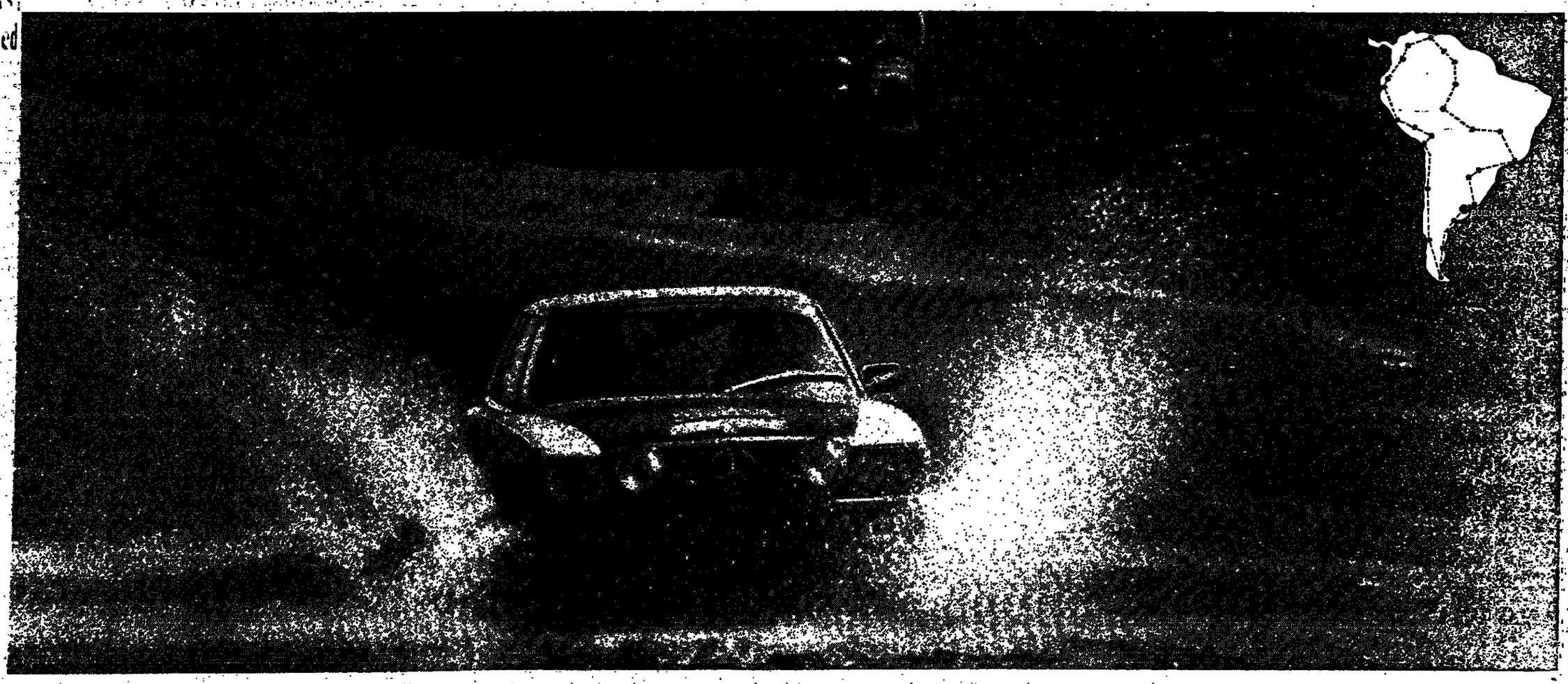
An idea of the seriousness of the situation in southern Italy is given by the launching today in Naples of a joint motion on the city's problems signed not only by the main political parties but in the case of the Christian Democrats, by Signor Antonio Gava who is generally regarded as the prototype of the misgovernment of the past.

The fact that a group of Neopolitan parliamentarians were pressing for a debate has been known for some time. Nevertheless the point had not been made clear that the Communists, Republicans and Socialists were willing to see Signor Gava's signature on the same motion. His methods have been frequently denounced as examples of the southern patronage system. He and his father were both attacked in the study of postwar Naples by Mr Percy Allum, the British scholar.

The motian describes Naples as the "hottest of the so-called danger points scattered round the south, a south where underdevelopment makes the crisis of investment and employment more cruel".

It calls for a restructuring and reconversion of industry as well as the establishment of new and diversified manufacturing activities and decisions to improve the transport system. It also calls for measures against pollution in the Gulf of Naples.

teachers dismissed



A Triumph for Quality.

Fivefold Victory for Mercedes in the 1978 South American Car Rally.

39 days – from August 17 to September 24 – is how long this hazardous journey took: through the Amazon jungle, over the 15,000 foot rocky passes in the Andes and through the dusty deserts of Southern Argentina. This Vuelta a la America del Sud – the South American Car Rally – covered about 18,000 miles, and more than 5,000 miles of this distance involved special trials at breakneck-speed. The car rally started and finished in Buenos Aires.

Four Mercedes-Benz 450 SLC and four 280 E were entered. From more than 80 cars that had started, only 23 arrived at the finishing line.

Mercedes-Benz took the first 5 places and also came 9th and 10th.

We thank all the participants, victors and runners-up for their extraordinary performance.

1st Cowan/Malkin, Great Britain, in a Mercedes-Benz 450 SLC
2nd Zasada/Zembrzuski, Poland, in a Mercedes-Benz 450 SLC
3rd Fowkes, Great Britain, Kaiser, Federal Republic of Germany, in a Mercedes-Benz 280 E
4th Makinen, Finland, Todt, France, in a Mercedes-Benz 450 SLC
5th Kleint/Klapproth, Federal Republic of Germany, in a Mercedes-Benz 280 E
9th Kling/Pfuhl, Federal Republic of Germany, in a Mercedes-Benz 280 E
10th Caballero, Paraguay, Nathan, Argentina, in a Mercedes-Benz 280 E

A Real Endurance Test with Standard Models.

According to the rules, only standard automobiles were allowed to enter the competition, and the only modifications or improvements were to be done on chassis and underseal. Indeed, genuine endurance trial testing to the utmost of the capabilities of the standard cars. Also from the climatic point of view, because the route took them through sub-tropical Amazonian primeval forests, over snow-covered passes in the Andes and across arid sandy deserts in the south of the continent. Temperature differences of up to 40°C (over 100°F); dry air and extremely high relative humidity gave both drivers and cars a hard time.

The most arduous route was that across the Atacama desert, a very stormy and almost waterless area, rich in minerals containing salpetre.

One of the special trials was held on a track about 285 km (180 miles) long, of virtually nothing more than loose rocks. The Mercedes-Benz design principle of relaxing comfort for the drivers, helped them to cope much more easily with these extremely fatiguing conditions.

Reliability under Extreme Conditions Guarantees Extreme Reliability in Everyday Usage.

There can hardly be more impressive proof of the reliability and superior quality of Mercedes-Benz than this fivefold victory and the good placings of the other two cars. High quality that you buy with every Mercedes-Benz. It is based on our design principle of balance of all the features and constitutes the top in the automobile construction worldwide. This marathon car rally through South America is not the first proof of this, and it won't be the last, either.

Mercedes-Benz

OVERSEAS

Growing concern over stability of Gulf and fate of British arms exports as Iran teeters on brink

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The crisis in Iran could have disastrous consequences for Britain's flourishing arms export industry which for the past few years has prized the Shah as its biggest single customer.

Senior executives of the Government's Defence Sales Organization at the Ministry of Defence were meeting yesterday to discuss outstanding orders worth an estimated several thousand million pounds to the British economy.

Ministry sources were quick to point out last night that so far nothing has happened to prevent these orders from going ahead, and production is proceeding as planned. No formal word has yet been heard from Tehran.

They also emphasized that arms sales were not the area causing most concern in Whitehall, where advisers on defence and foreign affairs have long been basing their policy in the Gulf upon the stabilizing influence of the Shah. But the sources admit that they are worried—particularly about the future for the huge tank order for the Iranian Army, unofficially estimated as being worth about £1,000m.

The Iranian Army already has about 760 Chieftain tanks in service, along with other British equipment including 250 Scorpion light reconnaissance tanks and Fox and Ferret armoured scout cars.

However, about two years ago the Shah confirmed an order for nearly 1,300 more Shir Iran (the Lion of Iran) tanks—a specially designed super-Chieftain, built round a new Rolls-Royce 1,500 hp engine and incorporating the new all-British Chobham armour.

According to the sources, last night about 150 of these were being prepared at the Royal Ordnance factory in Leeds, with a view to delivery in 1979-1980. The others are scheduled for completion in the early or middle 1980s.

The Shah has already paid part of the bill as a down payment, but is settling for the bulk of the order as the tanks are delivered, which means that a great deal of expensive work will have been wasted, including materials and tools, if the order is now cancelled.

Any completed tanks not delivered would presumably be sold to other armies—or perhaps absorbed into the British Army, which is now engaged in designing its own new tank, MBT80, for the late 1980s. But at the very least any threat to the Iranian order could have serious consequences for the work programme at Leeds. One source agreed that work at the factory had reached an advanced stage.

Other equipment which must be considered at risk while Iran teeters on the brink, includes more than £300m worth of tracked Rapier anti-aircraft missiles on order from British Aerospace, and a number of support vessels for the Iranian Navy worth about £50m.

There are also negotiations in hand with Iran over tank transporters and armoured personnel carriers, and about the construction of the military-industrial complex at Isfahan, where the Shah, with British help, has been hoping to nurture an arms industry of his own. The Isfahan contract, if completed, could be worth up to £800m to Britain.

Discussions have been held over the possible procurement of surface warships and submarines. The sources last night thought it unlikely that Britain would get these orders anyway—but there have been hopes that Rolls-Royce engines might be involved.

In all Iran, together with Saudi Arabia, has accounted for about 60 per cent of Britain's arms export business. It may well be, officials argue, that the Shah's need for military equipment might now be greater than ever. On the other hand he may never again be able to devote as much as 10.9 per cent of his country's gross national product to defence, as he did last year, more than twice the proportion spent by Britain.

Back to work at burnt embassy

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Embassy in Tehran was back in operation yesterday, despite extensive damage to the building in the riots which swept the city on Sunday.

Sir Anthony Parsons, the British Ambassador, reported that although part of the first and second floors had been burnt out, the third floor of the embassy was in use. Communications have been restored with London.

The British community—8,500 in Iran of whom 6,000 are in Tehran—is not being advised to leave, but to use common sense about their movements when unable to stay at home. The Foreign Office is advising people who had been planning to visit Iran, however, to postpone their trips.

Staff withdrawal: International Military Services (IMS), the contractual arm of the Ministry of Defence, said in London last night that it had begun withdrawing staff from some troubled parts of Iran.

Mr Ross Campbell, deputy director of IMS, said that the organization had about 400 staff and their families in Iran. London was making hour-by-hour checks on their safety and whereabouts. "At present, there is no intention of pulling out, although a number of staff have been moved out of sensitive areas."

More than 40 British air stewardesses are in hiding in Tehran after the riots. The women, who work for Iran Air, were staying at the Royal Garden Hotel when it was attacked by rioters.

They were rescued by a South African businessman, Mr Tom Bond, who said today that he split them into two groups and got them billeted with Western friends. A makeshift communication system had been set up between the "safe houses" so a constant check could be kept on each stewardess'

No threat to oil: In a statement yesterday, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Energy Secretary, said the riots posed no immediate threat to Britain's oil supplies. Although Iran supplied about 16 per cent of Britain's crude, existing stocks were "sufficient to meet present levels of consumption for 72 days".

David Cross writes from Washington: The Shah's decision to appoint a military government was approved by the Administration in Washington today as the only chance of restoring order in Iran.

A State Department spokesman said that a military government was the only alternative when it became clear that a civilian government could not be formed. An official statement noted that the Shah had emphasized that military rule would be only temporary.

Michael Binyon writes from Moscow: Although the Soviet Government is undoubtedly following the crisis in Iran with considerable interest, the authorities have adopted a very cautious attitude to the disturbances on their southern flank.

In a short report today by the official news agency Tass on yesterday's riots and demonstrations there was only a brief mention of the resignation of the government.

Quoting Western and Iranian newspapers, Tass has given prominence to opposition claims of police brutality and repressive action and over the weekend a Tass correspondent said the strike movement had assumed a clearly expressed political character. However there has been no direct or indirect attack on the Shah

Business News, page 19

Britain seeks closer links with Albania

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Nov 6

As Albania continues to make cautious advances towards West Europe, Britain is contemplating ways of restoring diplomatic relations which it broke off 30 years ago over the Corfu Channel incident in which two British destroyers were sunk. The Albanian Government has always disclaimed any responsibility for the sinkings, saying that the ships hit German mines left over from the Second World War.

Now all British diplomats abroad have been instructed to report promptly should the Albanians take any initiative to begin negotiations and this suggests that the Foreign Office is more open to such a move than hitherto.

The problem, however, is complicated by claims and counter claims. Britain has sought compensation of more than £800,000 for the Corfu Channel incident, which the Albanians have refused even to discuss. For its part Albania has claimed £8m worth of gold which Britain has kept since the end of the war. The Albanians also want the accrued interest.

However, there are many other claimants to the Albanian bullion including the United States and Italy.

The gold first came to the West in 1925 when an Albanian national bank set up in Rome. Ten years later the Italian treasury took over most of its assets and shares. In 1943 the Germans took the gold to Germany, where, soon after, it was captured by the Allies and sent to Britain.

A tripartite commission ruled that the bullion should be returned to Albania but, because of the other claimants, it has been kept in London awaiting the end of the protracted legal procedure.

The British view is that negotiations over the conflicting claims should begin immediately and should lead to the restoration of diplomatic relations. The Albanians insist, however, that the gold and accumulated interest should be handed over first.

In spite of such a rigid position, the feeling here is that Albania would welcome a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain



The Crown Prince walks down the aisle of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha as he enters into monkhood.

Thais pleased by Teng presence at ceremony

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 6

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, postponed discussions with the Thai Government today to spend more than two hours in the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok for the ordination of Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn into the Buddhist monkhood.

The Thais were delighted by Mr Teng's wish to attend. He asked King Bhumibol for permission during an audience last night and the King immediately invited him.

Mr Teng sat next to General Kriangsak Chammanand, the Prime Minister, during the long ceremony then followed the King, other members of the royal family and the Prime Minister in presenting simple gifts to the new royal monk.

Presenting a box of incense sticks, Mr Teng gave a greeting and a bow to the Prince but did not kneel. Except for the King and his mother all other gift-bearers, including the Queen and the Prime Minister prostrated themselves before the Prince.

The Crown Prince, who is 26, will spend the next 15 days at Bangkok's Wat Borornives, which is known as the royal temple of the kingdom because the present King spent his time as a monk there 22 years ago, and its first lord abbot was the prince who later became King Mongkut. All succeeding monarchs have taken up residence in the temple.

At dawn tomorrow the Crown Prince will take his food bowl and go into the streets in search of food from the faithful whose gifts earn them merit and hope for a better after-life.

The presence of the veteran Chinese Communist leader at this highly religious ceremony intrigued foreign diplomats and many Thais as well. Buddhism plays a central role in the life of the ordinary Thai and Mr Teng's presence today is widely regarded as an honour to the nation.

It will also strengthen the warm Thai feeling for China which has become manifest since normal relations with the Peking Government were established in 1975. A senior Thai diplomat said: "The Thais feel sentimentally much closer to the Chinese than to other foreigners."

General Kriangsak will cook dinner for Mr Teng tomorrow night in his own home, a customary gesture for visiting dignitaries.

"Do you like duck?" he asked Mr Teng.

"Yes, I do", was the reply.

"Szechwan people actually like hot food, don't they?" General Kriangsak asked.

"It depends", replied Mr Teng. "Szechwan foods are usually salty and Cantonese food bland. Any taste is all right.

"Anyway I will cook for you", General Kriangsak said. "I consider you my relative."

When Mr Teng resumes his talks with the Thai Government, the early extension of the fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia, now that the wet season is ending will be an important topic.

The Thais are emphasizing their absolute neutrality in any situation but Mr Teng is authoritatively reported to have said Thailand might not be able to remain neutral should Vietnam launch a full-scale attack on Cambodia.

Timetable proposed for Rhodesia

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Nov 6

The Rhodesian Executive Council is to consider a new electoral timetable tomorrow in which majority rule elections will be delayed until next year. Although Bishop Ajel Muzorewa, the leader of the United African National Council is likely to object to such a delay it is considered unlikely that it will lead to a split in the Government.

The new time-table has been drawn up by the Electoral Process Committee headed by Mr Rowan Cronje, a member of the Ministerial Council in charge of matters affecting the introduction of majority rule. It has been necessitated by the delays to the original independence plan agreed on March 3.

The most important delay has been the failure of the constitutional committee to complete its work. This should have been finalized about three months ago but one of its 10 chapters has not yet been completed because the committee is still haggling over Ndebele demands that half of the black seats in the new Parliament should be allocated to Ndebeles.

The demands have been resisted by Shonas on the ground that the Ndebeles account for less than 20 per cent of the population.

According to Government sources the Electoral Process Committee is to recommend a period of four months between the completion of the constitution and the holding of majority rule elections, during which a referendum would be held among whites

Antigua asked about arms for Pretoria charge

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

A report by the BBC television programme Panorama that British arms have been sold to South Africa via Antigua is being examined by the Foreign Office. It said yesterday that the United States, Canadian and Antiguan Governments were being consulted.

In a separate case, the Anti-Apartheid Movement will press the Government today to review the operation of its arms embargo, in the light of a sale of an ICL computer to the South African defence establishment. The Foreign Office denies that the computer is part of a weapons system, but the movement says it is used in manufacturing military aircraft.

Cultural pact with Poland

An Anglo-Polish cultural convention will be signed in London today when Mr Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish Foreign Minister, completes a two-day official visit.

East-West relations was the principal topic discussed with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday, and bilateral matters will be reviewed today.

Diplomacy to restore peace in East Africa continues

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 6

The diplomatic campaign to restore peace between Uganda and Tanzania continues, but Ugandan troops remain firmly in control of 710 square miles of Tanzanian territory.

President Amin, who had earlier said he would agree to mediation with Tanzania, provided that President Nyerere will meet him, today telephoned President Daniel Moi of Kenya.

A Kenyan report said Mr Moi told President Amin that Kenya is concerned about the hostility between its two East African neighbours. Mr Moi stressed the need to adhere to the United Nations and Organization of African Unity charters, and repeated Kenya's offer to mediate.

Later today President Amin received a message from Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader. The contents of the message, delivered by the Soviet Ambassador to Uganda were not disclosed, but President Amin was quoted as saying that it showed the Soviet Union wanted peace in Africa.

President Amin told the Soviet envoy that he was ready for immediate discussions between Uganda and Tanzania, under the umbrella of the Organization of African Unity.

A representative of President Nimeiry of Sudan, the Oau chairman, arrived in Kampala yesterday to meet President Amin. The envoy, Mr Philip Obang, was accompanied by Mr Peter Onu, the Oau assistant secretary general.

Conditions in the area occupied by Uganda are reported quiet. Uganda Radio has called on people from this area to go back to work as the fighting there is over.

While President Amin now says that he is prepared for mediation, the Tanzanian view is that Uganda must withdraw and President Nyerere apparently considers that there is little need for mediation.

The Tanzanian Government-owned newspaper, *The Daily News*, said today that Tanzania should try to topple President Amin for his "mad actions". Political sources here pointed out that the Tanzanian Government had not committed itself to such statements.

Negotiator hopeful: A Libyan peace negotiator arrived in Dar es Salaam from Uganda today as thousands of Tanzanians began military refresher courses in preparation for possible action against the Ugandan invaders.

Reuter.

Japan honours British banker

Tokyo, Nov 6.—Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, today conferred the nation's third highest award, The First Order of the Sacred Treasure, on the British banker, Sir Siegmund Warburg.

Sir Siegmund, aged 76, is former chairman of the British merchant bank, S. G. Warburg. The award recognizes his services as underwriter to the placement of Japanese bonds on foreign markets.

Campaign to save Delphi temples

Athens, Nov 6.—A group of environmentalists within the Council of Europe are to launch next month an international campaign to save the Delphi temples, threatened by "anarchistic" industrial development.

The main threat, it is said, comes from new bauxite mines, coastal petrol pollution, cement factories and a planned aluminium plant in the area where they stand, 90 miles west of Athens.—AP.

US mid-term elections

Low turnout may aid faltering Republican

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 6

Tomorrow is the day of truth for thousands of Americans running for a great variety of public office, from senator to drains commissioner in the rural backwoods.

Television is now wholly dominated wherever there are elections by advertisements put out by those candidates who can still afford them, but despite ever-yeffort by the politicians, scarcely a third of the electorate will bother to vote.

This is about the only aspect of the situation which favours the Republicans. By and large Republicans are more inclined to vote than are democrats, and Democratic apathy thus does something to redress the numerical balance against Republicans.

Even in the best of circumstances tomorrow, however, the Republicans are unlikely to make a net gain of more than one or two seats in the Senate and a dozen in the House of Representatives, and it is quite possible that they will even suffer a loss of senators. Whatever happens in the House, the Democrats will still enjoy a majority if nearly two to one in the next Congress.

The Republicans' only real hope of notable gains is in governorships and in some races for state legislatures. Much to everyone's surprise, they stand a good chance of winning Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, all solidly Democratic states, thanks in each case to the ineptitude of the Democratic candidates.

Republican gains are more certain in Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, but they will lose the governorship of South Carolina to the Democrats, who will also probably win the election in Maine to replace the independent governor there, who is not seeking reelection.

However, Republican hopes of winning California from Governor Jerry Brown have now vanished, and only their wildest optimists still hope to upset Governor Hugh Carey of New York. Two Republican governors of important states—Mr William Milliken in Michigan and Mr James Rhodes in Ohio—are in trouble, with the latest odds strongest against Mr Rhodes.

The first lesson of this year's election is that mud sticks, that those candidates least scrupulous in attacking their opponents stand the best chance of winning. An extreme case is Mr Alexander Seith, Democratic candidate for senator in Illinois, who has carried on a vicious campaign of personal attacks against Senator Charles Percy, and might very well win. A couple of months ago, he was 20 points behind in the polls. Three weeks ago, he was ahead, and although Senator Percy has been counter-attacking with unaccustomed vigour, the odds are probably still against him.

It is not only candidates with no personal qualifications who use gutter tactics. In Texas, Mr Robert Krueger, the Dem Congressman, who has record in the House attacked Senator John in the most scurrilous and might therefore ad Lndon Johnson's old seat for the Democrats.

The second lesson money still plays a cent in elections to Congre Democratic candidates Senate in Minneso Robert Short—and Illin Alexander Seith—both p their own primary can and are now paying fo general election campai

Money buys televisio and television brings vote. It means a degradi ruption of public debate increase in the num millionaires in Congress

The third lesson is th tors are always vult except a few monume Senator Hubert Humpt 1976, reelected on his de while incumbent represe are very hard to beat.

Thirty-five Senate se being contested this ye by the luck of the dr are Republican. The Se now divided 38 Republ 62 Democrats.

Of incumbent senato ning for reelection, four llicans and four Democr in trouble. The Republic Mr oRbert Griffin of Mi Mr Edward Brooke of chusetts, Mr Charles P Illinois and Mr John To Texas. The endangered crats are Mr William Ha of Maine, Mr Floyd Has Colorado, Mr Wendell An of Minnesota and Mr Je Randolph of West Virgi

In the House of Repr tives, the average Dem Congressman is young hard-working, devoting mense effort to consti services. Shuch candidat very hard to move, an tabulation has turned up three Democratic seats the Republicans seem li win, including those o Joshua Eilberg of Pennsyl who has been indicted fo ruption, and Mr John D the principal Congressm the Korean scandal.

They are balanced b case of Mr Herbert Bu Republican from Florida has been indicted for diso behaviour and resisting outside a go-go bar.

In five other Demo seats the polls show the dates too close for predi to be possible, but ther also five Republican sea that category, and there even six Republican seats cluding Mr Burke's) in Democrats are now ahead

Meanwhile, in Alaska, t are four candidates for g not. Both party primaries so close that the results only officially approve October 20. Former Gov Walter Hickel, the loser Democratic primary, is running as an indepe

Lastly, in Montana, Mr Baucus, a popular Congres won the Democratic nomi for Senator.

Party allegiances blurred Massachusetts voting

Boston, Nov 6

The staunchest and most conservative Republicans in Massachusetts are going to vote for a Democratic Governor tomorrow, and the most dedicated liberals are going to vote for a Republican.

The state's Democratic machine was soundly beaten in the Democratic primary but is loyally supporting Mr Ed King, the man who beat it, because the son of Mr "Tip" O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is running for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket. President Carter is supporting Mr King, out of party loyalty, even though the candidate misses no opportunity of pointing out his disagreements with the President.

"Only in Massachusetts", they say here, underestimating the diversity of America, but barely stating their own state's perversity. "I could never believe that I would vote Republican", one rich and liberal Democratic woman acquaintance told me, and went on to comment critically on the record, lifestyle, and alleged lack of distinction of the Republican she will vote for.

In Massachusetts, as everywhere else, people get the government they deserve. If more of them bothered to vote in the Democratic primary, Mr Michael Dukakis, now Governor, would have won renomination and would have been assured of an easy win tomorrow.

But the turnout in American elections gets progresively lower (it will probably be less than one-third this time), and the hard core of fanatics who always vote therefore have a disproportionate effect on the result. Mr King ran a flamboyant campaign, advocating restoration of the death penalty, cutting taxes, prohibiting abortions, and, above all, smearing Governor Dukakis with every handful of mud he could scrape up.

Right-thinking liberals and the *Boston Globe* newspapers disapprove (though the *Globe* has been doing exactly the same thing to the liberal Republican, Senator Edward Brooke) but no one really thought that Mr Dukakis was in danger. Senator Brooke had an extreme right-wing conservative running against him in the Republican primary, and so white liberals (including my acquaintance) and many blacks who would normally have voted in the democratic primary republican instead, to sa Brooke.

They did, indeed, sa Brooke from defeat, bu Mr Dukakis. My Demo friend said that she we night. First thing in the ing, Democratic liberals queueing up outside the paign headquarters of th publican candidate for nor, Mr Frank Hatch prominent Republicans rushing to help Mr King.

The obscure Mr Hatc originally seen as the sac lamb. He is Republican in the Massachusetts legis a body so solidly Dem that Republicans cour nothing. He is also exce rich and married to a equally wealthy, and egregious Mr King ha basing his campaign o fact.

No one is really su that Mr King uses such The real surprise is th aristocratic Mr Hatch, w thought incapable of so c his hands, has suddenly a capacity for hitting be belt that quite match King's.

Mr King was once m of the Massachusetts Authority (Massport) treated himself well i capacity. The Hatch ca has produced his claims for meals in restaurants (\$29,000, £14,500, in seven mont has also discovered that awarded \$103,000 in se pay by Massport when finally removed and tha months since then he h paid large retainers by who need his services a sultant but who wish to anonymous.

It is all very effective is really nothing in Mr cupboard for Mr King u and Mr King has led more exciting and th vulnerable life. His stroke of luck is th O'Neill's son is his mate and will lose if M goes down.

Mr O'Neill senior i Senator Kennedy, th influential figure in chusetts politics. He is every support to Mr Ki therefore to his son) a Mr Kennedy.

Mr King protests aga Hatch's personal attac him. Since these tactic brought Mr Hatch fron 25 points behind Mr K the opinion polls to a just ahead of him now. no intention of chang campaign.

High-level Ethiopian team sees President Giscard

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 6

For the first time since the fall of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, a high-ranking delegation of the Ethiopian revolutionary government is making an official visit to France. It was received this afternoon by President Giscard d'Estaing.

The 12-man delegation, which arrived on Saturday, is led by Colonel Behvanu Bayeh, the member of the ruling Dergue responsible for foreign affairs, who handed the President a letter from the Dergue's chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The size and composition of the Ethiopian delegation is an earnest of the importance attached to this visit in Addis Ababa and the kind of assistance it is seeking. Among its members are the ministers for Transport and Telecommunications, the Deputy Commissioner for the State Plan, and the chairman and senior officials of Ethiopian Railways.

Economic cooperation and the situation in the Horn of Africa will be at the centre of the talks which began this morning at the Quai d'Orsay, with a French team headed by M Olivier Stirn, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

In spite of the unsettled state of Ethiopia and widespread political press condemnation of repression by the military regime, France has maintained relatively close economic and cultural ties with it. Trade between the two countries increased by about 20 per cent last year.

France wants to increase its exports of chemicals, textiles and machinery, and to set up a Citroen plant in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians, whose main export to France is coffee, are anxious to modernize the vital Addis-Djibouti rail link, and to obtain financial assistance to buy diesel electric locomotives.

The Ethiopian regime has let it be known that it regards the continued French military presence in Djibouti as a stabilizing factor in the Horn. France considers the Eritrean issue an internal Ethiopian affair, but is convinced that only a federal-type settlement will end the civil war.

France's aim is to maintain a balance between Ethiopia and Somalia, and it is significant that President Siad Barre of Somalia paid an official visit to Paris three months ago.

Arabs forge uneasy alliance against Egypt

From Robert Fisk
Baghdad, Nov 6

The royal cemetery at Baghdad was cleaned up a few days ago. The tall dry grass was scythed and the graves of the Hashemite monarchy executed in the 1958 revolution were tidied in case their Hashemite cousin, King Husain of Jordan, visited the family graveyard during a break in the anti-Camp David summit conference.

At about the same time, the Iraqis packed Mr Abu Nidal off to Tikriti, 50 miles north of here. Mr Nidal, the fractious and exceedingly ruthless Fatah officer who masterminded the Iraqi-supported attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) this summer, was moved out in deference to Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader.

If Camp David has achieved nothing else among the Arab states opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, it has at least reshuffled the pieces on the Middle East chessboard into a more recognizable pattern. After years of feuding, Syria and Iraq are together again, uneasily welded by their "unified national charter". The PLO is now reconciled to Iraq, the Jordanians to the PLO, and the Gulf states—tentatively at least—to a combination of Syria and Iraq.

For the first time, every Arab state except Egypt has rejected the Camp David agreement, including Algeria and Morocco, who have been fighting each other by proxy in the Western Sahara. Yet Egypt's defection from the Arab trenches opposite Israel has also emphasized the abiding divisions in the Arab world.

The Baghdad summit, while it ended yesterday in gestures of unanimity, only underscored the divergent national and international goals of the Arab nations: and the compromise most of the delegates were forced to make is unlikely to last.

According to the various ver of the "secret" summit resolutions, Egypt will indeed face isolation in the coming years. But sanctions will be imposed only when Egypt ratifies its peace treaty with Israel.

The Palestinian and Lebanese delgations both agree that the Arab leaders resolved to withdraw the Arab League headquarters from Cairo (probably to Tunisia) on the day the treaty is signed.

The League also announced in Cairo that it would hold no more meetings there until Egypt called off its talks with Israel, Reuter reports.)

Meanwhile, Egyptian companies trading with Israel will now be included in the Arab boycott—a sanction unlikely to damage Egypt's economy for the present. £1,750m will be available every year to shore up the military and economic strength of Syria, Jordan and the PLO. Lebanon will—in theory—receive about £100m for reconstruction.

But when the Egyptians come to sign that peace treaty, this Arab determination is likely to sag. The Gulf monarchies will be frightened of pushing a military build-up too far, lest the Israelis decide to strike first. The more radical nations will be anxious lest their partners be tempted to join the negotiating process.

These two concerns—the fear of an Israeli preemptive strike and of a further surrender to compromise by other Arab states—are going to compete over the coming months. The United States is likely to place enormous pressure on Jordan to join Camp David's "framework for peace" and upon Syria to negotiate with Israel over Golan.

The deciding factor will be the Palestinians, as they themselves realize only too well. There was nothing false about Mr Arafat's joy at his press conference today. the Arab nations had reaffirmed that the PLO was the Palestinians' only representative and that the PLO would suffer no interference (a detail which should exclude any future meddling from Mr Nidal).

King Husain and Mr Arafat have now begun a dialogue that gives the PLO a political channel to Washington. And there can be little doubt that—despite all the denials such a suggestion brings forth—the Palestinians would look with considerable interest on any American proposal to bring them to the negotiating table.

The Baghdad summit allowed the Saudis to moderate and postpone the punishment which Syria, Iraq and the PLO wished to visit upon Egypt. Even President Sadat's contemptuous rejection of the summit's delegation to Cairo failed to damage this moderation.

The summit has also brought about a general agreement that every Arab state is acting on behalf of the Palestinians. If Mr Arafat sees that there are avenues still open for the PLO, however, it will be difficult for him to resist some role in an American-sponsored Middle East peace. Which may be one reason why the Baghdad summit delayed the implementation of those punitive resolutions against Egypt.

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Social Focus

How the village rot can start

e grey Hamstone villages of Somer-
Mr Reg Brice, a senior education
r with the county council, is known
e public executioner.

Brice, a sprightly 56-year-old, has
nally presided over the closure of
than 100 village primary schools in
ing out a "rationalization" policy
many now believe has contributed
than anything to the demise of
life.

e county council, which ordered the
re of 154 schools out of a total stock
0 between 1947 and 1974, was one of
ost rigorous in the fashionable pur-
of a "big is best" national educa-
policy. Curiously it is now in the
ard of a growing movement to save
schools which are left and the vill-
which depend on them.

e effects of the closures can be seen
ny a Somerset village today where
children's swings and deserted
rounds bear silent witness to a
now in disrepute. In many, the de-
of the school and the subsequent
ation of its young parents has led
closure of the village hall, the post
, the pub, the resident pastor and
us service. But as Somerset counts
ost there are still signs of life in
es which have held on to their
, and in one, at Holcombe, the coun-
now considering reopening a school
it shut in 1968.

Brice told me: "When I went into
illages, people used to say 'Look out,
e public executioner'. My feelings
about what happened are mixed.
of the schools were closed for econ-
reasons. Almost invariably they were
when the school roll fell to such a
it was unreasonable to keep them
I have seen schools where there
literally three children left.

o my mind the job has been done
had to be done, and with a great
of regret on many occasions. Those
are still going now have a built-in
al kit.

eople say the villages have been
But it was the farmers who killed
Whereas there were five men to
achine in days gone by there are
five machines to one man, and
ines don't sire children to send to
l."

1976, as educationists once more
to think of small as beautiful, Mr
Taylor, Somerset's chief education
r, recommended a change in policy.
is became feasible as public opinion
for a concentration in the curricu-
on basic skills. Suddenly fashionable
cts like pottery, which could only
ught in larger schools where there
a larger range of teaching talents,
ne less important than the three Rs,
could be taught anywhere. The
of parents to choose a school for
kids and the development of com-
y education and participation were
ly important factors.

'e were on the brink", Mr Taylor
me. "If the process of the sixties
continued we would have been left
a network of large area schools, fed by a number of villages, which were emptying partly because they were not attractive to young families. The village schools have their drawbacks, of course. It's no good preserving them as if they are something in aspic. About 170 were built before 1903 and 120 have never been substantially improved. We need money to spend on them."

A battle royal has now been joined between Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education, and the county council.

The authority wants to spend over £3 million on major school building but the Government will allow them only £1.7 million in the next three years.

Mr Tony Dowse-Brenan, chairman of the education committee, told me: "We have some village schools falling apart at the seams and this budget will all have to go on our secondary education reorganization. There won't be a penny for the village primaries."

In spite of the rural deprivation which will follow, the county is committed to closing no more schools, and calling for special Government support for rural areas.

The last school to go was at North Cheriton, near Wincanton. Founded in 1846, the school closed on July 21, 1977 with a roll of 11 children, though it had lost half as many again in the previous 12 months after sentence of death was first pronounced. That day the children took their paintings from the wall, many in tears. By then the books, the television, radio and tape recorder had been taken by "vulture" teachers from other schools. A week after the end of term even the desks had been removed.

The former headmaster, Mr David Gibson, told me: "We'd had the Sword of Damocles hanging over us for 10 years, but it was still a shock. I just felt it was a terrible mistake. The school was like an extension of the family. In a small community you have more insight into the children's difficulties."

What has happened to North Cheriton (population 186) since then is interesting. Having already lost its pub, the Red Lion, and its resident pastor in recent years, the village is now in danger of losing its hall. The children used it for physical education, film shows and school meals, and the county council paid £140 a year for its upkeep. Without that money the villagers now expect to lose the hall too.

Mr Gibson, aged 46, who is now the head of a larger school in near by Milborne Port, was the secretary and treasurer of the hall. He said: "What is happening to the hall is a fair insight into what happens when you shut a school. The demise of the school is a major contributory factor in the demise of the village itself. The closure at North Cheriton has meant young families have moved out and retired people taken their place.

"Why did the school roll fall? There was no planning permission to build in the village, and only three new houses built in my 10 years there, none of them



Mr David Gibson at North Cheriton school which was closed last year.

in the range of families with young children."

In North Cheriton, the village sub-postmistress, Mrs Susan Hennon, aged 32, told me: "You don't hear children running about anymore, and the village has lost something for it. The heart has gone out of it. All you get at the hall are a meeting of the youth club once a week, the Women's Institute once a month, and the harvest festival.

"Outside the school the mothers used to congregate. It was a focal point of life twice a day. You don't get that anymore."

Mr Douglas Goode, aged 59, a retired army officer, added: "There aren't many young couples left and you can't make a village out o fa mess of cottages, however pretty, which are filled with retired people. Lack of a school inhibits people from coming here. The place is as dead as a doornail."

Fifty miles away, on the edge of Exmoor, lies the tiny village of Allerford. The population is similar to North Cheriton and so are the facilities, but there the similarity ends. The thatched school, which is a second home to its 19 children, aged four to nine, has survived several threats to close it in the past 15 years.

Educationists now maintain that the community spirit fostered by a village school is one of the finest contributors to rural survival. In the summer term at Allerford the parents raised £350 towards the cost of rethatching the school roof.

The headmistress, Mrs Olive Davis, told me: "Would you get that kind of spirit of parent support outside a small community? Of course you wouldn't. The school is the focal point of the community. We know our children so well here we can almost hear them thinking. We don't have to keep private files and family backgrounds on the children, unlike the bigger schools. They are etched on our hearts.

"The mums come and chat to their children over the fence at mid-morning. Compare that with children who have to be bussed several miles to school every day.

"And the educational standards are just as high. In Somerset the council screens all children in their eighth year for reading ability. In the past two years I have had 11 children take the test. All but one came out with maximum marks."

Mrs Davis added: "If the survival of the English village depends on its school, then I have no fears for Allerford."

In Somerset the large primary schools in towns have a ratio of one teacher to a maximum of 32 children. In small village schools the effective ratio is one to 20. These figures, say critics of the new policy of saving schools, illustrate the way in which the towns subsidise the villages. According to neighbouring Wiltshire about £6,000 a year can be saved by amalgamating two village schools with 22 and 38 children on roll, and forming a "town-size" school of 60 children, allowing for bussing costs.

Given the advantage of schooling in distinct age groups from teachers with a wider range of talents, would not larger schools better serve the interests of village children?

Barry Taylor says: "For a local education authority like mine where 39 per cent of primary schools have less than 90 on roll and as rolls fall still further there is an obvious but I believe superficial attraction in 'rationalization of resources'. It is in fact quite unlikely that over the next three or four years more than £30,000 could thereby be saved and that at immeasurable, but very substantial loss of public good will, disruption of teachers and consequent loss of morale and, of course, disturbance to the children going through the system.

"I doubt if even the most blinkered cost accountant would regard such a policy as a vital contribution to the containment of a total budget of £60 million."

Michael Horsnell

Looking at the Land Act

The Community Land Act, 1975, has now been in operation for two and a half years in England, and two years in Scotland and Wales. Its "sister", the Development Land Tax Act 1976, has been working in all three parts since August 1976. This is long enough to allow a reasoned judgment on the performance; and the judgment is simple. Progress has been commendable in Wales. For England and Scotland the result has been an expensive and bureaucratic flop. Two Acts which were intended to bring building land into public ownership so that local councils could re-sell it to private developers for housing, industry or commerce have made, and are making, a negligible contribution.

The first full year of state trading in land in England was 1976/77. Local authorities were granted £24.4m in loan sanction for land purchase. But they only spent £12.78m of it, of which £12.1m went on buying land itself. The remaining £11.61m was not taken up, and therefore lapsed at the end of the financial year. More than 1,570 acres were bought in total, of which 832 acres were for housing (costing £6.25m), 729 acres were for industry (£5.4m) and nine acres for commerce (£0.44m).

But the purpose of the Act was not just to buy land, but to re-sell it for development. Recently revised ministerial figures show that a pathetic 46 acres were re-sold for housing in the first year, for which the receipts were £393,000 (compared with acquisition costs of £6.25m). As for industry, less than six acres out of the 729.6 bought were re-sold, with receipts of £75,000. Regarding commercial development, only 1.5 acres were re-sold, for £10,000.

In short, £12.1 million had been spent, 1,571 acres bought and 53.4 acres re-sold, with total known receipts of £478,000. Local authority administrative costs for all this came to £3.5 million. The statutory Community Land Accounts of English local authorities (which include all staff costs and any credits as well as land acquisitions and disposals) showed a total level of expenditure (and deficit) of £1.7 million in 1975/76, with no income and no surplus. The figures for 1976/77 were £19m expenditure, £800,000 income, £18.2 million deficit and no surplus. State trading in land between November 1975 and April 1977 thus showed a deficit for taxpayers and ratepayers of nearly £20m.

Some details of the 1977/78 performance are now available. More than £19 million in loan sanction was granted to local authorities, of which about £10.3 million was actually spent. More than 760 acres of land were bought, of which "about 40 per cent" was for housing and the rest nearly all for industry. Disposals remain very poor—about 100 acres by the end of the financial year, realizing about £3¼ million, thus showing a deficit of about £6 million. It appears that between November 1975 and April 1978 about 140-150 acres of land were provided for development under the Act, at a *loss* of at least £26 million. By now, the resale figure may have reached 400 acres—about the size of one large Wimpey site, except that if Wimpeys had bought 400 acres, they would not have cost the taxpayer £26 million.

Regarding Scotland, where the land scheme began in September 1976, the known position is as follows. In 1976/77, 66.54 acres were bought by local authorities at a cost of £427,032, of which *none* was for housing, 65.40 acres (at £245,282) were for industry and 1.14 acres were for commerce, costing £181,750 (of which one acre was in the Monklands District of Strathclyde and cost an amazing £159,000). *No* land was re-sold in that year, and the administration costs of local authorities were £199,683.

In 1977/78, a further 112.88 acres were bought at a cost of £635,467, of which again *none* was for housing, 112.87 acres (costing £618,467) were for industry and 0.01 acres (at £17,000, again in Strathclyde) were for commerce. No details are available of any land re-sold, or of administration costs in 1977/78. Therefore all we know about Scotland to date is that two years of the Land Act have resulted in the purchase of 179.42 acres at a total cost of £1.26 million (including one year's administrative costs), for no return which has yet been disclosed.

The Land Authority for Wales is responsible for implementing the scheme in the Principality. Its record is much better, and it seems to be acting in a sensible and entrepreneurial way. By the end of September 1978 it had bought, or contracted to buy, 1,030 acres, at a cost of £6 million, and had disposed of, or contracted to dispose of, 390 acres for £4.8 million. Terms have also been agreed for the purchase of another 37.6 acres, and for the sale of a further 101 acres. Since the Land Authority can turn over its land so speedily, it makes utter nonsense of the bureaucratic procedures of English and Scottish local government, or fussy ministerial intervention.

Certainly, bureaucracy has run riot. This is the list of the government paper avalanche to date. There have been nine orders and regulations made jointly by the Secretaries of State for the Environment, Scotland and Wales. There have been four other English orders, 23 English directions, 35 English circulars or letters, six Scottish orders, two Scottish directions, 34 Scottish circulars or letters, two Scottish publicity booklets, 13 Welsh circulars, five Welsh guidance notes, and two Welsh directions to the Land Authority, making a total of 135 official instructions, advice or orders under the Act.

Development Land Tax is also a mess. When the tax began in August 1976, 114 staff were in post at the DLT Office in Middlesbrough. By November 1, 1977, the figure had risen to 153, and the most recent published figure is 149. As of March 31, 1978, 8,169 land transactions had been notified to the office, but only 1,158 had produced a taxable assessment. The ratio of tax assessments to staff in post was eight assessments per civil servant over 18 months.

Assessed tax paid totalled £12.8m. Annual administrative costs are currently running at £1.6m, and a secret staffing survey was carried out by the Inland Revenue in July 1977, which reported in November. According to ministers, who have declined to give any further information, it "recommends changes in organization and staffing levels". That could well be the epitaph for the whole land scheme—plenty of organizational and staffing changes, but minimal worthwhile activity.

Michael Latham

The author is Conservative MP for Melton, a director of a housebuilding company, and a former director of the House-Builders Federation.

VERSEAS

riton shot dead for insatisfactory' replies

ıbane, Botswana, Nov 6.—
ıtswana army platoon com-
ler shot dead the son of a
ish stockbroker and two
n Africans because he was
satisfied with their
ers to his questions, the
vana High Court was told
y.

Phandu Skelemane, the
ctor of Public Prosecu-
, opened the state's case
ist the platoon command-
Dumpatila Tswaipe, who is
ged with the murder of
olas Love, aged 19, a
n, and South African
rangers William de Beer,
26, and Michael Arden,
33, on March 29 in a
reserve near the Rhode-
border.

John Love, the father of
British victim, went to
vana after the incident
said later that the Govern-
here had assured him
his son, who was on a
-viewing holiday, had not
involved any illegal activ-

a BBC interview in Lon-
in May, President Seretse
na of Botswana, expressed
t at the incident. An in-
gation was ordered after
sure from the British and
h African governments.

Skelemane told the court
that Mr Tswaipe, acting
'some information", took
platoon into the game
ve looking for the three
They were arrested and
d to change into different
ies.

tioning. It said that they
he Botswana Government
on March 31 that the three
were wearing "military-
clothing" when detained
questioning. It said that they were shot after resisting arrest.)

Mr Skelemane said they had been put on board a lorry and driven towards the town of Selebi-Pikwe.

"On the journey, the commander felt he had to question these three persons. He stopped at a spot near Selebi-Pikwe and told them to get down with the purpose of questioning them. Being not satisfied with the answers he got, he then shot them."

Private Nelson Mautle told the court, that he was driving the lorry with the three detained men in the back when he became aware of a disturbance.

"One was struggling to get hold of a rifle and I stopped the vehicle quickly. Two of the men jumped out and ran away." The third man then dropped the rifle and also ran. "Then the patrol commander gave an order we should shoot.

Earlier, Dr Joseph Sidney Disera, medical officer at Selebipikwe hospital, told the court that wounds found on Mr Arden's forehead were consistent with his having been shot from the front. Mr Love had one wound through his wrist which indicated that he might have been trying to defend himself by raising his hands.

Outside the court a crowd of at least 200, mostly students, gathered. Dozens of police surrounded the building in case of any student demonstrations.

Opposition parties have raised funds for Mr Tswaipe's defence. They claim that his patrol was only doing its duty in an area known to be infiltrated from time to time by white Rhodesian security forces.—Reuter.

Charter 77 documents show illegal persecution

By Our Foreign Staff

Two new documents produced by Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human rights movement, have recently reached the West through the Palach Press agency.

One lists 938 signatories of the Charter. The other contains a detailed rebuttal of claims by Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, that only political measures are used against supporters of the Charter movement.

It asserts that signatories and *their families* are sacked from jobs and their children persecuted, and it cites cases of "illegal" criminal proceedings. This summer, for instance, Professor Vladimir Riha, aged 72, was sentenced to six months in prison for "incitement" after evidence was given of his contacts with "enemies of the socialist system".

In August, the Rev Jan Simsa, a prominent Protestant pastor, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for allegedly assaulting a police officer during a search of his flat. According to the Charter document, he pushed a police officer who was struggling with his wife while attempting to confiscate a personal letter from the late Professor Jan Patocka, one of the first Charter spokesmen.

Other examples include two young people—named as Ivan Manasek and Michal Kobal—imprisoned for allegedly distributing Charter documents.

African students in Peking continue strike

Peking, Nov 6.—African students from colleges and universities in Peking today continued the strike they began on Friday to demand the reinstatement of Mr Muhammad Saidi Diagne, a Senegalese architecture student, who is threatened with expulsion from Tsinghua University.

The strike began with a march through Peking to the Ministry of Education building by hundreds of African students. This afternoon officials said that they were ready to rescind the expulsion decision if the student apologized to the university authorities and to his room mate who he had assaulted for allegedly going through his belongings.

Mr Diagne has said that there would be no question of his apologizing as the "faults were on the Chinese side"

Islanders hope that independence will give them access to some additional sources of aid

Cloudy future for six new nations

From Michael Leapman
Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 6

Grenada was first, three years ago, and either St Kitts or Antigua will be last. Within two years all six of the small Caribbean islands which became Associated States of Britain in 1967 will have taken their place among the world's independent and impoverished nations.

With populations, for the most part, of less than 100,000, they qualify as micro-states rather than mini-states. With chronic budget deficits, they qualify as paupers.

In Dominica, which became independent last week, the opposition complained that the Government had not yet sufficiently explained to the people what independence meant and the responsibilities it entailed. In the way of oppositions, it overstated its case, because the change of status is chiefly symbolic and will make little difference to the way the country is run.

The Associated States have been fully responsible for their internal affairs for 11 years and Britain has resisted any temptation to interfere, except in the special case of Anguilla. Britain has nominal responsibility for external affairs and defence, but as much local autonomy as possible is allowed, especially in relations with other Caribbean countries.

What then, are they becoming independent for? Partly it is to satisfy the United Nations Committee of 24, which has never drawn a distinction between associated statehood and colonial status. There is also the hope that as independent entities they might better be able to work out links of mutual support.

Leaders in most of the islands say that they would have preferred to become independent in a federation. Numerous attempts have been made to engineer federations of various sizes since the 1950s, but they have always foundered because of rivalry and jealousy between the islands.

Lately there have been some encouraging developments. Last month all the states except Dominica agreed to joint overseas representation after independence. This will make for significant financial savings, although some foresee difficulties when, for instance, two of the islands are negotiating abroad for the same piece of foreign investment.

Another advantage which the islanders hope will flow from independence is access to extra sources of foreign aid. France, for example, is more likely to help a country which is not a British colony than one which is.

However, Britain will remain the most important source of aid after independence and all the islands can expect a golden handshake. Dominica received £10m and the others will probably get more. When Mr Patrick John, the Dominican Prime Minister, complained it was not enough he was told that more would be forthcoming if he put up viable projects on which it could be spent.

On the other side of the balance, annual budgetary aid, which is incompatible with independence, will be phased out after three years. Dominica will then have to try to balance its own budget, while servicing a growing external debt.

It is not easy to be optimistic about the economic prospects for any of the islands. All rely on selling primary tropical products or attracting tourists, and they compete with each other both for the tourists, and for precious industrial investment.

Sugar cane kept them going for years, but only St Kitts still grows it and there it is being threatened by disease. Some of the islands are in such a parlous condition that remittances from people's relatives abroad amount to a substantial economic input.

Unemployment is invariably high. Hundreds of young men and women leave school unable to find work, and they do not have their fathers' escape hatch of seeking work in Britain, the United States, Canada or another Caribbean island.

With a trapped, idle body of young people comes an increase in crime and political extremism. In Antigua large numbers of tourists provoke temptation, envy and a glimpse of a better life. It is experiencing a rash of burglaries. All the islands have seen a growth in the practice of Rastafarianism and related cults, with their advocacy of black power and the use of marijuana.

Most islands have small left-wing groups which usually play no part in conventional politics but which attract growing support from the dissatisfied young. They must worry the newly-independent governments, with their rudimentary defence and police forces.

These small Caribbean islands are a dreadful advertisement for British colonialism. After 200 years in charge, we are launching on the world six weak and impoverished countries with no chance of becoming viable nations in the foreseeable future—with the possible exception of St Lucia.

They compare badly with the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in the same chain. To fly in and out of Dominica, you generally touch down on one of them. Dominica's small airport, open only during daylight, is a twisting two-hour drive from the capital on a bad, narrow road. On the French islands your aircraft parks next to an Air France jumbo jet and from the air you see motorways, skyscrapers and factories.

The comparison may not be totally fair. France has few colonies (officially overseas departments) and has more money to spend on each. Britain, by comparison, has spent virtually nothing on Dominica, where many houses have no running water and the weekly wash for some means a trip to the river to beat the clothes and sheets against a rock.

The blame is historic and it is unprofitable to dwell on it. Certainly Britain is now trying to deal as generously with these benighted places as is within its modern means. Independence is a gift which is unlikely to make things any better for them, but at least it can hardly make things worse.

Fraser style could cost him his office

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Nov 6

It is becoming clear that the authoritarian style of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, within his Cabinet and the Government is causing irritation to the point where there is discussion as to whether he can hold the leadership.

Although the Fraser Administration is probably as secure as any in the history of Australia, and he has led the Liberal-National Country Party in two magnificent victories, Mr Fraser's tendency to make all the decisions and display little loyalty towards colleagues in trouble may possibly undo him. The latest political upheaval in Victoria has again raised that possibility.

Last week there was a by-election for the province of Ballarat in Victoria's Upper House. Victoria has had a Liberal government since 1955 and Victorian voters have recently shown little inclination to any change, so Mr Rupert Hamer, the Premier, has been just as secure as Mr Fraser. But somehow, the traditionally Liberal Ballarat seat went to Labour.

The swing was 9 per cent and, if repeated throughout the electorate in the state election next year, would throw the Liberals out of office in Victoria. The by-election was a disaster for both Mr Hamer and Mr Fraser, and even though a series of unpleasant disclosures about land deals has recently harmed Mr Hamer, that was probably not the only reason for the upset.

Mr Fraser's future is fairly closely tied to that of Mr Hamer. If the Liberals were defeated in Victoria, which must be regarded as more than a vague possibility, there would be solid repercussions in Canberra. Victoria is traditionally the bastion of the Liberal Party, and if the state went to Labour, Mr Fraser would inevitably find himself taking much of the blame.

Disatisfaction with the Prime Minister, growing all the time in Canberra, would under such circumstances probably inspire a leadership challenge, but apart from Mr Fraser the Liberals have few potential leaders.

The obvious choice would be Mr Andrew Peacock, the Foreign Minister, who has been lying low for months, perhaps hoping that something might force Mr Fraser out. It is no secret that Mr Fraser and Mr Peacock have little time for each other: Mr Fraser is strongly conservative and Mr Peacock is regarded as a modern progressive. But Mr Peacock is not 40 and may be considered too young, although he has been a minister, apart from the Whitlam years, since he was 30.

One by-election upset in state politics may seem too remote to bring about such a dramatic reaction, but the complaints from within the Parliamentary Liberal Party in Canberra have been so vocal in recent months that it would surprise no one there if any opportunity were taken to attempt to dislodge Mr Fraser.

Meanwhile, the continuing rise in unemployment, despite some success in curbing inflation, is still angering large sections of the community and must soon become a threat to Mr Fraser, if not to the Government.

hinese pledge to support ambodia in border war

angkok, Nov 6.—Mr Wang
g-hsing, the vice-chairman
the Chinese Communist
y, has pledged support for
bodia in its border war
Vietnam, Phnom Penh
o reported.

peaking two days after
nam and the Soviet Union
ed a friendship and co-
ation treaty in Moscow,
Wang said at a banquet
night: "The Chinese Gov-
nent and people resolutely
port the Kampuchean
ple's just struggle in
nce of their independence."
he Soviet-Vietnamese treaty
udes a provision for consul-
ons and "appropriate
sures" in the event of
er being attacked. Diplo-
ic sources regarded the
se as being aimed at
na.

r Pol Pot, the Cambodian Prime Minister, repeated accusations that Vietnam was planning a large-scale attack in the dry season, due to start soon, and that the Soviet Union "has enormously strengthened and enlarged its naval and missile bases in Vietnam".

Both Mr Pot and Mr Wang said that the border war was the product of Vietnamese expansionist ambitions, fostered by Moscow, to take over the whole of Indo-China.

In his banquet speech, Mr Pot said that the only way to stop the border war was for Vietnam "to stop immediately its aggression against Kampuchea and sign a Kampuchean-Vietnam treaty of friendship and non-Aggression".

Hanoi radio today rejected Mr Pot's overture, saying that it was "merely a slander against Vietnam" and not a positive response.—Reuter.

Hongkong watch on border crossings

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Nov 6

After private discussions betwen the Hongkong authorities and China's security chiefs, protective measures along the 17-mile land border with the mainland and the sea approaches to Hongkong are being heavily strengthened.

There is growing concern in Hongkong over the mounting influx of illegal refugees from China, many of them former members of the youthful Red Guard established during the Cultural Revolution and officially abolished last week.

Some of these former Red Guards, who slipped through the Chinese border guards and Hongkong police patrols, are now leading violent gangs of criminals in Hongkong.

It is understood that China has agreed to reinforce its existing border guards with armed militiamen and dogs.

Hongkong marine police launches are also redoubling their night ptrols on the sea and island approaches to Hongkong shores where the tide of so-called "freedom swimmers" has sharply risen. Many of these escapers are drowned or eaten by sharks.

Last month 1,414 illegal refugees were arrested

Australia will accept only genuine refugees

Canberra, Nov 6. — Mr Michael MacKellar, Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, gave a warning last night that Australia would accept only genuine refugees from Indo-China.

He was commenting on reports that 2,000 Vietnamese on board a small vessel, the Hi Hong, which arrived off a remote Indonesian island last week were not genuine refugees. A report said that the Hi Hong had been acquired by Hongkong businessmen who had arranged a rendezvous with groups of Vietnamese for substantial fees.

Australia had played a big part in accepting many thousands of genuine refugees, Mr MacKellar said, but "I give strong warning that we shall not accept cases involving subterfuge".—Reuter.

Ireland hopes for accord soon with China

Tokyo, Nov 5.—Mr Michael O'Kennedy, the Irish Foreign Minister, indicated today that his country hoped to establish diplomatic relations with China next year, Foreign Ministry sources said.

They said that Mr O'Kennedy, who arrived yesterday for a six-day official visit, indicated that hope during a two-hour meeting with Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister. He was also reported to have told Mr Sonoda that Ireland planned to expand economic relations with China.

The sources said that Mr Sonoda briefed the Irish minister on Japan's foreign policies, emphasizing that Japan did not intend to monopolize the Chinese market, on the basis of the recent Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

THE ARTS

Best not forgotten

John William Waterhouse, R.A.
Mappin Gallery, Sheffield

Sir Alfred East, The Forgotten Genius
Roy Miles

Young Will and Young Gerald
Parkin Gallery

Bela Kadar
Langton Gallery

Bernard Meninsky
Belgrave Gallery

John Russell Taylor

Waterhouse is not really a forgotten painter; it is just that nobody remembers him. His paintings, now, are something else again. You recall the Lady of Shalott sitting up in her death-boat, her hair spread out round her like a tent? That is Waterhouse. Or perhaps Hylas leaning over a lily pond gazed at wonderingly by a group of pearly-skinned, bare-breasted nymphets? That is Waterhouse too. You may well not have seen them in the original for some time (*The Lady Of Shalott* has been hidden away in the basement of the Tate for years), but thousands of reproductions have made and kept them familiar.

What one can never be sure of with a painter known in that way and to that extent is how a lot of his pictures will look together. Are the hackneyed pieces typical or flukes? Will a retrospective prove revelatory or consign him for ever to limbo? With Waterhouse, actually, it is somewhere in between. The Sheffield show seems to be the first chance ever. Waterhouse died in 1917, in the last dark days of the First World War, at the age of 68. His vogue had passed, and his pretty, pellucid other world of nymphs and goddesses and dreamy heroines from Tennyson and Keats must have seemed peculiarly beside the point. At any rate, there was no memorial show at the R.A. or anywhere else, and his reputation just drifted unexamined into the mists.

Now assembled, his paintings do not hold any great surprises, except how good they are. The famous ones prove to be typical: though there are a couple of good portraits, for the most part Waterhouse plays endless variations on the same vaguely mythological scenes, which enable him to paint a lot of pale feminine flesh half revealed, half concealed by flimsy translucent drapery. Earlier, in slightly primmer times, he concentrates more on the drapery and the full-lipped, sensual faces of two or three favourite models. The mood throughout is faintly sad and longing: his heroines have always been abandoned; his nymphs are always unattainable. Very *fin de siècle*, in other words, but with no noticeable hint of decadence or perversity—his men, when they rarely appear, are always Scout leaders in disguise.

Evidently Waterhouse was a very careful, self-conscious sort of painter. His little studies are often quite amateurish, his larger oil sketches nearly always inferior in every detail to the finished works. If you compare, for instance, the first version of *Mariana in the South* of 1897 with the final, you can see exactly how it has been improved overall by simply taking pains: eliminating emotionally irrelevant details like the open jewel casket and the religious painting in the background, elaborating the mirror, making the face in it more expressive, changing the colour of Mariana's dress from pink to lavender, and then adding the one detail of a pink rose at her bosom. All conscious, calculated decisions adding subtlety and refinement to a concept which was pretty subtle and refined from the start. The exhibition is not going to send any caps whirling over windmills, but it does bring a distinctive and accomplished painter into focus for the first time and restore him firmly to the pantheon of late-Victorian art.

Alfred East, an exact contemporary of Waterhouse, is no forgotten genius either, despite the title of the show. But he, too, is a good, unfairly neglected painter. The paintings of his which have left most mark on critical memory are the oriental scenes, which are indeed much more appealing than the large and sometimes rather sludgy British landscapes, painted under undue and not very agreeably assimilated influence from Barbizon. There is in this show, though, one wonderful western landscape, *The New Neighbourhood*, of two large houses in construction under snow. Apparently it may have been painted in the United States, but wherever, it shows East combining his evident feeling for landscape with an economy of form and colour he must have learnt from Japan. For this painting alone it is well worth making his acquaintance.

There is something of the Colonel Blimp in many artists: if one knows them only after they have hardened into celebrity, it is remarkably difficult to imagine that they too were once young tearaways and firebrand revolutionaries. But fortunately the early work is usually there somewhere, ready to point an accusing finger at the complacent public figure and remind him, and us, of what he once was. William Rothenstein never did quite harden into a conventional monument: though knighted and honoured, he was only 63 when he died, and a spirit of irreverence and perversity continued to enliven his work, which remained unpredictable right to the end. The early drawings unearthed for this exhibition are in fact very early, done mostly between the ages of 17 and 19. They confirm and reinforce what one might suppose anyway: here is an enormously talented and technically precocious teenager having fun with drawing, sketching caricatures of fellow students and teachers, noting down lively glimpses of the world around him, full of mischief. You would not be able to imagine at all what he might become, but looked at from the other end of a life they seem totally consistent with later developments.

Sir Gerald Kelly is quite another matter. True, his later portraits were painted with some dash and panache, and there was never any doubt of his extreme competence. But nothing in his work as a distinguished and hard-working Academician would prepare one for the brilliance and poetry of these early landscapes, painted between the ages of 21 and 37, under the direct impact of his first period living in Paris and personal contact with the great French painters of the early 1900s. Not to mention Whistler, whose influence is seen to beneficial effect in several tiny seascapes. All the paintings are tiny; they will hardly appeal to anyone who is into size. But within the less than 50 square inches that most of the finest run to is packed such intensity of feeling, such nicety of observation, and such a refined sense of colour that they might be infinitely enlarged without loss of quality. It seems paradoxical to be hailing one of the best-known painters of his day as an exciting new discovery: but that is exactly what this show presents us with.

Bela Kadar has been trembling on the brink of discovery for many years now. Though distinguished in his native Hungary, he has never quite made it with the outside world. To an extent one can see why. His art, while full of a very fetching period feeling, with its chic deco motifs of neo-classical horses, broken columns and the like, hardly seems the stuff of which important reputations are made.



Sir William Rothenstein: Self-portrait, 1889

Seen in the fairer context of contemporary poster artists like Paul Colin or lesser designers for the De Basil Ballet, however, it has its own personal grace and delicacy, and is certainly worth at least a quick look.

Similar neo-classical motifs occur, very differently applied, in the work of Bernard Meninsky. After nearly 20 years of posthumous disregard he is now coming into attention again: this is the third London show in the last year. He is still, however, at an awkward distance from us in terms of stylistic fashion: more so, certainly, than his more radical contemporaries Gertler and Bomberg. But there is something very distinctive in the repose of the Miltonic Pastorals, which mostly date from the 1940s and fall vaguely into line with the work of the neo-Romantic book illustrators of the time, inspired as they were by Palmer, Calvert and Blake's illustrations to Virgil. There is also something slightly melancholy about them, these hefty women sitting, reclining or dandling equally hefty babes in the midst of very English countryside. The present show also offers some earlier, more directly realistic drawings and paintings, and one wonderful straight landscape, of *Botley, near Oxford*. But it is the muted, mysterious pastorals one keeps coming back to.

John Thaw: 'TV makes you a star'

"I go to fires. I don't file prose. *I file facts*": thus Dick Wagner, the traditionally hard-bitten Australian journalist representing one aspect of the reporting trade which is the subject of Tom Stoppard's new play, *Night and Day*, opening at the Phoenix tomorrow. In that role, and in what must be regarded as his most important theatrical assignment to date, is John Thaw, an actor probably best known for 52 episodes of ITV's *The Sweeney*:

"I'd decided to give up television for a while: it's like the old music hall, you can be good but if you stay on too long you're rotten. Then, out of the blue, came this call from my agent saying there was a new Tom Stoppard play on offer and would I like to read it? You don't say 'No' to that kind of question, particularly if you're an actor who has just turned down *Whose Life Is It Anyway?* and is still kicking himself whenever he thinks about it. I've been out of work for most of this year, as it happens, though I'm not complaining."

Thaw is married now to the actress Sheila Hancock whose *Annie* earnings have been able to keep the family going: they each have daughters by earlier marriages and one whom they share, and the family is currently living out of suitcases in a series of service flats while they build a home of their own in Chiswick. As a result, Thaw has been more or less resident at the Stoppard rehearsals:

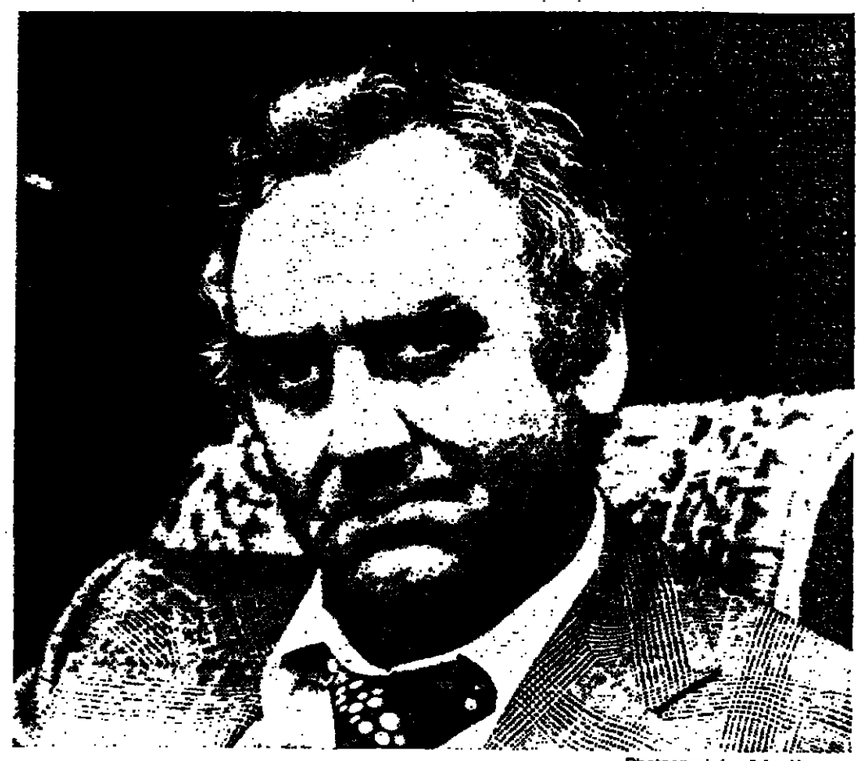
"They offered to let me spend some time in a newspaper office researching what it is like to be a journalist, but it's all in the text: Stoppard writes in such depth that there's no time or place for any sort of sub-plot or private case-study. You just have to do the play as he's written it and that's that. I think this one will surprise a few people, though: it's not another of his word-plays."

The son of a Manchester lorry-driver, Thaw went to RADA at 16 which means that after 20 years in the business he's still only 36, a fact that many find hard to believe.

"I think I was born looking 50, but I can't say it's ever done me much harm."

This week alone Thaw turns up not only in the West End but also in a *Sweeney* and a BBC *Play for Today* about boxing: in his whole working life he's only ever had about nine months out, and he started the way he meant to continue. At RADA he won not only the Vanbrugh Award for his Mephistophiles but also the more useful Liverpool Playhouse Award which guaranteed him a year's work in rep while he was still in his last term of training.

"I was in the same year at RADA as Tom Courtenay and Sarah Miles—it was a transitional time after the years of the gentlemen actors, and I started off getting a lot of police work even in rep. You have to be careful not to get typecast in cops-and-robbers work, but I was lucky in that before *Sweeney* I'd already done films like *The Bofors Gun* and years in other kinds of television, notably *Redcap*. So I didn't get as badly typecast as some have.



Photograph by John Haynes

"It's a lot tougher, being back in the theatre now: for *Sweeney* they'd throw three pages of dialogue at you and say 'We're doing that in half an hour' and you could, knowing it could always be shot again if it went wrong. Now if we got a single new page of Stoppard during our pre-London tour I found it very much more nervy. You can't just sit back and let Stoppard waft over you—he has to be mined, by actors and audiences. It's hard work, but it's worth it."

Thaw's career to date, though prolific and distinguished, has been distinctly unclassical:

"I knew early on I wasn't about to be the next Olivier, not looking and sounding the way I do. Can you imagine me as Hamlet? No, nor could I. But once I got used to that, I began to develop other kinds of acting skills and now I don't think I'd ever be happy in a permanent company. Classical work really isn't for me: I'd like to have another go at Mephistophiles, to see if I really was that good in it at RADA, but beyond that I can't say there are any very great ambitions—except maybe that I'd one day like to go into management, not as a director but as a real manager putting shows together."

Above all else, Thaw is a survivor: "I've done a certain amount of rubbish in my time, and some work in television and on stage that I'm quite proud of. But what I've liked hasn't always been what the critics have liked, and what they've liked of mine I've often thought was terrible. Harold Hobson once wrote that he dreaded my every appearance on the stage: that's not the sort of thing you forget easily, especially if you happen to be working on stage at the time, but in the end you learn to live with it. Confidence is all you need, the confidence that you're doing your best: doing a stage play it's very hard to take a breather, you have to keep your attention going all the time and in the end you get knackered. Olivier once said that the brain isn't everything: you can't act really well until your mouth knows exactly what it's going to say next."

Though his stage work included *The Fire Raisers* at the Court, *Women Beware Women* at the Arts and *Semi-Detached* with Olivier, Thaw is certain that he'd never have been offered the Stoppard had it not been for *The Sweeney*:

"Television makes you a star, and I'd never underrate it, nor do I go along with the old actors' theory that it's a second-class kind of life. I only wish I'd been around when the British film industry was still alive, before they opened the till and everyone started sticking their hands in for the profits. Still, another five years and I'll have been a quarter-century in the business and start getting a reduction on my Equity card. You can't ask for more than that, can you?"

Sheridan Morley

A neglected patch of history

The Birds Fall Down
BBC 2

Joan Bakewell

Set an incongruous group of people apart in some isolated place, then kill off one of them and you have an easy thriller-writing formula. Birdwatchers marooned by storms on Lundy, tourists trapped by a lift breakdown up the Eiffel Tower, any group cut off from the world, has only the author's truth to live up to.

Rebecca West has done the opposite, placing her central figures, the Tsar's exiled foreign minister of justice and his family, in a Paris thick with Bolsheviks at the turn of the century, a neglected patch of history rich in plausible intrigue. What is more, by meditating our concern through Laura, grand-daughter of the family, she steers us clear of any awkward question of political allegiance, leaving us free to jump in our seats at every gunshot, every slammed door.

Episode two took us into dense plotting. By now we have met the aristocrat household of the Rue Kleber, and on a train journey north Count Diakonov and his grand-daughter encounter the strange Chubinov, who becomes almost narrator, taking us by flashbacks within flashbacks to the source of all the trouble. It is a deft piece of scripting by Ken Taylor. And although I have not read the book, I have a sense of this adaptation doing it justice.

The texture of the period, the exactness of the family relationships are all there. So too are the occasional felicitous moments that make one smile. Chubinov, eager to expound his suspicions and reasons has to do so through a mouthful of chocolate proferred by the young girl who insists he takes it.

The correctness of the script is matched by the appropriate casting. Even before a word of rehearsal, John Glenister, the director, must have sensed the quality he would get from the actors. George Coulouris, who had hammed his way through much Hollywood rubbish, is here a moving, passionate and devout Russian count. Peter Eyre as Chubinov, John Normington as Kamensky, Elizabeth Shepherd as Tania all take full measure of their lines, the cameras, and their fellow actors to give the sort of performances that are so right it is impossible to imagine them played by anyone else.

But these after all, are well-acknowledged actors. The discovery of the serial is Felicity Dean as the young Laura, an actress of such gentle beauty that she can fill the screen with all the frailty and doubt of adolescence. No wonder Chubinov took her chocolate. And we have three episodes still to come.

RPO/Foster
Festival Hall

William Mann

With an access of heady enterprise all too uncommon among London orchestras these days, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday gave a concert consisting entirely of works composed in the early 1940s. There were just two of them and they could hardly be more different, for all that both were intended for popular consumption and were described in similar terms by their composers.

They were Schoenberg's piano concerto (1942) and Shostakovich's Leningrad Symphony (1941). Most devotees of twentieth-century music would probably regard them as mutually exclusive; presumably Lawrence Foster, who was conducting the concert, does not, and a non-partisan member of the audience could reflect that some 90 years ago musical tastes would have clashed similarly over a programme containing Brahms's second piano concerto and Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony.

Schoenberg's piano concerto is no Brahms B flat: it contains some grandiose declamatory writing and plenty of bravura, but its essence is inward and ruminative, closer to the Schumann piano concerto, though with dancing episodes in the vein of Brahms's finale. Roger Woodward gave as fluent and attractive an account of the solo piano part as could be wished: the fast music (for orchestra as well as soloist) might have been neater (probably less spirited) and in the first cadenza he might have used less sustaining pedal to keep the harmony clean. His soft tones were a delight, and his flexible unfolding of the lyrical music thoughtful and winning, in bravura he was, predictably, found far from wanting.

Foster and the RPO, particularly its woodwind, contributed positively to the chamber musical passages in the concerto, and supported Woodward loyally.

They reserved their all for the Shostakovich symphony which is, after all, a splendid display piece for a symphony orchestra, even though it cannot honestly be ranked high among that composer's 15 symphonies, now that its wartime message has to be considered as literature rather than propaganda, and as such no more admirable than much wartime rhetoric. Foster did make a strong case for the symphony's Adagio as a poetic statement; the rest sounded vigorous enough, quite clearly played and mostly well balanced.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

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EXHIBITIONS

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. GIAMBOLOGNA: Sculptor to the Medici. Arts Council Exhibition. Until 16 Nov. Adm. 80p. THE DREAM KING: Designs for Castles and Palaces. Until 17 Dec. Adm. £1. TEASPOONS TO TRAINS: Designs for London Transport. Until 10 Dec. THE WAY WE LIVE NOW: Interior designs. Until 4 March 1979. Adm. free. Weds. 10-5.50. Sats. 2.30-5.50. Last adm. 5.50. Closed Fridays.

EXHIBITIONS & LECTURES

MARTYN GREGORY GALLERY CHINA AND THE FAR EAST an exhibition of works by VERA SOUTHBY painted in the 1920s, 30s and 50s. From Mon. 30th Oct. to Fri. 17th Nov. 10 a.m.-6.30 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m.-12 Sats. 34, Bury St., St James's, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-839 3731

NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE GALLERY 7 Albemarle St., W.1. 01-493 5001. ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS. Exhibited by Michael Spratt. Until 11 Nov. Mon.-Fri., 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

SHEPPARD AND COOPER LTD., Exhibition of Stipple Engraving on Glass by James Deeison-Pender. Dec. 8th-16th. Daily 10 a.m.-5 p.m. except Sun.—34-36, Walton St., S.W.3. Tel: 01-584 3735.

SPINK Opening on November 9th until 24th EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE CERAMICS Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-1. 5-7 King St., St. James's, S.W.1.

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THEATRES

STUDIO '68, 857 7366. Nightly 7.30. UNKNOWN "THE GULL" with Robert Hendrie.

THE ALMOST FREE THEATRE Rupert Street, W.1. Tel: 01-[illegible] LUNCH TIME: The Ballad of W. by Frank Marcus, directed by Marcus. Mon.-Sat. at 1.15 p.m. Musicians Play Theatre: at 8.0 p.m. 11 Nov. Limedoke. The Orkane Ensemble at 11.00 p.m. show by Martin Raphael (15th 24 Oct.-11 Nov.

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST 0[illegible] THE FOOTBALL AU[illegible] TIGERS by David Holman. Tim Wed 2.30 Absorbing and [illegible] Times.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 [illegible] in THE 7.30. Fri & Sat. 5.15 & Traverse Th. Prod. of THE BOYS by John Byrne. [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE. 836 [illegible] Eves. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. STRATFORD JOHNS SHEILA HANCOCK ANNIE "BLOCK-BUSTING SMASH MUSICAL."—DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Garden. Box Office 836 [illegible] Shakespeare Co. Seats [illegible] tonight. Tomor. 8.0 for Flannery's SAVAGE AMUSE "A striking and literate pi theatre."—S. Express. Am Ardwych.

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TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 [illegible] Conditioned. From 8 p.m. Dr RAZZLE DAZZLE at 11 nightly.

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 box offs. ALL SEATS BKBLE 1: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Sun. 2.20, 5.30, 8.50, 11.1 2: DEATH ON THE NILE (A) Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Ingmar Bergman's THE SERPENT'S EGG From 1.20, 3.5[illegible]

ACADEMY 2. 437 4[illegible] Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X) 1.40, 4.50, 8.[illegible]

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 3. 437 8[illegible] THE LACE MAKER (AA) Pgs. 4.40, 8.40 Sun. 6.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA Camden Town Tube). 387 2141. THE BOB [illegible] FILM "Renaldo & Clara" with BOB DYLAN & JOAN B in 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. and 7.50 only.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 5414. POWER PLAY (X) Progs. Dly. 1.15 (Not Sun.), 5.55, 8.10.

CURZON, Curzon St. W.1. YOU LAUGHED AT HIS AIR NOW LAUGH AT HIS LIPS. PARDON MON AFFAIR TOO (English Subtitles) Plus at 3.0 Sun.), 5.05, 6.20 and 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. 580[illegible] STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. progs. Dly 2.30, 6.15. Seats bkble. for 7.15 & 8.35 p Wks. & all progs. Sat & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1 Seats bookable for last ev Mon.-Fri and all perfs. Sat & (last late night shows) at the office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.- or by post. No telephone book GREASE (A). Sep. prog. daily. (matinee) 2.15 (and midnight 11pm rec), 8.30 (last exp.).

GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 [illegible] 727 5730. Agnes Varda's SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T Progs. 7.00, 9.00. ZORBA THE GREEK WALKABOUT (U) 11.15 p.m.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond W.1. 01-629 6176. DRAGON DRAWINGS for Orlando Fur Until 15 December. Mon.-Fri. 8.30; Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit Muse RUSSIAN FUTURIST BOOKS 25 Feb Wkdys. 10-5. Sats. 2. Anni Irea.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., ANTHONY EYTON, Recent Pain and Drawings.

CROWN HOTEL, HARROGATE. Annual Exhibition of Landscape ANGUS RANDS. Nov. 4-11 inc. w days. 12-6 Sun+.

FURNEAUX GALLERY of Wimb presents an exhibition of new ings by PETER NEWCOMBE from Oct 13 to Nov 10 at Alpine Gallery 74, S. Audley St. London W.1. to 5 daily (except Sats. 2 Si Late opening to 8 p.m. each Tel. 629 2280.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY 44 Dover Street, W.1. 01-491 ANNUAL EXHIBITION O SPORTING PAINTINGS Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12

RICHARD GREEN AND FRANK SABIN 4 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 ANNUAL EXHIBITION O OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PRINTS Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats 10.00-12.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Street, S. James's, SW1. 01 6422/6821. THE ANDREW BEQUEST. In aid of the N.A. and Friends of the Tate Museum, Cambridge. Monday Friday. 10-5.30 until 10th No ber.

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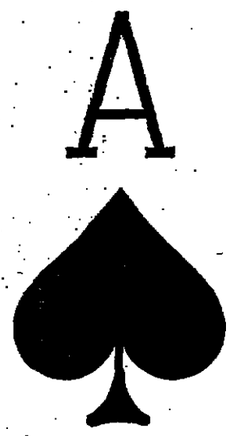
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SPORT

Football

Sparkling incentive for Diamonds

Blyth Spartans, the Northern League side who reached the fifth round of the FA Cup last season, before going out to Wrexham in a replay, will visit York City, of the fourth division in the regionalized first round, drawn yesterday. Last season Blyth beat Chesterfield and Stoke City in their thrilling run.

Irthlingborough Diamonds, the little-known Northamptonshire club, have one of the south's best draws if they can beat Dagenham in tonight's home replay. The winners visit the third division championship challengers, Watford, who have already shown what cup underdogs can do by beating Manchester United at Old Trafford in the League Cup.

Blyth are confident they can win on November 25. George Watson, their secretary for the past 11 years, said: "They are beatable like anybody else. Naturally we would have liked to play them at home, but I am convinced they will be more worried about the tie than us".

Mr Watson believes Blyth will take up to 1,000 supporters with them to York. "Last season's success has rebounded on us in the respect that many clubs up here think they have won the cup by just drawing with us". Two members of last season's side have left the club—Scott, a centre half, and Alder, a midfield player.

Enfield, defeated by Blyth in last season's third round, visit Wealdstone, who beat Hereford and Reading before going out to Queen's Park Rangers last season. Shrewsbury Town, the third division leaders, visit Mansfield Town and the fourth division pacesetters Reading are at home to Gillingham.

The FA Challenge Trophy holders Altrincham, are at home to the winners of the replay between Northwich Victoria, who reached the third round in 1976-77, and Southport, the club voted out of the Football League last summer. Scarborough, another famed cup club from the north, visit Chorley from the Cheshire County League. If Bath, the Southern League champions, can win their replay with Worcester City they will entertain Plymouth Argyle, managed by their former manager Malcolm Allison.

There is another reunion at Gravesend, who take on their former Southern League colleagues, Wimbledon. Gravesend's chairman, Roger Easterby, canvassed for Wimbledon when they gained a place in the fourth division two years ago, and he said: "We are great friends. It is a dream draw. We want to emulate them, and hope to be in the league ourselves within five years. It is just a shame that we have got to beat them in the cup to win attention."

Wimbledon won 1—0 in a preseason friendly at Gravesend, and Mr Easterby said: "Their goal came in the final few minutes. This time we will be cheered on by around 7,000 fans and it will be a different story." For the record, the last time Gravesend reached the first round was in 1965-66—and they were beaten 4—1 by Wimbledon.

South

Aldershot v Weymouth.
Barnet v Woking.
Bath or Worcester v Plymouth.
Bournemouth v Hitchin.
Colchester v Oxford United.
Dartford v AP Leamington or Hednesford.
Exeter v Brentford
Gravesend v Wimbledon.
Hereford v Newport
Leatherhead v Merthyr Tydfil.
Maidstone v Wycombe Wanderers.
Portsmouth v Northampton.
Reading v Gillingham.
Southend v Peterborough.
Swindon v March Town.
Swansea v Hillingdon
Walsall v Torquay.
Watford v Dagenham or Irthlingborough Diamonds
Wealdstone v Enfield.
Yeovil v Barking.
Ties to be played on November 25.

North

Altrincham v Northwich Victoria or Southport
Barnsley v Worksop Town
Blackpool v Lincoln City
Bradford City v Port Vale
Carlisle United v Halifax Town
Chester v Spennymoor or Runcorn
Chorley v Scarborough
Darlington v Chesterfield
Doncaster Rovers v Huddersfield Town
Hartlepool v Grimsby
Hull City v Stafford Rangers
Mansfield Town v Shrewsbury Town
Nuneaton or Matlock v Crewe Alexandra
Rochdale v Droylesden
Rotherham v Gateshead or Workington
Scunthorpe v Sheffield Wednesday
Stockport v Morecambe
Tranmere v Boston United
Wigan v Bury
York v Blyth Spartans



Andrews: called to boardroom in his track suit.

Andrews is dismissed by Cardiff

Cardiff City dismissed Jimmy Andrews, their manager, yesterday. Mr Andrews joined Cardiff as coach in November, 1973, and when Frank O'Farrell, the manager at that time, left to take an appointment in the Middle East the following year, Mr Andrews took over.

The news was broken to Mr Andrews as he returned to the club after training with the team yesterday. He was called to the board room still wearing his track suit. He said afterwards that he felt hurt at the decision and had no immediate plans for the future. He had, he said, been told nothing more than that he had been dismissed, although he still has part of his contract to run.

Cardiff were relegated to the third division at the end of the 1974-75 season. They returned to the second division the following year, but have never finished higher than sixth from the bottom since.

Bob Grogan, the chairman, said that he still felt that dismissing the manager was not the answer to the team's performance on the field. Mr Andrews said he felt that where he had gone wrong was in facing all the problems of the club, including those in the board room, instead of interesting himself solely with the team.

Thirty-one-year old Richie Morgan, who joined the club 13 years ago and has recently been helping out with the Welsh League side, and promotions and publicity, will take over as manager untol a new appointment is made. The post is to be advertised tomorrow.

Colin Murphy, the former Derby County manager, was yesterday seeking his release from Notts County to become manager of Lincoln City, of the third division. Mr Murphy is currently assistant manager at Meadow Lane.

Mr Murphy succeeded Dave Mackay at Derby, but was controversially dismissed in September of last year to make way for Tommy Docherty. Heneage Dove, the Lincoln chairman, declined to confirm City's interest in 37-year-old Murphy, but said that he hoped to make an announcement very shortly.

FA not complaining

The FA executive council yesterday spent 90 minutes at the FA without even mentioning the name of Sir Harold Thompson and the complaint brought against him by Douglas Goodchild, the chairman of the Berks and Bucks FA. After the meeting ended, Douglas Hawes, the representative of the executive said: "It was a rather mundane meeting and nothing was mentioned about any complaint against Sir Harold. Our findings will go before the council meeting at the FA on November 20".

O'Neill's absence a blow to Forest's preparations

Only eight first division clubs survive to contest the League Cup quarter-final round and at least three more must fall by the wayside during the matches tonight and tomorrow. All-first division ties between Everton and Nottingham Forest, Queen's Park Rangers and Leeds United and Norwich City and Manchester City increase the chance of a Wembley final between clubs from outside the top division. As well as the three natural casualties, Southampton face a demanding task at Reading, although Aston Villa should have little trouble against Luton Town.

Nottingham Forest will be without their Irish international, O'Neill, for tonight's League Cup game against Everton at Goodison Park. O'Neill has a hamstring injury. It is yet another blow for the trophy holders, who already go into the tie without their captain, McGovern, and Clark, a full back. O'Neill's injury means that Mills, aged 17, will probably be called into the attack.

Everton's captain, Lyons, is fit and available. Lyons has missed the last three games with a knee injury and Everton's manager, Gordon Lee, must decide between leaving out his captain or changing the team.

Leeds United make a late decision on whether Hart, their £330,000 central defender, plays at QPR. Hart is under treatment for a calf muscle injury received at Liverpool on Saturday. If he is ruled out the manager, Jimmy Adamson, will bring in Neil Firm, aged 20, for his first appearance. Firm has impressed as captain of the reserve side and is regarded as one of the club's best young prospects.

Busby's hip injury has prevented the QPR manager, Steve Burtenshaw, from finalizing the team to face Leeds. Busby received the knock in QPR's 0—0 draw with Chelsea on Saturday but was able to train yesterday. Clement may return to the defence after a nine-week lay off.

Poskett, the young Brighton striker who took Ward's place in the side at Sheffield United on Saturday and scored the only goal, plays against Peterborough United at Hove tonight. Poskett, signed from Hartlepool for £60,000 in January, scored six goals in 11 matches last season and one of the goals in Brighton's 4—1 win at Millwall in September—his only previous appearance this season. Brighton's only change will be Clark for Ryan, who is cup tied, although Rollings, the injured central defender, is to have a fitness test this morning.

Peterborough's manager, John Barnwell, may be forced to field a patched-up side. Gastric flu left Mr Barnwell with only a dozen senior players available at the weekend and some of these played in a 2—2 draw with Bury when less than fully fit. Green is back after suspension but Mr Barnwell has big doubts over forward Butlin and Robson who missed Saturday's match and Slough, who played but was not 100 per cent fit.

Stoke City will be without their former England defender, Doyle, for tonight's match at Charlton. Doyle suffered a groin strain at Sunderland on Saturday and his place is likely to go to Dodd, with Marsh returning at full back.

Gritt, injured in Saturday's 4—1 win at Cardiff, is Charlton's only doubt. If he recovers from a leg strain Charlton will be unchanged. Peacock is his likely replacement.

Barnes and Watson are having treatment in an effort to be fit for tomorrow's tie at Norwich. Barnes and Watson both missed Saturday's game at Villa Park through injuries. Barnes had a recurrence of the knee injury which has plagued him all season and Watson is still troubled by the thigh injury he received while playing for England against the Republic of Ireland. Bell and Viljoen are also having treatment.

City will sign Denya today

League football's growing team of overseas players gain a new member today when Poland's World Cup captain, Kazimierz Deyna, will sign for Manchester City.

Deyna flew into England yesterday accompanied by Todius Novak, his Legia team coolleague. Novak will spend a fortnight with Bolotn Wanderers before a decision is made on whether, too, makes his stay permanent. Deyna, a midfield player, and Novak, a winger, are both 30. Poland's football authorities will not allow younger players to leave the country—but both are expected to cost over £100,000.

City have been pursuing Deyna for several months, and although he will be eligible for immediate entry into the league, he will not be available for the club's Uefa Cup games next month. An officer in the Polish army, Deyna has made more than 100 international appearances and played in the last two World Cup competitions.

Bristol City are giving Perftti Jantunen, a Finn, a two-match trial. Jantunen, aged 26, has pleyed 27 times in midfield for Finland and played in their World Cup qualifying games. He was a Lahden Reipas player when he played in the World Cup against England at Wembley two years ago but has just completed a season in Sweden with Eskilstuna. Jantunen will play in a testimonial game for Frangk Prince against Bristol Rovers today and against Moscof Dynamo next Tuesday.

Cruyff farewell: Johan Cruyff will wear his famous number 14 shirt when he turns out for his old club—Ajax—in a farewell charity match against West Germany's Bayern Munich in Amsterdam. He vowed when his contract endtd with Barcelona last season that he would never play active football again. "I still love playing, but in future I will only turn out in charity matches." Today's match yas switched from the homely Ajax Stadium because of the great demand for tickets. Proceeds from the game will go to Dutch amateur football organizations and a home for handicaped children.

Safety moves

Rome, Nov 6.—The European Boxing Union, stung by the death of Angelo Jacopucci last July, has taken steps to increase safety in the ring ncluding reducing title bouts to 12 rounds. Ring physicians can also now intervene between rounds, although the responsibility for stopping a bout rests with the referee.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Brighton v Peterborough Town (7.45): Charlton Athletic v Stoke City: Everton v Nottingham Forest: Queen's Park Rangers v Leeds United.
ANGLO-SCOTTISH CUP: Semi-final round (second leg): Burnley v Mansfield Town.
OTHER MATCHES: Newport County v Birmingham City.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Redditch v Yeovil.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough v Scarborough: Goole v Boston Utd: Netherfield v Morecambe.
Cup: Second round: South Liverpool v Stafford Rangers.
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Hednesford v AP Leamington: Irthlingborough Diamonds v Dagenham: Runcorn v Spennymoor United: Southport v Northwich Victoria: Matlock v Nuneaton.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Grays Athletic v Billericay Town.
RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Ulster v All Blacks (at Ravenhill, Belfast, 2.30). Representative match: Combined Services v Public School Wanderers (at Aldershot).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Floodlit competition (second round): St Helens v Castleford. First division: Widnes v Salford



Gates: desperate for first-team football.

Gates walks out on Ipswich

Eric Gates, Ipswich Town's 24-year-old midfield player, has walked out on the club. Gates, unhappy at not being able to command a regular first team place, returned to his native north-east home on Sunday and said yesterday: "I won't be coming back to sort it out. It is up to the club to make the next move. I've been unhappy for ages and I wish I had taken this action before."

The news came as a surprise to Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, who said: "Gates has just signed a four-year contract. He's out of order. He needs to tell the manager what he is planning to do."

An ankle injury ruled Gates out of Saturday's match at Arsenal and he decided to go home on Sunday. He sought the advice from Bill Gates, one of his brothers, who was a player with Middlesbrough for 14 years. Bill Gates said: "I am going to look after Eric's future. The only way it seems that he is going to get regular first team football is to leave Ipswich."

Gates is back home in the Durham village of Staindrop where his parents have a general dealers shop. The 24-year-old midfield player said: "I am fed up. I want first team football. I have taken a big step to make manager Bobby Robson realize my feelings.

"I realize I could be disciplined, but I am prepared for that. I have tried everything else to get away from Ipswich. I would prefer a north eastern club, but I am prepared to go anywhere. It is not a question of cash. Robson has looked after me on that score. A move might even lead to a drop in my basic wage.

Ted MacDougall is to sign for Bournemouth on a free transfer today after playing for the fourth division club in a match at Fareham last night. John Benson, the Bournemouth manager, said yesterday that the former Bournemouth player would be signing a two-year contract and, contrary to reports, would not be quitting the game at the end of the season. MacDougall could well make his second appearance for Bournemouth against Hartlepool on Saturday.

MacDougall, a former Scottish international, left Bournemouth in 1973 for Manchester United at a fee of £150,000 and subsequently played for West Ham United and Norwich City before joining Southampton two years ago for £50,000 and has scored 42 goals in 86 games for them. During his time with Bournemouth, between 1969 and 1973, MacDougall scored 126 goals in 265 appearances.

Tottenham Hotspur yesterday agreed to sell Mike Stead, their full-back to Southend United in a deal worth about £50,000. The seaside club are expected to finalise terms with Stead within the next few days. He has been on loan with them for two months.

The shining face on the world medal is that of British rowing

Saluting Britannia, proud lady of the lake

From Richard Burnell
Karapiro, Nov 6

Although some of the more optimistic hopes were not fulfilled, British rowing stands high after the close of the world rowing championships at Lake Karapiro. Two silver medals, won by Hart and Baillieu in double sculls, and Clark and Roberts in coxless pairs, plus a bronze in coxless fours, place Britain remarkably high on the success table.

In terms of medals gained, only two countries did better, East Germany with seven (five gold and two silver), and West Germany with four (one gold, two silver and one bronze). France won two medals (one silver and one bronze), the Soviet Union and Norway one gold each, Czechoslovakia one silver, and Bulgaria, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Poland and New Zealand one bronze each. That, incidentally reflects an unusually wide distribution of medals, which must be a healthy sign for international rowing.

On the more commonly canvassed points system, taking the first to twelfth places covered by the grand and small finals, and scoring 12 points for a first place down to one point for 12th place, East Germany head the table with 91 points, followed by West Germany (58), New Zealand (47), and Britain (43).

In theory, this system indicates the overall strength of each country, but the result is inevitably weighted in favour of large teams, which accounts for New Zealand's flattering placing, they, as host nation, being the only country besides East Germany to enter men's crews in all eight events. The fact that Britain ranks so highly by both calculations clearly indicates that British rowing is indeed a major force in the world today.

After these great occasions there are inevitably heart-searchings about the apparent failures. The only apparent "failure" in this context, in the British team, was the unfortunate Crooks in single sculls. How does one account for the fact that the man who demolished West Germany's golden boy of sculling, Peter Kolbe, at Salzgitter last year, so that Kolbe retired from sculling for the rest of the season, and who went on, in his first year of international sculling, to rank fourth in the world championships in Amsterdam, can end up fifth in the small final this year (11th overall), without ever looking competitive?

One might as well ask how Kolbe managed to come back from being a has-been to become this year's world champion by a handsome margin; or, for that matter, how Pertti Karppinen, of Finland, the Olympic gold medallist, and widely fancied as favourite this year, could only scrape into the grand final and finish fifth.

The fact is that, at this level, successful single sculling is as much a matter of the mind as of the body, and this year Crooks never seemed to have confidence in his own ability to produce consistent form. I happen to believe that he is still potentially among the best; but he is never going to succeed in his present frame of mind.

For the eight, in a small field of seven, it was a bitter blow to be the only crew not to reach the grand final. But here we see a different situation. Last year the eight were flatteringly placed fifth, so they inevitably hoped for a better result in 1978. But, paradoxically, it can sometimes be easier, under the FISA repêchage draw system, to qualify for the grand final in a relatively large field, than in a small one, because it is then possible to get a lucky draw, in the repêchage or semi-finals.

I believe that this year's eight were at least as fast as last year's, and that they raced fully up to their true potential; but that was no quite good enough, and there was no luck to help them.

The same is probably true of the quad, who were almost certainly faster than last year. In a bigger field they might have scraped into the grand final. It was certainly a feature of the racing this year that the standard was consistently high, and the competition closer than usual, and no doubt this was because the cost of travelling to New Zealand kept the weaker crews away. What was hard for the quad was the accident to their rigger, which forced them to give up in the small final, in which they would surely have finished first or second.

So far as the women were concerned, Pauline Hart and Astrid Ayling definitely suffered the hard side of the draw. They sculled and raced, as well as I have ever seen them. The time in which they won the small final would have given them the bronze medal in the grand final. I do not say that they would necessarily have won bronze, if they had been in that final. But they would certainly have been in with a chance.

Racing

O'Gorman string thrive without the 'cotton-wool' treatment

By Michael Seely

Bill O'Gorman is making a name for himself as a trainer of two-year-olds. At Leicester yesterday Singapore Star became the twenty-seventh winner of that age group to score for O'Gorman this summer. And Singapore Star's rider, John Lynch, had to work a great deal harder for his success in this humble nursery than he did in his effortless triumph on Tromos at Ascot and in the Dewhurst Stakes.

"Singapore Star is a difficult ride as the colt pulls so hard in the early stages of his races", O'Gorman said. And yesterday Lynch had plenty to do at halfway where he had a wall of horses in front of him. Switching the colt to the outside the jockey then conjured a powerful run out of Singapore Star which carried him to the front in the final strides.

The Newmarket trainer does not believe in wrapping-up his horses in cotton wool. That sharp little colt, Abdu, has now won nine races from 15 starts. During a purple patch in the autumn Headingham Lad had four victories to his credit from six outings in the space of five weeks. The busiest of them all has been the Pitskelly filly, Crest of Gold, with five victories from 16 starts to her name. Crest of Gold will be declared for the £5,000 Flanders Fillies Stakes at Doncaster on Saturday, but will only run if the race cuts up. All these good winners have been purchased on O'Gorman's behalf by his brother, Dick, of the Newmarket Bloodstock Agency.

Another young man who has a way with two-year-olds is Stephen Woolley from Chesterfield. The 22-year-old apprentice has ridden only eight winners, but seven of these have been gained on two-year-olds, four for Eric Collingwood and three for Bill Wightman to whom Woolley's indentures were transferred when Collingwood departed for Hongkong.

Yesterday Woolley showed all the coolness in the world when landing Song of Gold the narrowest of winners over Sweetham in the Fleckney Maiden Stakes, for the Upham trainer. "This boy keeps his head and rides well," Wightman said. "And doesn't the 7lb make a difference in a finish like that?" The trainer went on to say that Charlotte's Choice would miss Saturday's William Hill November Handicap at Doncaster. Skateboard at Leicester this afternoon will be Wightman's last runner of 1978.

However, two trainers with live candidates for the final big handicap of the season both had winners yesterday. The irresistible combination of John Dunlop and William Carson, who are teaming up with Falls of Lora at Doncaster, struck yet another blow when Leopard's Rock defied top weight in the Gumley Handicap. The other trainer with a runner in the November Handicap, Luca Cumani, saddled Music by Hand narrowly to get the better of a desperate tussle with Brigade of Guards in the Wyfall Stakes. Michael Wigham will probably ride Eastern Spring for Cumani at Doncaster.

News regarding the jumping scene was also announced at Leicester when Martin Tate said that Bawnogues would not attempt to defy his 5lb penalty for his recent impressive success at Stratford-on-Avon in the Mackeson Gold Cup at Cheltenham on Saturday unless rain came to ease the going. As Fred Rimmell has also said that the same reservation applies to Another Dolly, it looks as though the Scottish trained Bishop's Pawn is the one they all have to beat in the first important handicap steeplechase of the season.

At Lingfield Park this afternoon, Dunlop can continue on the winning trail by taking the Crowborough Nursery with Farringdon Bell. Despite a 7lb penalty for his recent success at Nottingham, the Arundel-trained colt made every yard of the running and won unchallenged from Jubilee Saint and yesterday's Leicester winner, Singapore Star. Rather Warm has been running consistently well for Paul Cole, and the lightly weighted pair, La Piccolina and Silver Horseshoe could pose problems. But Farringdon Bell is a firm selection to give his jockey, Richard Muddle, his twenty-fifth success of the season.

In the Lullenden Handicap Dunlop and Muddle team up again with Trillionaire. After her hard-fought victory in Ascot's Princess Royal Stakes, Nelson Bunker Hunt's filly was a trifle disappointing when chasing home Huarallno at Newbury. I shall take a chance with Gleaming Wave, who will be ridden by that rising young star Walter Swinburn, the son of the Irish champion jockey.

At Leicester, O'Gorman could be the man to follow for the second day running. In the Pytchley Stakes the Newmarket trainer runs Regal Mate, who won a nursery at Haydock Park with ridiculous ease by six lengths. That was in soft ground, but previously Regal Mate had shown a ready turn of foot when capturing a similar race at Nottingham on firm going. This afternoon Regal Mate can gain his third victory in the past eight days at the expense of Richard Hannon's La-Don, who finally got off the mark at the ninth time of asking at Sandown Park last week. Like the "damned elusive pimpernel", Dunlop is popping up everywhere at present, and the Sussex trainer and Carson can combine to win the Fosse Way Handicap with Morse Code, who should find the lightly weighted Prince Yoyo and Patrick Eddery to be their most dangerous opponents.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester: Firm. Lingfield Park: Firm. Hereford: Hard. Sedgefield: Firm. Tomorrow: Newbury: Firm. Wolverhampton: Firm. Carlisle: Good to soft.

Aga Khan horses to be trai[ned] in Englan[d]

From Desmond Stoneh[am]
French Racing Corresp[ondent]
Paris, Nov 6

The Aga Khan will ha[ve] 15 two-year-olds trained [in Eng]land next year. They wil[l be divided] between Michael Stoute [at New]market and Fulke Johnso[n Hough]ton at Blewbury.

It is 15 years since [the Aga] Khan has put horses in [the] care of an English traine[r. It] was previously the policy [of] his father, the Prince Al[y Khan] and his grandfather.

For many years, Sir N[oel Murless] trained for the fam[ily with] considerable success. [He was] responsible for Petite Et[oile, who] in the years 1959-61 won [the 1,000] Guineas, Oaks, Champion [Stakes] and the Coronation Cup, [...]

The Aga Khan's retur[n to] international training po[licy has] been brought about by re[cent sub]stantial purchases of [horses] belonging to the late [M] François Dupre and Marc[el Bous]sac. There will still be [...] horses trained by Françoi[s Mathet] next year at the Aga [Khan's] Gouvieux training compl[ex at] Chantilly.

Big Melbourne ga[mble]

Melbourne, Nov 6.—[An esti]mated $A30m, more t[han ...] dollars for every man, wo[man and] child in Australia—will [be bet on] tomorrow's Melbourne C[up, the] horse race that stops th[e nation] every year more effectiv[ely than] any power breakdown c[or air]port strike. The 4-1 fav[ourite is] So Called, a four-year-ol[d by] the New Zealand sire, [...]
Reuter.

Leicester programme

1.15 HOBY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,198: 1m)

1 00 Abacorous, G. Balding, 9-0 ... R. Weaver 7
2 0 Ambler, P. Walwyn, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 14
5 00000 Armorial (B), P. Makin, 9-0 ... A. Kimberley 6
7 00 Broughty Pier, C. Thornton, 9-0 ... J. Bleasdale 1
12 000442 Desert Command, R. Hannon, 9-0 ... P. Cook 17
14 000 Duke Street, P. Cole, 9-0 ... G. Baxter 10
18 004 Funny Sunday, J. Johnson, 9-0 ... T. Rogers 9
28 00000 Mummys Mischief, J. Etherington, 9-0 ... C. Dwyer 16
36 000003 Rain Stopped Play, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... T. Ives 11
40 Skateboard, W. Wightman, 9-0 ... S. Woolley 7 2
42 000 The Stirrer, C. Nelson, 9-0 ... 8
45 200333 Top Of The Table (B), C. Brittain, 9-0 ... G. Duffield 18
46 00000 Trial, H. O'Neill, 9-0 ... 5
47 0433 Buckhurst, R. Akehurst, 8-11 ... J. Reid 15
49 02 Coyote (B), J. Winter, 8-11 ... W. Carson 12
61 00 Lalage, V. Cross, 8-11 ... C. Moss 3
62 0 Lanarkland, J. Dunlop, 8-11 ... — 19
66 000 Miss Topaz, R. Jarvis, 8-11 ... M. Thomas 13
74 000 Stone Mist, M. Salaman, 8-11 ... C. Williams 4

7-2 Desert Command, 4-1 Ambler, 5-1 Coyote, 6-1 Lanarkland, 7-1 Top Of The Table, 8-1 Buckhurst, 12-1 Funny Sunday, 14-1 Broughty Pier, 16-1 others.

1.45 BARSBY HANDICAP (£605: 1¼m)

3 0-0000 Resist, W. Musson, 9-10 ... S. Hill 7 5
5 00-0001 Irish Aristocrat (C), H. Wharton, 9-8 ... W. Wharton 5 3
7 400002 Comtesse Etoile, S. Kernick, 9-3 ... J. Blanks 5 8
8 000030 Lake Superior, W. Wildman, 9-3 ... P. O'Leary 6
9 000004 Who Loves You, D. Hanley, 9-2 ... P. Eddery 9
10 00000-0 Connington, M. Chapman, 9-2 ... R. Millman 7
12 400330 Rebecca Maid, B. Richmond, 8-10 ... — 1
11 030003 Continental Divide, P. Felgate, 8-11 ... M. Rimmer 10
13 000000 Court Gold, D. Gandolfo, 8-9 ... — 2
14 00000- Splendid Boy, K. Bridgwater, 8-7 ... — 4

9-4 Rebecca Maid, 11-4 Irish Aristocrat, 9-2 Comtesse Etoile, 6-1 Lake Superior, 8-1 Continental Divide, 10-1 Who Loves You, 12-1 others.

2.15 TUGBY HANDICAP (£2,309: 7f)

1 000103 Hyver Hill, P. Cole, 4-10-0 ... G. Baxter 3
3 210041 Balldon (D), S. Woodman, 5-9-7 ... P. Eddery 22
6 120003 Heracles (CD), I. Walker, 5-8-8 ... P. Colquhoun 7
7 024303 Rifle Brigade (B), R. Armstrong, 3-8-7 ... J. Reid 13
8 040003 The Hertford (DB), B. Swift, 7-8-6 ... J. Lynch 19
9 040400 Nashita (USA) (D), J. Mulhall, 5-8-5 ... — 10
10 012023 Can Run (CD), D. Gandolfo, 5-8-4 ... W. Wharton 5 9
11 020001 Lady of Man (D), J. Johnson, 3-8-3 ... W. Carson 6
15 110104 Cumnock Scouse, G. Richards, 5-8-0 ... O. Gray 1
18 0-00000 Lady Eton, J. Stevens, 4-7-13 ... R. Fox 11
19 021000 Etonian (D), M. Smyly, 5-7-13 ... F. Morby 14
21 0-04030 Quick J., M. Naughton, 4-7-10 ... E. Johnson 18
28 3-30000 Celestial Gem (D), C. Brittain, 4-7-7 ... P. Bradwell 7 5
31 000220 Balranald, H. Westbrook, 6-7-7 ... J. Lowe 16
33 000400 Sir Desirlor (D), R. Hollinshead, 5-7-7 ... K. Darley 3 4
36 340400 Belle Vue (CD, B), R. Mason, 5-7-7 ... P. Howard 7 15
38 00-0100 Solar Cross, D. Kent, 5-7-7 ... M. Wigham 8
44 000303 Tallon, J. Stevens, 5-7-7 ... M. Thomas 17
45 000000 Hunan, D. Laing, 5-7-7 ... R. Street 20
46 000000 Star Attention, K. Mitchard, 4-7-7 ... A. Mercer 5 10
47 0000 Nassau Street, S. Holland, 4-7-7 ... — 12
48 0- Gusty Somers, B. Richmond, 7-7-7 ... R. Still 21

4-1 Heracles, 5-1 Lady Of Man, 6-1 Rifle Brigade, 13-2 Can Run, 8-1 Balldon, 10-1 Hyver Hill, 12-1 The Hertford, Cumnock Scouse, 14-1 Etonian, 16-1 others.

2.45 FOSSE WAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,440: 1½m)

3 033141 Morse Code (CD), J. Dunlop, 9-3 ... W. Carson 10
5 000000 Irish Noble (D), Doug Smith, 9-1 ... J. Lowe 5
9 132143 Caritons Girl, L. Cumani, 8-9 ... G. Baxter 4
10 223120 Miss Mirage (D), R. Armstrong, 8-8 ... J. Reid 7
12 001342 Prince Yoyo, H. Westbrook, 8-3 ... P. Eddery 9
16 440002 Wingax, R. Armstrong, 7-11 ... R. Fox 12
17 034402 My Sweet Gunbild, J. Etherington, 7-10 ... K. Darley 3 8
18 133000 Lur Bay (B), T. Gosling, 7-10 ... M. T[...]
20 404442 Quillan (B), M. Francis, 7-8 ... T[...]
21 014213 Calatena, R. Smyth, 7-7 ... I. Jen[kinson]
22 304080 Manhunter, C. Austin, 7-7 ... R[...]
23 0-01300 Miss Informer, R. Vibert, 7-7 ... C. Oll[...]

3-1 Prince Yoyo, 4-1 Morse Code, 5-1 Caritons Girl, 6-1 Miss Mir[age] My Sweet Gunbild, 10-1 Quillan, Calatena, 12-1 others.

3.15 AUTUMN STAKES (2-y-o: £921: 5f)

5 004104 Pit Stop (D), R. Stubbs, 9-0 ... N. Crow[ther]
6 0032 Baby Flo, D. Ringer, 8-11 ... J. Ble[asdale]
8 0000 Gay Blanche, J. Etherington, 8-11 ... [...]
9 000 Head Hill, P. Metcalfe, 8-11 ... [...]
10 012040 Kung Hei Fat Choy (D), S. Supple, 8-11 ... M. R[...]
11 00 Polly Eady, D. Marks, 8-11 ... M. Mam[...]
12 430200 Polyscent, M. Salaman, 8-11 ... T. R[...]
13 030 Poppin Gill, Miss S. Hall, 8-11 ... M. [...]
14 030000 Pretty Prompt, W. H.-Bass, 8-11 ... W. C[...]
16 0000 The Old Feller, Peter Taylor, 8-11 ... R. Law[...]
17 221000 Trimpack Girl (D), A. Smith, 8-11 ... O. [...]
19 00000 Secret Express, R. Stubbs, 8-4 ... [...]
21 0 Grasshopper Lady, S. Nesbitt, 8-1 ... A. Nes[bitt]
22 1 Lilac Star (D), A. Jarvis, 8-1 ... S. Ja[...]

11-4 Lilac Star, 7-2 Baby Flo, 9-2 Kung Hei Fat Choy, 11-2 Pretty [Prompt,] 8-1 Pit Stop, 12-1 Poppin Gill, Polyscent, 14-1 Trimpack Girl, 16-1 oth[ers.]

3.45 PYTCHLEY STAKES (3-y-o £1,251: 5f)

1 032211 Regal Mate (B), W. O'Gorman, 9-12 ... T[...]
2 004331 La-Don (D,B), R. Hannon, 9-2 ... P[...]
3 13400 Blessinstonia (D), A. Ingham, 8-13 ... W. C[...]
4 334001 Gellifawr (D), M. Salaman, 8-13 ... C. Cough[...]
6 020030 Chinese Kung Fu, S. Supple, 8-11 ... P. E[...]
9 001 X-Data (D), B. Lunness, 8-13 ... C. [...]
10 000000 Fontassa, P. Kelleway, 8-8 ... R. [...]

9-4 X-Data, 11-4 Regal Mate, 7-2 La-Don, 11-2 Gellifawr, 8-1 Bless[instonia,] 16-1 others.

4.10 HOBY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,191: 1m)

9 Chariot, P. Walwyn, 9-0 ... P. Ed[dery]
13 00 Dr Spike, N. Vigors, 9-0 ... P. [...]
17 4 Fulham Road, P. Cole, 9-0 ... G. B[axter]
24 00 Malicious Rod, G. Balding, 9-0 ... R. We[aver]
25 Malpass, J. Hindley, 9-0 ... A. Kimb[erley]
32 0 Poole Bay, P. Makin, 9-0 ... J. L[...]
33 003000 Prince Helen, A. Goodwill, 9-0 ... P. Gu[...]
38 00 Sanskritik, A. Breasley, 9-0 ... M. Th[omas]
41 00 Selwyn Firth, J. Sidding, 9-0 ... S. [...]
46 0 Boxberger Zalm, M. Ryan, 8-11 ... P. M[...]
50 0 Deckermay, R. Akehurst, 8-11 ... G. Du[...]
51 022043 Dedham Vale, R. Hannon, 8-11 ... W. C[...]
52 00 Djambouti, N. Gaselee, 8-11 ... G. S[...]
57 000 Heart Stopper, C. Nelson, 8-11 ... R. [...]
64 000000 Made My Day, D. Thom, 8-11 ... A. [...]
66 00 Miss Saddler, V. Cross, 8-11 ... T. F[...]
68 0000 Opera Star, H. O'Neill, 8-11 ... [...]
69 0 Philligree, M. Stoute, 8-11 ... G. S[...]
75 Sue-Gin (B), D. Dartnall, 8-11 ... [...]

11-4 Philligree, 4-1 Sanskritik, 9-2 Dedham Vale, 6-1 Chariot, 7-1 [...] 10-1 Fulham Road, 16-1 Boxberger Zalm, 20-1 others.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Coyote. 1.45 Irish Aristocrat. 2.15 Can Run. 2.45 Mors[e Code.] 3.15 Kung Hei Fat Choy. 3.45 REGAL MATE is specially [recom]mended. 4.10 Philligree.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Coyote. 2.15 Heracles. 2.45 Prince Yoyo. 3.15 Pretty [Prompt.] 3.45 Regal Mate. 4.10 Philligree.

Sedgefield NH

1.15 RUSHYFORD CHASE (Handicap: £326: 2m)

Opf Nines, 6-10-9 .... T. Carmody
030 Prairie Master, 9-10-7 K. Gray
p0-3 Just Spider, 10-10-6 C. Tinkler
000- Gay Como, 9-10-0 D. Nesbitt 7
p-p Barleycroft Belle, 7-10-0 P. A. Charlton

8-11 Just Spider, 100-30 Prairie Master, 6-1 Nines, 10-1 Gay Como, 20-1 Barleycroft Belle.

1.45 WOLVISTON CHASE (Handicap: £779: 3m 250yd)

120- Rubistic, 9-12-4 .... M. Barnes
p0-2 Lovejoy, 8-10-10 .... R. Wilding
131 Double Action, 7-10-3 J. Toland
p0-4 Cartwright, 9-10-0 .. A. Phillips
p33 Flittermere, 7-10-0 M. Brisbourne 4

2-1 Double Action, 5-2 Lovejoy, 9-2 Flittermere, 6-1 Cartwright, 8-1 Rubistic.

2.15 TEESDALE HURDLE (Handicap: £704: 2½m)

4-41 Magic Tipp, 5-12-5 P. Holmes 5
2-11 Ricabert, 5-11-7 T. V. O'Connell
0-00 Master Milan, 6-11-8 T. G. Davies
000 Rolus, 9-11-4 .... C. Mann
0-00 Christine Jane, 4-10-13 A. Fairhurst 7
0-00 Tid, 7-10-9 .... C. Campbell 5
30-1 Blakewin, 5-10-8 .. C. Pimlott 5
000 Lirico, 7-10-5 .. J. McLoughlin

Evens Ricabert, 9-4 Magic Tipp, 4-1 Blakewin, 10-1 Master Milan, 16-1 others.

2.45 BISHOPSTON CHASE (Novices: £701: 2½m)

424 Chumolaori, 9-11-5 .. Mr R. Tate
043 Copper Castle, 6-11-5 .. R. Lamb
000 Danescastle, 8-11-5 .. J. Toland
2f2 Nikancy, 8-11-2 ...... K. Gray

5-4 Nikancy, 7-4 Copper Castle, 9-2 Danescastle, 10-1 Chumolaori.

3.15 CROXDALE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: 3-y-o: £480: 2m)

140 Fighting Fiddler, 11-6 .. A. Flint
00 Charlie Gloster, 10-10 P. Tuck 7
004 Craigroy, 10-10 .... G. Holmes
43 French Swallow, 10-10 P. A. Charlton
0 Hippo, 10-10 .... T. Carmody
0f Noelila, 10-10 .... D. Goulding
Raymonda Folly, 10-10 .... —
000 Red Quartz, 10-10 .. S. Charlton
050 Tipperty, 10-10 .... R. Collins
000 Underbarrow Rose, 10-10 C. Mann 7

7-4 French Swallow, 11-4 Fighting Fiddler, 7-2 Craigroy, 11-2 Tipperty, 10-1 Hippo, 20-1 others.

3.45 CROXDALE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: 3-y-o: £491: 2m)

400 Arsum, 10-10 ...... B. Ellison
4 Bright Charlie, 10-10 C. Fairhurst 4
0 Chimowa, 10-10 .. A. Dickman
4 Dream Child, 10-10 D. Wilkinson 7
0 Eaglesham, 10-10 .... R. Lamb
Girls Galore, 10-10 .... —
Heydon Honey, 10-10 R. Wilding
000 Rumanda, 10-10 .... C. Mann 7
040 Suzy Mandel, 10-10 D. Goulding
p0 Yesmeopil, 10-10 .. J. Mooney

9-4 Dream Child, 3-1 Bright Charlie, 9-2 Girls Galore, 7-1 Eaglesham, 10-1 Suzy Mandel, 12-1 Chimowa, 20-1 others.

SEDGEFIELD SELECTIONS: 1.15 Just Spider. 1.45 Lovejoy. 2.15 Ricabert. 2.45 Nikancy. 3.15 Craigroy. 3.45 Bright Charlie.

Lingfield Park programme

1.30 PHEASANT STAKES (£877: 1½m)

1 0- Barnacle, M. E. Francis, 4-11-0 ... Mr M. Smith 4
2 03000-0 Bridstow, G. Balding, 5-11-0 ... 7
4 042000 Ewen's Rock, J. Bradley, 4-11-0 ... Miss S. Bradley 2
5 400-00 Hollow Away, C. Benstead, 4-11-0 ... Mr A. Johnson 8
8 00 Meteoric (B), A. Andrews, 5-11-0 ... Miss L. Wallace 11
9 Son O'Fair, P. Bradley, 4-11-0 ... Mr J. Darlington 6
10 0-0000 Aunt Thea, R. Keenor, 4-10-11 ... Mr J. Pearn 3
11 00-20 Carvers Corah, D. Leslie, 4-10-11 ... Mr W. Bennion 5
12 023-000 Gay Twenties, R. Carter, 4-10-11 ... Mr R. Hutchinson 6
14 000-002 Gullsway, R. Hollinshead, 5-10-11 ... Mr J. Carden 10
16 00 Witching Hour, Pat Mitchell, 4-10-11 ... Mr N. Ingram 1

9-4 Gullsway, 11-4 Carvers Corah, 7-2 Gay Twenties, 6-1 Bridstow, 8-1 Ewen's Rock, 12-1 Barnacle, 20-1 others.

2.0 ROTHERFIELD STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,229: 7f)

202 0431 La Pythie (D), H. Cecil, 8-13 ... B. Raymond 3
209 00002 Cool Sovereign (B), R. Hannon, 8-11 ... L. Piggott 2
217 000 My Birthday, P. Metcalfe, 8-11 ... 4
219 000 Orlando Furioso, P. Makin, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 1

10-11 La Pythie, 6-4 Cool Sovereign, 10-1 Orlando Furioso, 12-1 My Birthday.

2.30 CROWBOROUGH HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,791: 7f 140yd)

301 032120 Admiral Grenville, G. Harwood, 9-7 ... G. Starkey 8
302 003031 Faringdon Bell, J. Dunlop, 9-7 ... R. Muddle 7 4
303 01030 Persian Sapphire (B), A. Ingham, 9-6 ... L. Piggott 6
304 121203 Rather Warm, P. Cole, 9-5 ... S. Young 7 3
306 343410 Talsmoss, P. Mitchell, 9-0 ... B. Raymond 7
311 011122 Silver Horseshoe, R. Akehurst, 8-8 ... N. Howe 5 2
312 400241 La Piccolina, P. M. Taylor, 8-7 ... W. R. Swinburn 7 1
319 400000 Phylilsia, A. Jones, 7-7 ... 5

11-4 Rather Warm, 3-1 Admiral Grenville, 9-2 Faringdon Bell, 6-1 Silver Horseshoe, 7-1 Talsmoss, 10-1 Persian Sapphire, 12-1 La Piccolina, 25-1 Phylilsia.

3.0 LULLENDEN HADICAP (£1,867: 1½m)

401 121312 Trillionaire (D), J. Dunlop, 3-10-0 ... R. Muddle 5 4
403 4410432 Mr Fordette (CD), G. Harwood, 6-8-7 ... G. Starkey 3
408 042011 Gleaming Wave (C), B. Lunness, 4-7-11 W. R. Swinburn 7 2
410 44200-0 Ardent Portion (B,D), G. Harwood, 8-7-7 ... A. Clarke 7 1

11-8 Trillionaire, 9-4 Gleaming Wave, 7-2 Mr Fordette, 8-1 Ardent Portion.

3.30 TICEHURST STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £921: 5f)

502 000000 Jeariet, A. Jones, 8-11 ... — 3
503 002043 Plum Run (B), I. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 4
504 032 Pluvial, W. H.-Bass, 8-11 ... L. Piggott 2
506 00 Winesong, B. Swift, 8-11 ... G. Ramshaw 1

4-7 Pluvial, 11-4 Plum Run, 4-1 Winesong, 33-1 Jeariet.

4.0 ROTHERFIELD STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,233: 7f)

601 1 Oldstock, G. Harwood, 9-5 ... G. Starkey 10
602 001 Sun Approach (D), R. Akehurst, 8-12 ... L. Piggott 11
604 0 Comrie, C. Benstead, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 7
607 00 Karibu, R. Smyth, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 1
610 203303 Mansion Marauder, R. Hannon, 8-11 ... P. Perkins 9
611 00000 Panaman, P. Mitchell, 8-11 ... G. Ramshaw 2
615 0 Time and Life, P. Cole, 8-11 ... S. Eccles 5 3
617 00 Whistling Tom, C. Dingwall, 8-11 ... R. Curant 8
618 00 Colonial Lady, J. Welch, 8-8 ... D. McKay 5
621 02 Harpers Girl, B. Lunness, 8-8 ... S. Raymont 6
629 New Top, Miss A. Sinclair, 8-4 ... R. Tucker 7 4

6-4 Oldstock, 5-2 Sun Approach, 9-2 Harpers Girl, 8-1 Manston Marauder, 10-1 Time and Life, 12-1 Karibu, 20-1 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Gullsway. 2.0 La Pythie. 2.30 Faringdon Bell. 3.0 Gleaming Wave. 3.30 Pluvial. 4.0 Oldstock.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 La Pythie. 3.0 Gleaming Wave. 3.30 Pluvial. 4.0 Harper's Girl.

Hereford NH

1.30 LUGG HURDLE (Novices: £432: 2½m)

10 Sovereigns Jubilee, 4-1[...]
Abbey Farm, 6-11-4 .. [...]
00-0 Bonnie de Lyon, 5-11-[...]
-00p Lush Fall, 5-11-4 Mr K. Bro[...]
000- Peter Wolf, 5-11-4 Mr [...]

11-10 Sovereign's Jubilee, [...] Just, 7-2 Bonnie de Lyon, [...] Wolf, 20-1 others.

2.0 ALLENSMORE (Handicap: £950. 3m)

2f3 Gay God, 8-11-0 .. H. [...]
331 Even Cooler, 9-10-0 .. [...]

4-6 Gay God, evens Even [Cooler.]

2.30 FOWNHOPE H[URDLE] (Handicap: £534: 2m)

024 First Break, 7-12-0 .. [...]
143- Radiant Morn, 6-10-11 [...]
0-11 Bright Baby, 8-10-1 M[...]
331- Marsh Hey, 7-10-0 .. [...]
-3no Head-Gear, 10-10-0 .. J[...]
0-21 Service Charge, 6-10-0 G.[...]

2-1 First Break, 5-2 Rad[iant Morn,] 7-2 Bright Baby, 7-1 Marsh [Hey,] Service Charge, 14-1 Head-G[ear.]

3.0 HUGH SUMNER (Handicap: £1,293: 2[...])

13f Toussaint, 6-11-11 Mr [...]
013- Golden Warrior, 10-11-[...]
104 Dornie, 8-10-10 .... [...]

10-11 Toussaint, 7-4 D[ornie,] Golden Warrior.

3.30 LUGG HURDLE (Novices: £783: 2½m)

00-0 Chercundus, 9-11-4 [...]
0-00 Darling Rose, 5-11-4 Mr F[...]
232- Wheel-em-boy, 5-11-4 R[...]
Annandale Lady, 4-11-[...]
042 Gin N' Limo, 4-11-0 Mr [...]

11-8 Gin N' Limo, 7-4 [Wheel-em-]boy, 100-30 Darling Rose, 2[0-1 Annan]dale Lady, Chercundus.

3.45 DEWCHURCH (£1,620: 2½m)

300- Kaboau, 8-12-0 .....
Walks over

HEREFORD SELECTIONS: [...] Wolf. 3.0 Gay God. 2.3[0 ...] Morn 3.0 Dornie. 3.30 Da[rling Rose.]

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: [All en]gagements (dead): Lords[...] It's A Chance, Spanish Phi[...] Velvet Touch, Grinling [...] Dasbyr, Dumbunny, Equalit[...]

Lingfield Park NH

1.30: 1, Leading Party (12-1); 2, Tourem (1—5); 3, Welsh Dresser (11-2). 5 ran. Shanes Castle did not run.
2.0: 1, Best Boy (11-2); 2, Living For Kicks (7-4 fav); 3, Primer (5-1). 7 ran.
2.30: 1, Three Musketeers (11-4); 2, Staccato (7-4 fav); 3, Jack Jiggs (10-1). 9 ran.
3.0: 1, Bold Saint (11-10); 2, Nord (10-11); 3, Posy Burn (14-1). 4 ran.
3.30: 1, Helsan (1-2); 2, Bridstow (9-4); 3, Master Thief (8-1). 3 ran.
3.45: 1, Star of the Arctic, walked over.

Leicester results

1.15 (1.19) FLECKNEY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,186: 6f)
Song of Gold, b f, by Song—Fabergette (Sir D. Vestey), 8-8 S. Woolley (6-2 fav) 1
Sweetham ...... G. Baxter (7-1) 2
Wescam ...... W. Carson (7-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Schweppeshire Lass, 7-1 Penombre, 16-1 Easter Girl, Hanah's Bar, 20-1 Moozoes, Splendid Girlie (4th), Tick Tock, 33-1 Acton Mirage, Golden Zipper, La Rouqulna, Miss Thonburi, Nelly Ayro, Quizzical Miss, Raptale, Sally's Silver, Sweetheart Girl. 19 ran.
TOTE: Win, 53p; places, 17p, 11p, 30p; dual forecast, £1.18. W. Wightman at Upham. Nk, 3l.

1.45 (1.47) TURN POST STAKES (2-y-o: £757: 1m)
Our Birthday, b c, by Great Nephew—Renoir Picture (D. Turner), 8-11 .. G. Duffield (8-1) 1
Hot Lips Mell P. Perkins (5-2 fav) 2
Nickadventure .. P. Eddery (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 The Stirrer, 7-1 Newfarm Boy, 8-1 Grange Mill Lady, Jubilee Dancer (4th), 10-1 Pomegranate, 33-1 Spanish Affair, Star Lady, West Man. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.76; places, 55p, 17p, 23p; dual forecast, £1.07. P. Mitchell, at Epsom. ½l, ¾l.

2.15 (2.17) JOHN O'GAUNT HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,934: 7f)
Singapore Star, br c, by Wolver Hollow—Nietta (Mrs P. Yong), 8-0 ...... J. Lynch (9-4 fav) 1
Haverhill Lad .. A. Mercer (16-1) 2
King Rama .. W. Carson (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 13-2 Honiara, Una Yappa, 9-1 The Sonk, 10-1 Saucy Melody, 11-1 Betbellof (4th), 25-1 Berulla, 33-1 Bendor, Sacha Glockon, Mick's Throwout. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 11p, 27p, 21p; dual forecast, 57p. W. O'Gorman, at Newmarket. Sh hd, ½l.

2.45 (2.46) GUMLEY HANDICAP (£1,516: 1½m)
Leopard's Rock, b g, by Huntercombe—Roina Cristina (Mrs M. Lequine), 4-8-11 W. Carson (7-2) 1
English Expert .. P. Eddery (15-2) 2
Hardy Turk J. Bleasdale (5-2 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Reclamation, 10-1 Fraam, Iver, 11-1 Pledge, 16-1 United, 20-1 Gold Claim (4th), 50-1 Fireslik, Brancaster, Parrtus, Ascot Royale, Hit The Roof, Hamish. 15 ran. Water Colour did not run.
TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 15p, 31p, 16p; dual forecast, £1.86. J. Dunlop, at Arundel. 3l, 2l.

3.15 (3.17) WYSALL STA[KES] (£998: 1½m)
Music By Hand, gr c, by D[...]—Time For Singing (Desusclado), 8-10 G. Baxt[er] 1
Brigade of Guards P. Kellehe[r] 2
Emilia ...... P. Eddery 3
ALSO RAN: 11-10 fav Br[...] 8-1 Bonandra, 16-1 Rifle [...] 33-1 Sunday Morning, 3[...] Nusern, Allerns Gift. 11 [ran.]
TOTE: Win, 45p; places [...] 20p; dual forecast, 5[...]p. [L. Cumani,] at Newmarket. ½l, 7l.

3.45 (3.49) NOVEMBER [NURSERY] (3-y-o: £1,066: 6f)
Meritous, b c, by Decoy[...]—Welsh Huntress (J. Peer[...]) W. R. Swinbu[rn] 1
Prince of Spain C. Bunn[...] 2
Countess Virginia C. Perrie[...] 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Her[...] 7-1 Mai Pussey, 13-1 [...] Speedy Willow, 20-1 City [...] Gay, 25-1 Hilariana, 33-1 [...] (4th), Setmark, Brendan, [...] PP Strikes Again. Golden [...] ran.
TOTE: Win, 41p; places [...] 33p, £1.52; dual forecast [...] Haynes, at Epsom. 3l, nk.
TOTE DOUBLE: Singa[pore Star,] Music By Hand, £12.[...] Our Birthday, Leopard's [Rock, Meri]tous, £17.95 (paid on first [...]

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SPORT

Cricket

Reverse puts Australians in top gear

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Nov 6

If there was any complacency among the England cricketers when their tour began, which I very much doubt, there will be none after their defeat here today, by 32 runs, at the hands of South Australia. Needing 229 to win, the Englishmen were indebted to a ninth-wicket partnership between Old and Lever for getting even as near as they did.

Rather than as a setback to England's chances of retaining the Ashes, the result is better seen as a timely boost for South Australian cricket. South Australia won only two matches last year and none the year before. They are a young team, with only one Test player (Darling) among them, and their joy this afternoon was suitably unconcealed.

Early matches on overseas tours are notorious for their false trails. Even so, no side like to start off by losing their first first-class match, and Brearley's is, I think, the first England (or MCC) side to do so on a major tour since the First World War. In Perth, in 1962-63, MCC lost their second first class match by 10 wickets, with a batting order that started Cowdrey, Sheppard, Dexter, Graveney, Barrington. So much for our chances wrote the apostles of gloom. But England were soon a Test match up.

What today's defeat will have done is to put the England players on their mettle. We always knew that the batting would be a problem, and it was the batting which caused the trouble here. Compare the great batting names among most previous England teams with those of the present side, and you know why. A lot depends on Boycott and even on Gower. And Gower has yet to acquire the application which goes with making long scores. With Botham, I doubt whether the match would have been lost. The fact remains though that it was, and that South Australia are a side of only modest achievement and that on this occasion their faster bowlers bowled better than England's.

This was the big surprise, and also, I hope, the reddest herring. Willis bowled much too short in South Australia's first innings and not at all in their second; he, Old, and Lever were less effective than Hogg, Sincock and Attenborough. There are unlikely to be many matches, unfortunately, when Edmonds and Miller share 12 wickets and the faster bowlers only six.

Although he bowled extremely well on Saturday, Hogg never looked quite so fast again. This former milk roundsman may well win a Test cap. He gave the batsmen, especially Radley, an uncomfortable idea of what Thomson was like out here four years ago, because of the extra bounce to be found in some of the Australian pitches. But I shall be surprised if he is a decisive factor in the series.

When play began this morning the England XI, with seven wickets in hand, had another 141 runs to find. They had made 12 of them when Gower, driving rather lazily at Sincock's medium pace, was caught at first slip. With innings of 73 and 50, Gower had more than done his stuff, but if he is not so often to get out when he is in, he will need to tighten up outside the off-stump. After one good hook, Miller was leg-before; Taylor was caught at second slip, Edmonds very well caught, off a mstyish ball, at the wicket, and then Brearley ran himself out going for a badly-judged single to Darling, a conspicuously good fielder, at mid-off.

Rain threatened for a while, and Old and Lever for a rather longer. By lunch these two had added 52. In the first over afterwards they made 11 more, and they were playing so effectively, against medium pace at one end and leg-spin at the other, that it had begun to seem as though the Englishmen might get out of it when Hogg returned and yorked Lever.

With the help of Willis's telescopic forward lunge, Old could yet have saved the day, but as is his wont he hooked a long hop to mid-on and the match was lost. The England party, somewhat chastened, switched to an earlier flight to Melbourne, where they will need to be in better form if they are to settle on the winner of tomorrow's Melbourne Cup.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First innings 311 (J. E. Nash 124; G. Miller 3 for 41); Second innings 149 (J. R. McLean 52; P. H. Edmonds 5 for 53).

ENGLAND XI: First innings 233 (D. T. Gower 73; R. M. Hogg 4 for 45).

Second Innings	
G. Boycott, l-b-w, Hogg	6
G. A. Gooch, b Sleep	23
C. T. Radley, c Sleep, b Sincock	3
D. I. Gower, c Blewett, b Sincock	50
*M. J. Brearley, run out	2[illegible]
G. Miller, l-b-w, Sincock	8
†R. W. Taylor, c Langley, b Attenborough	4
P. H. Edmonds, c Robertson, b Attenborough	0
J. K. Lever, b Hogg	28
C. M. Old, c McLean, b Sleep	40
R. G. D. Willis, not out	0
Extras: (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 7)	12
Total	196

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—22, 3—67, 4—100, 5—108, 6—117, 7—117, 8—124, 9—192, 10—196.

BOWLING: Hogg, 12.4—1—39—2; Sincock, 10—3—28—3; Attenborough, 11—2—49—2; Blewett, 5—1—19—0; Sleep, 12.5—1—49—2.



Old: helped to get near the target.

Indians favourably placed

Bahawalpur, Pakistan, Nov 6.—The Indian cricketers were 108 runs in front of a Punjab XI with seven second innings wickets in hand after the second day of their three-day match here today. On a perfect batting pitch, two declarations have left the possibility of a finish tomorrow.

The Indians had a first innings lead of eight runs but failed to build on it against some accurate bowling by the eager young Punjabis. It was left to one of the touring side's more inexperienced batsmen, Yashpal Sharma, to keep the Indian second innings going. He was rarely able to pierce the tight Punjab field, but was 31 not out at the close when the Indians were 100 for three in their second innings.

In the Punjab's first innings, their opening batsman, Talat Ali, completed his century just before lunch. It included a six and 13 fours and took 210 minutes. It was a fine innings by a player who has been left out in the cold by the return of Kerry Packer players to the Pakistan Test side.

Azmat Rana, an aggressive left-hander, scored 75 and Wasim Raja, who was forced to hit out because of an agreement to limit first innings, had a six and three fours in his 22. While there is little likelihood of a genuine finish to this match, an Indian declaration tomorrow could bring some excitement for the large, enthusiastic crowd.

SCORES: Indians, 250 for 1 dec (A. Gaekwad 126 not out, M. Amarnath 100 not out) and 100 for 3; Punjab XI, 242 for 4 dec (Azmat Rana 75).—Reuter.

Inverarity boosts chances

Sydney, Nov 6.—John Inverarity boosted his chances of a recall to Test cricket against England next month when he hit his highest first class score of 187 here today. Inverarity, who last played for Australia in 1972 against England, led Western Australia to a first innings lead of 151 over New South Wales in the Sheffield Shield match.

Western Australia declared at 476 for eight, leaving New South Wales with a first innings deficit of 151. New South Wales began their second innings badly when Hilditch was caught for five but their first innings heroes, Toohey (47) and Border (26) dug in for an unbeaten partnership.

Queensland took five Victorian wickets for nine runs to win their shield match at Brisbane. The main wicket takers for Queensland were Carlson who finished with four for 32 and the left arm fast bowler Dymock whose figures of two for 37 gave him a Queensland record of 233 first class wickets.

Victoria began their second innings needing 247 to win but the dramatic colapse saw thm all out for 178.

SCORES: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales, 325 for 9 dec and 117 for 2; Western Australia, 476 for 8 dec (J. Inverarity 187, G. Wood 86, T. Mann 80, G. Watson 4 for 98).

BRISBANE: Sheffield Shield. Queensland, 252 and 136; Victoria, 142 and 178 (D. Whatmore 51, P. Carlson 4 for 33). Queensland won by 68 runs.—Reuter.

AUCKLAND: World Series match: Australians, 184 and 196 (R. Hadlee 5 for 26); World XI, 128 (D. K. Lillee 7 for 59) and 85 (Lillee 5 for 30). Australians won by 167 runs.

Rugby Union

Ralston a victim of an unacceptable face

Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The former England lock forward, Christopher Ralston, not surprisingly, was threatening to give up the game on Saturday night after a sickening injury sustained in an off-the-ball incident, not seen by the referee, durin gthe Richmond-Llanelli game. But yesterday this buoyant 34-year-old, who has been playing so well this season, was having second thoughts, and contemplating a return to the game in about a fortnight.

It seems that Ralston, whose five-year-old son was at the match (but happily did not see the incident), was brutally raked by bootstuds at a ruck. With blood streaming from his head, he needed 20 stitches for one gash, and a dozen for another.

I was not at this game, but I have heard enough about the incident from reliable sources to suggest that this sort of thing represents the totally unacceptable face of Rugby. I sincerely hope *that Llanelli will identify* the identify the player who was responsible, and take swift and appropriate action, not only for the reputation of a famous club, but for the future safety of their opponents.

In contrast to all this, how pleasant it was to spend five days in Ireland last week, and to be reminded, both at Limerick and Lansdowne Road, that spectators do not vilify the referee if they disagree with his decisions nor do they emit a cacophony of booing when one of the opposing side kicks at goal. Happily, Irish crowds behave as rugby crowds everywhere used to behave.

The same ethos was not apparent in the West Wales-All Blacks game in Swansea the other day whe nthe English referee, Alan Welsby, got a fearful roasting from a large section of the spectators, and no kicker at goal had the old courtesies extended to him. A similar situation prevailed at Twickenham during the London Counties game when, with the touring side leadng by a handsome margin, a noisy percentage of ignorant spectators made it plain that they thought the All Blacks should be running tapped penalties and not kicking at goal. But the All Blacks needed Currie to find confidence and form, and ths was all the thanks they obtained for having played some handsome football.

Back to a happier note, to the splendid ways in which these All Blacks are making many friends for themselves, aff the field as well as on, just as al ltheir sides here have done except the one of 1972-73. They seem determined to rebuild bridges washed away b that unhapp ytour, as well as some others submerged by some of the Lions, management as well as apparently players, in New Zealand in 1977.

Good discipline, and a proper sense of public relations, inevitably come from management and captain. Russ Thomas and Graham Mourie have made an admirable pair in this respect, and the coach, Jack Gleeson, has contributed valuably in his wry and thoughtful fashion.

All three of them shook hands with every person representing the media upon their arrival. Mourie said after the England-Argentina game, that his side would not be staying for a drink because "this is Argentina's day, not ours." Terry McLean, respected doyen of New Zealand rugby journalists, tells me that at Swansea, on the Sunday after the Cardiff game, Mr Thomas told his players that any of them wishing to eat in the hotel dining room should be dressed in ties and blazers—"because this is a night when many fathers takes their wives and children for a meal and it would not look right for us to be dressed informally".

Horton and Cowling under microscope at Leicester

By Peter West

Nigel Horton, the England lock forward who lost his place to Maurice Colclough last season, will be coming over from Toulouse to play for the Midlands division against the All Blacks at Leicester on Saturday week. Robin Cowling, the Leicester loose head prop whose international career was disrupted by a dislocated shoulder in Paris in January, has been picked to play in the same side.

These are at least two players whose performances in this match will be closely examined by the national selectors before they meet to choose the XV to play New Zealand at Twickenham on November 25. And three more will come under the microscope in Bristol tomorrow week when the All Blacks meet the South and South West. Alastair Hignell (Bristol) has been chosen at full back for that game, with Barry Nelmes and John Scott, both of Cardiff, at prop and No 8.

Hignell, so troubled by injuries last season, played only one championship match, against Wales, and was then succeeded by David Caplan, of Headingley. And Nelmes took over from Cowling in England's front row and, with Roger Uttley out of action throughout the season, Scott was capped in all four internationals. Now Uttley is back in the game, going ever more strongly and bidding fair to recapture his England place.

On the face of it, England's selectors look like having a straight choice between Caplan and Hignell, between Nelmes and Cowling, and between Horton and Colclough for three positions. It may need an exceptional performance by Scott, whose form for an England XV against Argentina and for Cardiff against the All Blacks was somewhat muted, to encourage the selectors to think of playing Uttley on the blind side.

Martin Cooper, a former England stand-off, will be paired with Christopher Gifford, his Moseley colleague, in the Midlands side, and that means no place for Leslie Cusworth, who recently left that club to play for Leicester. Nor is there one for another Moseley player, Barrie Corless, who has been a regular England centre for two years. He has only just started to play senior football again after a hamstring injury, and so was not considered for selection.

There are eight internationals in this team, and eight of the XV come from Leicester. Coventry, so long a bastion of Midlands football, supply only three members of it. They are likely to get an especially hard game, because the All Blacks will be wanting to field most of their *strongest* team a week before the international.

The South and South West will also field eight England caps, present or past, and there can be no doubt that they like to have John Fidler, the Gloucester lock, to strengthen their lineout. But this England B forward is out of the game with an injury. One of the most interesting choices is that of John Palmer of Bath, at stand-off half. He toured Canada with the England under-23 team last year, but cannot command a club place in that position because that is filled by John Horton, the present England incumbent. Palmer has been playing well in the centre, in a talented club back division, and he can also play at full back. But stand-off is thought to be his best place.

MIDLANDS COUNTIES: W. H. Hare (Leicester); M. J. Duggan (Leicester), B. P. Hall (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), P. F. Knee (Coventry); M. J. Cooper (Moseley), C. J. Gifford (Moseley); R. J. Cowling (Leicester), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), W. Dickenson (Richmond), B. F. Ninnes (Coventry), N. E. Horton (Toulouse), J. Shipsides (Coventry), G. J. Adey (Leicester), I. R. Smith (Leicester). Replacements: W. M. C. Rose (Durham University and Leicester), A. Watson-Jones (Moseley), A. N. Other, K. Astley (Moseley), S. Brain (Moseley), N. Jeavons (Moseley).

SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST COUNTIES: A. Hignell (Bristol); A. Morley (Bristol), S. Donovan (Torquay Athletic), M. Beese (Bath), R. Mogg (Gloucester); J. Palmer (Bath), P. Kingston (Gloucester); B. Nelmes (Cardiff), G. Mills (Gloucester), I. Doubleday (Bristol), R. G. Gorin (St Ives), P. Ackford (Rosslyn Park), J. Watkins (Gloucester), M. Rafter (Bristol), J. P. Scott (Cardiff). Replacements: R. Pallow (Falmouth), I. Wilkins (Gloucester), R. Harding (Bristol), A. Sheppard (Bristol), J. Lockyear (Exeter), N. Pomphrey (Bristol).

All change for All Blacks

New Zealand, with their morale and reputation much impaired, *from the two mathces they have* played in the last six days, hope that Ulster are made o flesser stuff, as they complete their trio of Irish fixtures, in Belfast today. The All Blacks, whose defeat by Munster was followed on Saturday by a narrow vitcory over Ireland, apparently regard this game as less likely to give them trouble and have picked only two of the side—both forwards—whihc scrape dhome 10—6 at Lansdowne Road.

Robertson, one of the disappointments of the tour so far, leads the team, having proved his fitness on Sunday after having eight stitches inserted in a gashed shin in last week's shattering setback in Limerick. It is only the second time that Robertson has captained his country. Bryan Williams ,the most cappe dAll Black in the party, wil lhope for a good service on the wing to help him prove that he should *be recalled to the side, after being* dropped on Saturday.

There is also a chance for the other wing, Kururangi, to press his claim for selection after his two tries in the match tgainst London Counties, which preceded the Irish visit. Ulster are down to four full internationals with the withdrawal of McKibben, who broke a bone in his hand in Saturday's match, which is likely to put him out for six weeks.

ULSTER: B. Elliott (Bangor); J. Miles (Malone), A. Irwin (Queen's Univ), M. Gibson (NIFC), C. Gardner (Queen's Univ), A. Goodrich (Ballymena), C. Paterson (Instonians); A. Henry (Malone), G. Berringer (L Irish), B. O'Kane (Ballymena), D. Dalton (Malone), W. Anderson (Dungannon), McKinney (Dungannon), H. Steele (Dungannon), A. McLean (Ballymena).

NEW ZEALAND: B. McKechnie; B. Williams, B. Robertson; L. Jaffray, R. Kururangi, E. Dunn, D. Loveridge; W. Bush, J. Black, J. Ashworth, J. Loveday, J. Fleming, L. Ruthledge, B. Ashworth, W. Graham.

Equestrianism

The Christmas show that must go on

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Despite clashing with the French International Horse Show in Paris, the Olympia Christmas Show, sponsored by Harris Carpets, Radio Rentals and the Norwich Union, which runs from December 14 to 18, has attracted a foreign entry which will ensure top-class international competition.

Gerd Wiltfang, the world champion, who won his title on the brilliant young Roman in Aachen last August, comes from West Germany with Fritz Ligges, who broke his collar-bone at the Horse of the Year Show in October, and Heinrich Wilhelm Johannsman, who was int he world championship team.

Ireland send a formidable trio in Eddie Macken, James Kernan and Paul Darragh; Belgium field Ferdi Tyteca, and the Olympic bronze medallist, François Mathy; Hugo Simon represents Austria; and Nelson Pessoa, the ubiquitous Brazilian, comes from his European base in France.

Britain scarcely need to do more than field their four world championship gold medal winners—Caroline Bradley, David Broome, Malcolm Pyrah and Derek Ricketts—but they are putting 15 others into the ring as well as the winning British junior team who won the European championships in August—Robert and Stephen Smith, whose father, Harvey, is also riding, Jean Germany, Jill Kelly and Michael Whitaker.

Raymond Brooks-Ward, the show director, told me last night: "We should love to be part of the World Cup, but we could not possibly cancel Olympia or hold it *at any other time. We invite* 10 European riders and they cost us £10,000. If we were to invite 20, as we would have to, the show would not be viable. As it is, preshow bookings now stand at £125,000, which is an increase of £45,000 on this time last year."

I understand, however, that the new indoor international show, which is scheduled to be held in Birmingham in March, will become a port of call on the World Cup circuit.

A leg up for Simon

Amsterdam, Nov 6.—Hugo *Simon, of Austria ,last night won* the grand prix event in the first leg of the recently-naugurated World Cup for show jumping. David Broome, of Britain, was second and Franke Sloothaak, of the Netherlands ,third.—Reuter.

Ice skating

Europe an open door to opportunity

By Dennis Bird

Among the 19 skaters from 12 countries who are contesting the Richmond Trophy at Richmond ice rink this week is one with the unusual name of Jeanne Chapman—unusual, when read in the context of the country she is representing, which is Norway. She lives in Oslo and her mother is Norwegian, so she is fully entitled to do so. As her name implies, however, her father is an Anglo-Saxon—in fact an American, and she skated for the United States in last year's Richmond Trophy.

The leader and likely winner of the 1978 event has a similarly mixed background. Susanna Driano, champion of Italy, has Italian forebears but she herself was born and brought up in California. These two are examples of a current trend in American skating circles.

Prospective champions with dual nationality cross the Atlantic in search of European honours. The pioneer was Eileen Zillmer, daughter of a US Air Force colonel and of a mother from Germany who had competed in German championships. Miss Zillmer followed in the maternal skatetracks, became West German champion in 1969 and competed for the European and world title.

The advantage of coming to Europe lies in the much better chance of qualifying for entry to the more important international championship. Each country may send one skater; some are entitled to teams of two or three. In the United States, however, the standard is so high that there are scores of competitors who never have the chance to skate even in their own US championships. For those fortunate to have a choice, by reason of birthright, it is clearly commonsense to come to a relatively weak skating country like Norway or Italy and seek to join that team. The International Skating Union rules permit it, the European country concerned is usually pleased to find itself with representatives of better quality than the native product, and everyone is happy.

This was particularly true of a young American named Dianne de Leeuw. She was never selected for the American team, but thanks to the circumstance that her family were Dutch she was able to skate for the Netherlands and became world champion in 1975. As an American she might never have had the opportunity.

Hockey

Britain draw champions in first match

By Sydney Friskin

Britain's first match in the Champions Trophy hockey tournament at Lahore will be against New Zealand, the Olympic champions, on November 18. The British team will leave for Lahore by air on November 14 and not November 15 as previously announced.

The Lahore tournament, approved by the International Hockey Federation, will be played on the round-robin system and will start on November 17 with the eagerly-awaited match between Pakistan, the world champions, and New Zealand. For financial reasons, New Zealand withdrew from the World Cup in Buenos Aires last March.

Hopes, albeit slender, are still being entertained that India will make the trip to Lahore, but Air Marshal Nur Khan, the president of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, said in a statement at Karachi earlier this week that there was now no possibility of India taking part. He confirmed that Pakistan would play in the 10-nation tournament at Perth (Australia) from April 20 to 29 next year.

CHAMPIONS TROPHY DRAW: November 17: Pakistan v New Zealand; 18: New Zealand v Britain, Australia v Spain; 19: Rest day; 20: Britain v Australia, Spain v Pakistan; 21: Pakistan v Britain, New Zealand v Spain; 22: Rest day; 23: Britain v Spain, Australia v New Zealand; 24: Pakistan v Australia.

Rugby League

Dispute may be resolved by postal ballot

The 30 members of the Rugby League Council are being asked to vote in a postal ballot this week to resolve a dispute involving Rochdale Hornets and Wigan over their first round floodlit Trophy game which Wigan won.

Last week the executive committee fined Wigan £500 for playing their prop forward Breheny, against Rochdale before he had completed a six-match suspension.

Rochdale yesterday appealed, claiming that Wigan should be disqualified from the competition and that Rochdale *should* meet Huddersfield in the second round.

A league spokesman said last week that the council members were being asked to reply by Thursday and to vote for one of three proposals. They are: to reject the Rochdale appeal; to eliminate Wigan from the competition and give the tie to Rochdale; thirdly, to eliminate Wigan, but not to reinstate Rochdale, and give Huddersfield a bye into the semi-final round.

Badminton

BANGKOK: World Federation championships: Men's singles, semi-final round: Yu Yao Tung (china) beat U. Luengpetcharaporn (Thailand), 15—4, 15—5; Han Tsien (China) beat Luan Chin (China), 15—7, 10—15, 15—11. Women's singles, semi-final round: Chang Ai Ling (China) beat Li Fang (China), 11—6, 11—8; P. Sirisriro (Thailand) beat Song Hyan Soon (Korea), 11—6, 5—11, 11—4.

Tennis

Disappointing comeback by Warboys

Stephen Warboys, who failed to fulfil the promise of his early career, made a sad exit in the opening match in his first tournament in this country for more than two years, at the indoor event, sponsored by Slazenger, at the Palace Hotel, Torquay, yesterday.

Warboys, whose last match in Britain was a second round defeat against Jimmy Connors at Wimbledon in 1976, lost 6—2, 6—4 to 17-year-old Patrick Hughesman, of Exeter. He still hopes to continue with his comeback, however.

"I want to have one more crack at the full-time circuit", he said. "I've mapped out a programme which means I must play in America quite a lot to try and get points for the computer rankings. But I thought this was as good a place as any to start again.

Warboys's father spent £30,000 on his sporting education. Rod Laver taught him his tennis skills.

MENS SINGLES: First round: A. R. Mills beat D. James, 6—3, 6—3; R. Booth beat T. Ferrier, 6—2, 6—5; P. Hughesman beat S. Warboys, 6—2, 6—4; T. Heath beat I. McDougall, 6—3, 7—5; P. O'Leary beat H. Becker, 6—3, 6—2; K. Harris beat S. King, 6—3, 6—2; J. Whiteford beat K. Gilbert, 6—4, 6—1; A. H. Lloyd beat J. Wiseman, 6—1, 6—4; A. Simcox beat D. Watt, 7—6, 6—2; S. Taylor beat P. Townsend, 6—2, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Miss D. Parker beat Miss T. Heath, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs K. Wooldridge beat Miss I. Bouds, 6—0, 6—3; Miss E. Locke beat Miss A. Tripp, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs P. F. Jones beat Mrs K. Reeve, 6—0, 6—0.

Boxing

Minter should make his mark on world map



Minter: easily cut.

By Srikumar Sen

On paper nothing looks more certain than Alan Minter's victory over Gratien Tonna, of France, on his home ground at Wembley tonight. If Minter retains the European middleweight title he could get a world title chance in the new year. Hugo Corro, of Argentina, is the present holder of the title. He is not a Monzon or a Valdes at his peak and Minter could be forgiven for fancying his chances against him. Corro meets the former champion Valdes on November 11); so much the better if the Cslipping Valdes wins.

When Minter and Tonna last met in Milan, Minter was "robbed" by the referee who stopped the bout when the British boxer started bleeding profusely from the forehead in the eighth round. Tonna failed to make the rematch because of an injured elbow. Add to this the belief that Tonna has been "running away" from Minter because he has not the heart for a fight, that his stamina is suspect, and that his approach to the niceties of the game is as subtle as that of a villain in a Western clearing a saloon counter of bottles before a showdown. But *the Frenchman is no respector of paper form.*

Tonna has always had weight *problems and if he has been having* trouble this time, too, Minter will have to wait for the later rounds to catch him, when he starts to feel the lack of water. But before that happens Minter would have to stand up to a typical Tonna barrage.

The Frenchman wastes little time in letting fly from all angles regardless, which quickly breaks down the traditional square defence of British boxers, and I think Minter will have to suffer the indignity of a count or two. Minter must have made contingency plans, though, I cannot imagine *what they could* be except to hope that by the time the Frenchman is spent his brain will still be in working order.

Minter cuts easily and should this happen he can expect no mercy from Tonna. If the British boxer survives the early rounds without severe damage Tonna could go inside the distance. But Minter will have to be careful for Tonna is not averse to pretending he has been winged and drawing his man on to a knockout punch.

Another boxer for whom the early rounds could be crucial, although in the opposite way, is *22-year-old* Charlie Magri, who challenges 34-year-old Patrick Mambwe, of Zambia, the holder, *for the Commonwealth flyweight* title. Magri, who has not yet met any opposition to test him seriously, is used to quick victories, and the sight of Mambwe when he enters the ring may encourage the thought that this one will be no exception. For Mambwe is so slight that I would not let him anywhere near Beachy Head on a blustery day.

But the gentle-eyed Zambian, who has never seen Magri at work produces a knowing smile when asked his plan of action, "Patrick is wicked", his manager, Enoch Enneke, says. "He knows what *he is going to do." Eventually* I did find out that Mambwe is going to lean into the Magri whirlwind. "Magri's style suits us. Patrick likes people to come to him. Magri will find out the ring belongs to two people", Mr Enneke said. Mambwe certainly showed this when he sparred with Gary Davidson, the bantamweight, at the Thomas A'Becket.

In 1974 he beat John McCluskey in Lusaka on a split decision, putting the Scot down in the eighth and going down himself in the tenth. In 1976 he stopped the Australian Gwyn Jones for the vacant Commonwealth title in the ninth. He was 32 then. For a natural bantamweight to keep *happy at flyweight as he gets older* seems to deny the weight-for-age theory.

Mambwe has a curious style. His blows appear to zoom in from about eye-level and he looks rather like a man scratching feverishly for something at the back of the top drawer of a filing cabinet. The right hand comes in beguiling force over the top, which may leave him open to Magri's body blows.

Magri, so cool, so immaculately turned out, may catch the Zambian early and leave without a hair out of place, but if he lets Mambwe get past five rounds he could find himself in some bother. Magri is the favourite. But to this Mr Enneke says: "So the champion is the underdog. That suits us." Virginia Wade said something like that a week ago about underdogs.

David Green whose bout with the world champion Carlos Palomino was called off because Palomino has hurt his back training, meets an American, Santiago Valdez. The American's record does not suggest that he is a match for the British boxer, but it will be interesting to see how Green disposes of him, and whether the snap has returned to his punches.



Tonna: cuts loose

Charles Douglas-Home on the unmeasurable militarization of Soviet society

Missiles still come before meat in Moscow

Today in Red Square, Moscow, the Soviet leadership will take the salute at the parade to mark the sixty-first anniversary of the revolution. Military hardware of exceptional modernity will trundle past the saluting base. The Communist Party leaders on the podium will doubtless savour this reminder that the Soviet Union is now recognized everywhere as a superpower, and has the weaponry to prove it.

Out of sight of this glittering parade, however, Russia conceals a paradox. In the streets of Moscow we see evidence of a vast array of nuclear weapons of a scale and a ferocity matched only by the United States—and in some sectors even that strategic parity is in doubt. Yet outside the streets of Moscow—in the countryside and in provincial towns—this self same superpower cannot even feed its citizens with meat.

The full rigour of Russia's current food shortage is distorted by a distribution system which makes certain that those cities which are likely to contain overseas visitors are provided with meat. But Westerners living in Moscow are now receiving more and more reports of the absence of meat, and even of cheese, from many parts of the country. The meat shortage is particularly severe this time because a poor harvest some years ago caused the slaughter of 17 million head of stock, which is not quickly replaced. But Russian agriculture has always been chronically unsuccessful since collectivization.

Some observers wonder how long the Russian people will put up with these acute shortages. The answer surely must be that they will put up with them indefinitely because they have no choice in the matter.

Russia's economic plight shows up these glaring discrepancies in the system; discrepancies between socialist rhetoric and the reality of Soviet communism at work; between the relative penury of most Soviet citizens and the privileged status of members of the Communist Party; and between the inefficiency and chaos of its civilian economy with the priority approach given to every aspect of the military sector.

Recent projections about Russia's future economic performance suggest that far from Russia catching up with the West in accordance with Khrushchev's boast in the early 1960s, it is falling farther and farther behind.

The only sector in which the Soviet Union is continuing to catch up, or even to overtake the West, is in its military power. So the West will have to deal with a country which will be getting ever poorer, relative to the capitalist world, but ever stronger.

How can this paradox be reconciled? The answer lies in the nature of the Soviet system as it is, and not as it pretends to be. The two areas of Soviet society which will not suffer the full rigours of this long term decline are the 15 million adult members of the Communist Party and the officer corps of the regular armed forces and the huge para-military organizations which support them.

So the reason why Russians are likely to tolerate their progressive decline is because the crucial elements which control Soviet society—the party and the military—will not be getting poorer, or at least much less poor than their fellow citizens. The party's privileged position will make sure of that. In a society which is now almost totally on the fiddle, the party has to fiddle least because it looks after its own. That is why one knowledgeable observer of the Moscow scene described it as a system which "exploits scarcity". If there were more consumer goods available for all—cars, household effects, free travel, even fresh vegetables—what would be the point of belonging to the party?

The strange thing about this elite status is that the members of the party remain secretive about it. Unlike Russia's previous ruling class they do not seem to be too proud of their privileges. The party's special shops are kept as anonymous as possible. The extent of the privileges available to each grade in the party hierarchy is often not known to party members in lower grades. Furtiveness about one's privileges may derive from the fact that they could be lost if one revealed them. However this very furtiveness also points up to the fact that the party can now rely only on its past rhetoric to legitimize its present role in Soviet society because its real position is now based on a class system almost as rigid as the one it originally overturned.

A favourite Moscow joke concerns the man who could bring dead people back to life. He was asked to recall Lenin, which he did. However, when the admiring crowds collected to see what the great man thought of modern Russia, they found he had already vanished again leaving behind a note which said: "Gone to Zurich. We must start all over again".

Thus the revolutionary and ideological legitimacy of the Communist Party has actually been superseded by the traditional respect for power of any ruling class, and its determination to keep it.

Indeed the militarization of Soviet society was started in 1925 by M. V. Frunze. Trotsky's successor as head of the Red Army. He recognized that the Communists would have to embark on a massive programme of military training to achieve what he described as mass "military literacy". That has only been attainable through concentrating much of Russia's technical resources on military related objectives.

The growth of officer schools has now reached a point where one in every seven or eight college level institutions is a military academy. Every civilian academy also has to contain a military department through which every male student must go to receive reserve training. Consequently, any Soviet citizen with a degree can be co-opted for military service as a reserve officer.

Moreover, the 1967 decision to reduce the period of conscription by one year was actually more than compensated for by increasing the period of basic military training carried out in secondary schools. Thus every secondary schoolboy now has to be trained in marching, drill, rifle practice, military regulations and squad training. So much of the real Soviet defence budget is salted away in the budget of the Ministry of Education.

The final area which illustrates the unmeasurable militarization of Soviety society is the mass voluntary organization Dosaaf, whose expansion since 1967 has resulted in an extra 9 million members, bringing the total to about 40 million, of whom three-quarters would be members of Komsomol, the Communist Party youth movement. Their task is to provide "voluntary labour" for all kinds of military programme.

The long-term effect of all this suggests that the party and the military will have effectively permeated all aspects of Soviet life. Already now the only area where there is quality control of equipment and goods is in the military sector; military requirements have the highest priority in all factories; any and every young Soviet citizen is now involved in military training of some kind from his secondary school, through Dosaaf, conscription, reservist training at university, and military supervision of most further technical training and many other branches of the economy.

Certainly this defence-oriented society may have great difficulty trying to coax more industrial efficiency out of an economy which is ossifying from too few freedoms, no incentives and rigid political control. There may be other threats to the stability of the Soviet leadership, but this age-old Russian paradox of missiles before meat—guns before butter—cannot itself be expected to weaken the regime.

Halting the political auction o law and order

Apart from sex, law and order is the issue which commands the most newspaper column inches. Tory MPs devote innumerable speeches and parliamentary activities to the subject to convince their constituents that they care about their safety. The Labour politician, on the other hand, is more ambivalent about committing himself at all on this issue. So that it is all the more surprising and welcome that the Labour Party conference recently supported an executive motion calling for a stronger commitment and more positive action in fighting crime.

A number of left-wing delegates at the conference angrily denounced the call for stronger measures which they saw as a genuflection to the National Front, a posture about as helpful to a Labour Government in gaining public support as the strident cries of the catch and punish brigade was to the Tories at their conference.

The Labour Government has no need to be ashamed—it has made its contribution to ensuring that the majority of people in Britain are able to go about their lives in peace. For the Tory electioneering and fear-mongering which is characterized by Mrs Thatcher's declaration that she does "not intend to sit on the sidelines wringing my hands while London, Manchester, Glasgow and Birmingham and the rest of our cities go the way of New York" is hysterical exaggeration. Indeed, it is an insult to our police forces who are the first to reject the idea that we are experiencing a breakdown of law and order in this country on anything approaching the American scale.

There has been an increase in the crime rate over the past 30 years, but the blame cannot be laid, as the Tories seek to do, at the door of Labour governments alone, since there have been Conservative governments for more than half of this period. But I would not seek to prove that it is more their fault than ours, since it is possible that the increase is more apparent than real and that it is the amount of detected crime which has risen, rather than the actual crime rate per head of population. There is less reluctance to report crimes such as rape; we are constantly creating new offences; we have larger and more efficient police forces. All these lead to increases in the statistics of reported crime.

Some crime rates, such as crimes involving those in the 14-16 age group, have actually fallen. Violent crime has risen (except in the first quarter of 1978 compared with 1977), but it is important to remember that a higher proportion of violent crime, including murder, arises out of personal situations which no amount of money spent on "law and order" as such would avoid. The cure for the stress underlying wife-battering, baby-battering and similar domestic tragedies must be sought elsewhere. And to get things further into proportion, we are all of us more likely to be injured in a road accident than through being mugged.

This is not to avoid the issue. Events such as the murder of young Carl Bridgwater, while doing his paper round horrify us all—but in terms of human misery, pain and family distress, the death of a child in a road accident can scarcely be distinguished from the death of a child by crime—indeed, may even be the outcome of the kind of criminal offence which attracts very little condemnation. I mean, such things as dri under the influence or above the speed without due care an for other road users, breaches of the law so commonplace attract comment, consequences in term and injury surpass injury many times.

Putting things in does not mean beir cent about the state and the Labour Gov not. Since it took of increased expenditu and order by £250m its much publicized ting public spendin unlikely the Tories w this.

There has been an 7,500 in the numbe during Labour's office and, although forces are still unde ment, the Governm sion to increase pol 40 per cent in a two has further improvec tion. This was in sp incomes policy and t Government took such a pay award wh cent limit was in fo

As for the hanging ing pressure group evidence points away punishments having rent effect at all. Th achievement of a sentence is to protect while the crimin prison; the deterren minimal, and the younger criminals schooling in crime. latter fact, in partic has led to the growi munity Service senter offer an opportunit criminal to atone to his crime and have duced a most success rate. They operation through country by the end financial year.

There has also bee spending on detenti and other secure tion. Yet it is arg there is no deterrer *the head of the Du* service recently London about the wa the Dutch have bee the numbers in priso England and Wales th have increased. Yet crime rate has not ri as the British.

There is increasing that the best deterr certainty of detection is why it is right th should support better for the police. Incre more constructive ap sentencing is being particularly with the only through Commi vice, but also through centres, which oc leisure time which wa given over to vand football hooligani example.

The public is not in an auction be political parties fo safety. It would be error of judgmen Tories were to raise divisive issue at t election. There is a for a common platfor reform and punishm should not be beyond the Labour and Tory to ensure that the meters are worked the law-breaker is identified by society in no doubt about determination to pu his activities.

Eric M

Bernard Levin

Forced sterilization: the Gandhi campaign begins

Of all the excesses, illegalities and cruelties practised by Mrs. Gandhi and her regime during the 20 months of the Emergency that ended in March, 1977, none seems more frightful than the practice of sterilization of unwilling Indian men by force, compulsion or intimidation, that went on while democracy was suspended. Last week, I went into considerable detail on some other aspects of her regime, analysing and presenting the findings of the Shah Commission (set up to discover just what did happen during the period of her personal rule), now completed with the publication of its final report; I dwelt particularly on the widespread use of arrest and detention without trial, and the abuse of the Emergency powers (obtained, in any case, fraudulently) to crush any opposition, however peaceful, to her and her rule. I also gave one shocking example of the use of torture against an innocent man in an effort to make him reveal where his brother (an opponent of Mrs Gandhi) was concealed; and I quoted the Shah Commission's damning summary of the lessons of that particular incident, which was directly attributed to her "subversion of an entire legal system including the judicial process". (Earlier, when presenting the findings of the Shah Commission's two interim reports, I had concentrated on such aspects of her dictatorship as press censorship and suppression, the intimidation of the judiciary, the widespread breaches of the criminal law by Mrs Gandhi and her son Sanjay, the constant harassment of her opponents, the illegal demolitions of houses in Delhi, the unchecked use of Emergency powers to pursue personal grudges.)

Yet the use of threats and force against men unwilling to submit to sterilization, which was practised on a wide scale, seems to me the worst of all the excesses committed while Mrs Gandhi was in power. First, because obviously there is no area of a man's life more intimate and private than this, and second, because the dehumanization process that affects all dictatorships must have gone far for such practices to flourish. As we shall see, that process was reflected in many aspects of the forced sterilization policy, but the very fact that such a crime was committed, in no matter what circumstances, should have been enough to preclude Mrs Gandhi's return to political power or even influence for the rest of her life. (There is reason to suppose that the sterilization programme that took place under her rule played a large part in the revulsion against her that swept her from power at the elections last year. There is also, alas, conclusive evidence that the effect of that programme has been to reduce by an enormous proportion the numbers of those *willing* to undergo sterilization, and indeed that it has seriously damaged the whole campaign for increased use of contraception—a campaign vital to India's attempts to prevent population increase from nullifying all economic progress.)

Until the Emergency began, *the sterilization programme was* genuinely voluntary. Soon after Mrs Gandhi assumed power, however, there was a shift in policy, signalled by a letter from the Minister of Health to the Prime Minister, which contained these ominous words:

> The problem is now so serious that there seems to be no alternative but to think in terms of introduction of some element of compulsion in the larger national interest.

That was in October, 1975. By January, 1976, things had moved further; the minutes of a meeting of a consultative committee of MPs held in that month reveal that the Health Minister said

> so far the family planning programme had been voluntary in nature but a point had been reached when it was necessary to introduce some sort of compulsion. Some of the States had already introduced such measures. The Central Government would not stand in the way of other States following suit . . .

Two days after that meeting, Mrs Gandhi made her first public reference to the matter in a speech, which included this passage:

> We should not hesitate to take steps which might be described as drastic. Some personal rights have to be kept in abeyance, for the human rights of the nation, the right to live, the right to progress . . .

Those are the words that every dictator in history has used, in one form or another; her version was promptly given wide circulation in an official pamphlet. And in March, the Ministry of Health was saying it is necessary to go beyond the purely voluntary approach in the family planning programme . . .

Moreover, as the shift towards compulsion began, so there was also a shift away from the earlier policy of a wide variety of methods of controlling births, in the direction of concentrating on the single method of sterilization.

The targets for the number of sterilizations to be achieved, laid down by the government of Mrs Gandhi after the Emergency began, were very high indeed compared with the targets for the years before she assumed power; indeed, a directive from the Ministry of Health declared that "stupendous efforts" would have to be made if the targets were to be reached. Nevertheless, a number of the State governments raised their own targets substantially above the figure that could only be achieved with "stupendous efforts"; many states set a target twice as high as the figure recommended by the central government, and some fixed targets even higher than that. There was no word from the central government to indicate that these targets were unrealistic, or that they could not possibly be achieved without some element of compulsion. On the contrary, the Shah report declares that

> Examination of the records of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning further reveals that the Ministry not only chose to give the State Governments a free hand in the matter of setting up higher targets for themselves but also complimented the State Governments which exceeded their original allocated targets by wide margins.

And there was worse than that, for the Commission quotes the minutes of a meeting between officials of the State Health Department in Bihar and senior national Health Ministry officials, a meeting in which these chillingly Stalinist words were spoken:

> The Secretary, Union Ministry of Health, took to task the CMOs [Chief Medical Officers] whose performance was not up to the mark. He went so far as to say that the poor performance in family planning amounted to a criminal and anti-national act.

Gradually, the pressure intensified. In a proclamation called the National Population Policy statement, dated April 1976, it was made clear that there was no objection to *compulsory sterilization on the part* of the government:

> The question of compulsory sterilization has been the subject of lively public debate over the last few months. It is clear that public opinion is now ready to accept much more stringent measures for family planning than before. However, the administrative and medical infrastructure in many parts of the country is still not adequate to cope with the vast implications of nation-wide compulsory sterilization. We do not, therefore, intend to bring in Central legislation for this purpose, at least for the time being. Some States feel that the facilities available with them are adequate to meet the requirements of compulsory sterilization. We are of the view that where a State legislature, in the exercise of its own powers, decides that the time is ripe and it is necessary to pass legislation for compulsory sterilization, it may do so.

I spoke earlier of "Stalinist" language. There was more of it to come. Medical officials in Maharashtra, for instance, received this letter in September 1976:

> I wish to inform you that Shri Sanjay Gandhi is visiting Maharashtra State about October 28, 1976, and the Chief Minister desires that before the visit of Shri Sanjay Gandhi, Maharashtra State must have completed 500,000 sterilizations. You will appreciate the seriousness with which the Chief Minister has issued instructions, and, therefore, though the task is stupendous, we shall have to leave no stone unturned to achieve this objective.

And the Secretary to the Health Department in Orissa showed himself, in January 1977, to be well acquainted with the kind of fawning language required from their subjects by dictators. He wrote to all CMOs in the State:

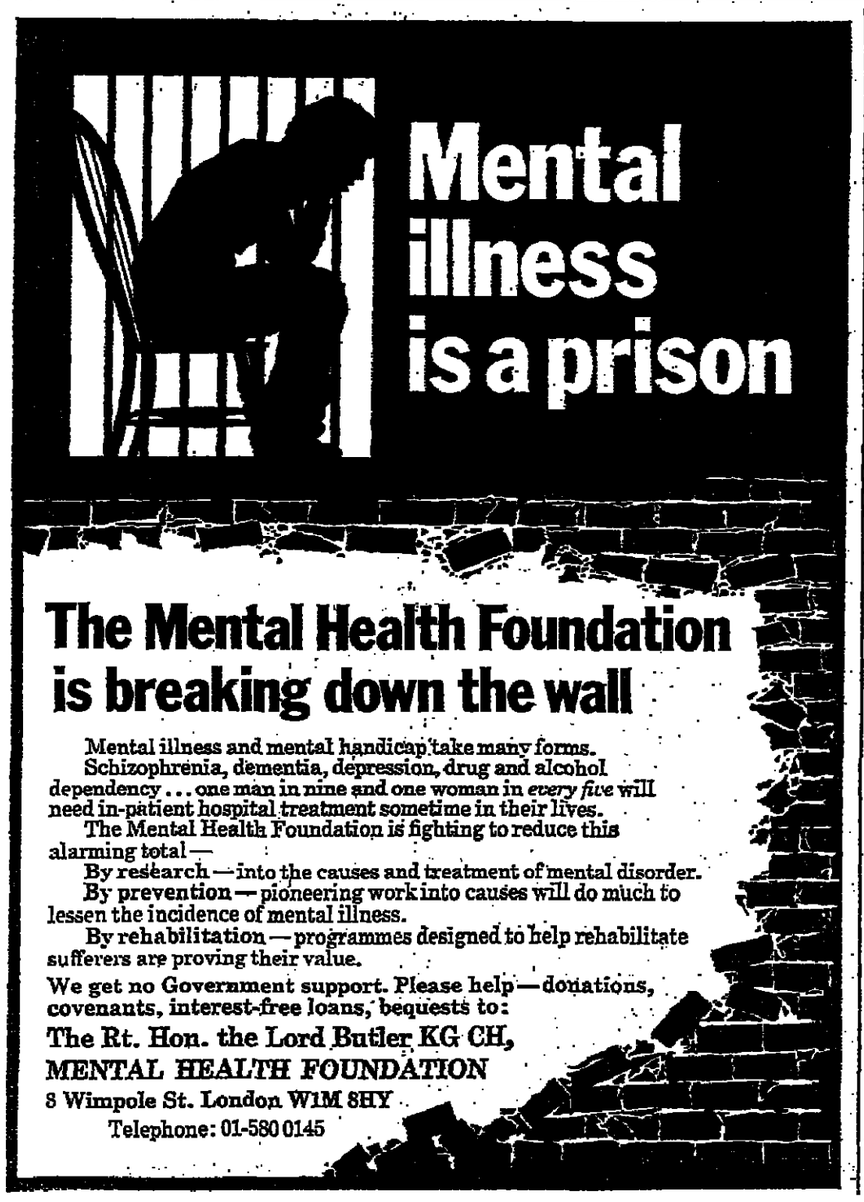
> I am happy to inform you that Shri Sanjay Gandhi, our national youth leader, will be visiting Orissa on the 29th and 30th instant. As we are all aware, a dynamic impetus has been given by him and has continued unbated throughout the country to fulfil speedily the objectives of the national population policy enunciated in April 1976. Our State Government have, therefore, decided that as a token of recognition of his services in this highly important field, we should observe a Special Family Planning Month, throughout the State, with effect from 29th instant.

It was against this background that there took place the campaign to compel Indian men, against their will, to undergo sterilization. The pressure on the states, by the government of Mrs Gandhi, to force them to achieve their sterilization targets, was matched by the state governments' pressure on their own officials, and by the officials on the population. And the end result of this process was a telegram, clearly typical of what was happening throughout the country, from the Chief Secretary in the government of Uttar Pradesh to all that state's district magistrates and divisional commissioners. It read:

> GOVERNMENT ATTACH HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO ACHIEVEMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING TARGETS. PRESUME YOU HAVE ALREADY FIXED TARGETS FOR EACH DISTRICT AND DIVISIONAL LEVEL OFFICER. INFORM EVERYBODY THAT FAILURE TO ACHIEVE MONTHLY TARGETS WILL NOT ONLY RESULT IN STOPPAGE OF SALARY BUT ALSO SUSPENSION AND SEVEREST PENALTIES. GALVANISE ENTIRE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY INTO ACTION FORTHWITH REPEAT FORTHWITH.

(To be continued)

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LONDON DIARY

New life for old hole

Last week was the 150th anniversary of the opening of one of the most controversial holes in London, St Katharine's Docks. To make way for this stupid and greedy development, 1,250 houses were pulled down, 11,300 East Enders were evicted, and the early medieval Hospital of St Katharine was destroyed. *The Times* of 1828 wetly welcomed "this magnificent speculation" for *giving inspiration to other capitalists* and employment to an indefinite number of the humbler classes of society.

As a dock St Katharine's was never as profitable as had been predicted. After only a century its basins were emptying as ships grew larger. But in its heyday the fortress walls of its bonded warehouses made it the repository for the most valuable cargoes that came up the Thames. Such Quinquereme of Nineveh luggage as ostrich feathers, indigo, ivory, opium, *tortoiseshell and scent.* It was described as the world's greatest concentration of portable wealth.

Now, after more controversy over finance and planning, the redevelopment of St Katharine's just might bring new life to the East End. Work has started on rebuilding the Hardwick warehouse as a second office for the World Trade Centre. It is hoped that jetting executives will keep the warehouses where St Katharine's dockers humped ostrich feathers and drank deep. We no longer make our living from beautiful ships from all *over the world bringing cargoes* to the Upper Pool, but from businessmen shuffling paper.

Judy Hillman, for 17 years one of the best planning correspondents in Fleet Street, has turned gamekeeper as "communications executive" for the World Trade Centre. She says: "A lot of local people fought the development because they wanted the docks back. But the age of docks up the river is over. If we can provide jobs, a beautiful setting in the best large development since the war, homes, and an increased rateable value for the borough, we are sowing something that will grow. As urban rot grows, so can urban prosperity grow."

If what is about to happen 150 years after the big hole was dug is seen to work, other investors may put their money into regenerating the rest of dockland. And that would be the best news for the East End since Matilda founded her Hospital of St Katharine.

On their way back from Italy, Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson stayed overnight in Paris. At dinner, after hors d'oeuvres, Holmes said: "I rather fancy a cantaloupe farcie au riz"; "Good Heavens", said Watson, "What on earth is that?". "A melon entrée, my dear Watson", replied Holmes.

Publish and be cammed

The clatter of books and twitter of bookmen the other day were the sounds of the Cambridge University Press retreating. After nearly a century in London since the great Victorian Bible boom, the CUP has pulled out Locke, stock, and bookage. Its new building in Cambridge—*c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la gare*—will be ready in 1980. There was a case for calling it the Baskerville Building, after the great CUP printer, rather than Edinburgh after the chancellor.

The publicity department has moved from Euston Road, the busiest road in London, to what used to be the hearty Hawks Club in All Saints' Passage, the quietest lane in East Anglia. As it went it dropped some endearingly characteristic publications from the press. The Cambridge texts in the history of Chinese science on microfiche are wallets of inaccessible texts of impenetrable erudition; "Recipes from the Garden of Contentment", anyone?

Next year the CUP begins publishing the unexpurgated D. H. Lawrence, emended and with cuts restored, giving the world Lawrence's untrammelled intentions for the first time. It is preparing to celebrate its 450th anniversary, based on Henry VIII's charter, more solid grounds for celebration than the *specious reason for OUP's fifth* centenary. And it promises it will be back; with a token presence in Bloomsbury for authors and journalists too idle to take the golden road to Cambridge.



Scotland upon Thames

Though exiled in the South, the heart is Highland. Indeed, it becomes more Highland. At St Andrew's night orgies around London the Highland dress will be more elaborate, the rhetoric more emotional, and the haggis *more intoxicating than any*where north of the Highland Line. Yesterday the mobile bookshop of the Gaelic Books Council took a detour from touring the Highlands and Islands to bring its stock to London.

Several hundred students of Scottish Gaelic shopped all day for their favourite but elusive literature. Their leader, Mrs Bernard Horsfall, was not to the Gaelic born. She is an American who was hooked on Gaelic when her English husband had to parrot some in a play. She explained: "English is a better language for enumerating and stating facts. Although it is the language of peasants, Gaelic is the most expressive language in Europe for relating to other people and nature. It enables you to speak in a way that professors and poets cannot in other languages."

At the same time the Highland Society of London is celebrating its bicentenary. Its president, the Duke of Rothesay (alias the Prince of Wales) has chaired a banquet. The society was fonded in 1778 to preserve the martial spirit, language, dress, music, and antiquities of the ancient Caledonians and to relieve distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes. Today it is a charity preserving the Highland heritage in enemy territory.

St John the Evangelist has rewritten his Gospel after a course in OU-Speak at the Open University: At the initial moment in time was a verbalization situation, and the verbalization situation was in the environmental totality, and the verbalization situation was the environmental totality. The same was in an ongoing linguistic doghouse situation.

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A very rare blade

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Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

Europa

New York moves to woo European companies

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"New York is going through a renascence and I am proud to be its mayor at this time", Mr Edward Koch claims. Although the new Democrat mayor is determined to restore the city's finances, New York has a long way to go, as he tells Jacqueline Grapin.

that about 8 per cent of the people now on the register have no right to be there. At one stage the figure was roughly 17 per cent. My predecessor, Mayor Beame, started the task of bringing this figure down and we are going to carry on.

Is the city's budget still in deficit or is it back in balance?

It will not be technically balanced for a period of four years, according to what we call generally accepted accounting practices. This means that our budget still relies on bond issues to finance certain expenditure. These practices built up over the 12 years before my election.

New York State, recognizing that it was not possible to eliminate the excesses of the "plague" in a single year, has given us 10 years to reestablish real financial balance. I expect to get this down to four years and to be fully in balance by about 1982. Our deficit does not mean that we are completely without funds, however. The Federal Government and New York State are providing us with aid to enable us to meet our commitments.

This aid amounts to almost as much as your revenues, does it not?

It comes to about 40 per cent of our budget. But the same is true of many towns. This has been going on for many years. For some time, though, the administration of our city had been such that it had been obliged to use fixed capital to pay for current expenditure. It was paying for services which it should not have been paying for.

Consider the 900,000 on welfare assistance: anyone arriving in New York who is eligible for welfare according to the statutory criteria can claim immediately, without any qualifying period of residence here. This means that there is a big inflow of people who would find it more difficult elsewhere. We want to alleviate this burden, which should be the responsibility of the state and the Federal Government, not the city.

It is the same with public transport fares. We have put them up by 42 per cent over the past four years. We cannot go on subsidizing public transport with the city's funds. If necessary, the state and the Government should make up the difference so that the real cost would be covered.

On these last two points, have you had any satisfaction as yet?

No. We have not been successful over welfare. We are getting some technical assistance from the Federal Government in eliminating people who should not be on the register, but we have not succeeded in obtaining direct financial assistance from the Federal Government on this matter.

How many people are employed by New York City?

Too many. About 190,000.

This is nevertheless a reduction compared with a few years ago.

We have cut our payroll by 61,000 employees over the past three years, before my time. We are going to reduce it further by between 20,000 and 24,000 over the next four years. This has to be done in programmes, beginning with the things which will have least impact on the life of the city.

Is this not likely to affect the efficiency of some services, such as the fire and police services?

We shall begin with the least necessary services. I am not suggesting that this can be done without people noticing, but it is clear that there are limits to what can be done. The police service is one of our largest budget items. The average policeman costs us over $30,000 a year and we have something like 26,000 policemen.

But we are going to find solutions. New York is entering its golden age, the renascence of the city, and I am very proud to be the 115th mayor and able to experience this renascence. What has changed in this city is that apparently people were accustomed to think that all they had to do was to militate, demonstrate and shout to get more than their due.

All that is over. They can throw tantrums but they will not get one penny more. Conversely, nobody will be deprived of a penny of his entitlements, simply because of demonstrations. Everyone gets his due. It does seem that this point is coming home to the people of New York. We are trying to get the best and fairest return on every dollar spent and we shall not yield to political pressure.

Have not all the city's grave difficulties made it more dependent on the federal authorities?

Of course. We cannot be fully independent as long as we have to ask Washington for money. We have had to make a number of concessions. We have had to allow New York State to set up a body to exercise financial controls over the city.

How long ago was that?

In 1975. We accepted this. What is new is that, recently, we agreed to an extension of this body's powers in exchange for a federal government guarantee on our bonds. This could go on for about 30 years, depending on the maturity dates of the bonds.

Let me make it plain that we are talking about financial controls, not political controls. Their purpose is to ensure that the city's finances are properly managed and that it does not slip back into its bad old habits. The mayor of the city is elected. Politically, he is independent.

The main objective is to supply services as intelligently as possible, applying the management principles of the private sector to the public sector. We have to leave the excesses of the "plague" behind us. All that was ridiculous. For instance, there is no reason to pay more in the public sector than in the private sector.

I have warned the people that I am going to be here for three terms of office—12 years—because I could not get through all the rebuilding work in only one term. I have realized in this job that it is difficult to get from A to B, but I still intend to get from A to Z.



On the contrary

Le serpent et la livre

(d'après La Fontaine)

ɔnte qu'un serpent voisin d'un financier
ait pour lui une heureuse coïncidence)
dans la banque, et cherchant à manger
l'y rencontra pour toute résistance
ıe livre sterling qu'il se mit à ronger.
livre lui dit, sans se mettre en colère :
Riche ignorant ! et que prétends-tu faire?
Tu te prends à plus dur que moi.
C'est exact : alors prends garde.
Plutôt que d'imposer la loi
D'une doctrine par trop bâtarde,
Tu te romprais toutes les dents.
Je ne crains que celles du temps."
erpent repartit : " Tu as beau protester :
t maintenant trop tard pour te faire
écouter ;
s le monde de nos jours, il y a une règle
d'or :
e sont que les absents qui y ont toujours
tort."
Pangloss

Foreign accent no impediment to promotion

by Jay McCulley

"Do you know what they have done to me?" asked the vice-president of an American company in a telephone conversation with an American friend, who had himself fallen victim to many a reshuffle in the upper echelons of American business and feared the worst. "They've made me president!" "Well, what are you complaining about?" was the perplexed reply. "But you're missing the point. I'm French!"

M Guy Charlap's undisguised prejudice against himself when he was appointed president of Technicon, the well-known manufacturer of highly complex laboratory equipment, would have been wholly justified only 10 years ago, but less so today.

One of the consequences of the international spread of American business interests is that companies are becoming accustomed to working with multinational staff. The business practice of making senior executives alternate between postings abroad and work at head office has meant that non-American staff have had an opportunity to show their worth and the best of them have gradually been winning appointments to management positions in parent companies.

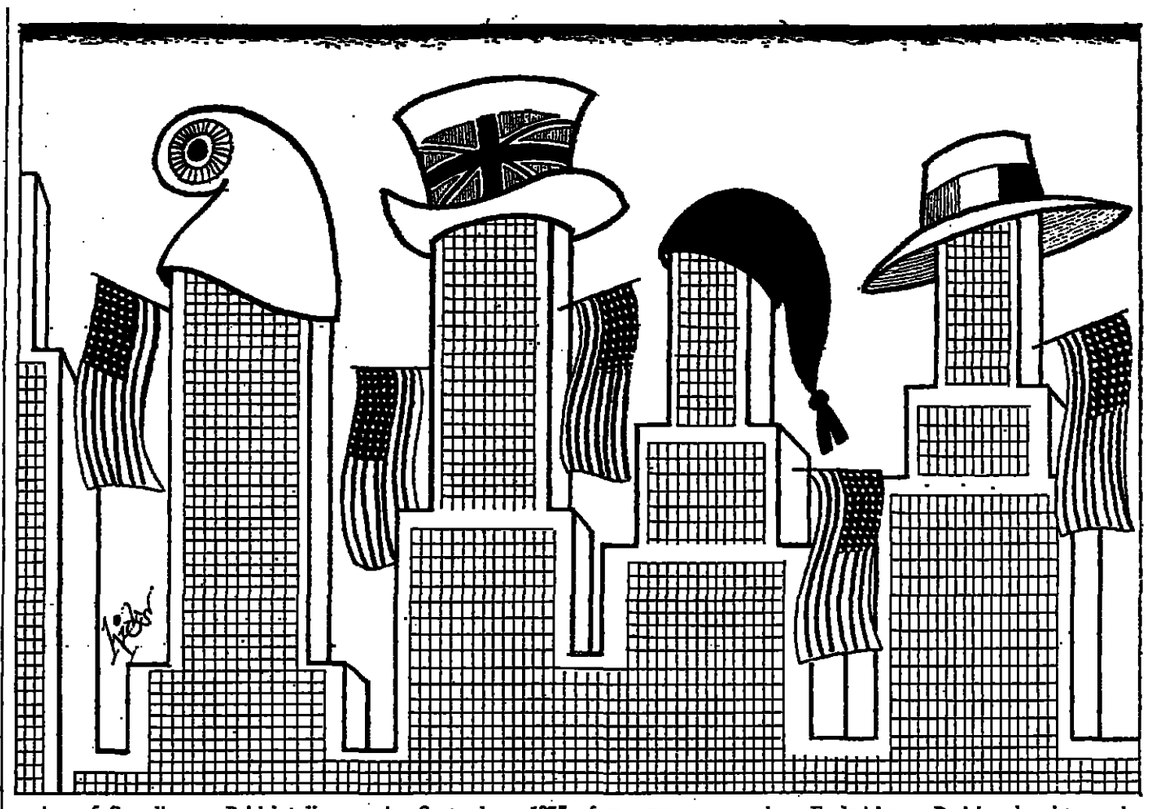
The case of Technicon, whose turnover is in the region of $250m, is far from unique. More than five years ago Mr Walter Kissinger, brother of the former Secretary of State, became head of the Allen Group, a motor accessory manufacturer whose sales in 1977 were in excess of $280m. It is no longer a handicap to a career in American business to have a foreign accent, whether German or French, or a foreign style.

Further proof of this can be found in well-known American companies with turnovers exceeding $1,000m. A Frenchman from Tonnay-Charente has succeeded a Scot from Kinlochleven as head of AMAX ($3,000m). The cosmetics firm Revlon (more than $1,000m) is headed by a French Basque.

Heinz, famous world wide for its gherkins and its 57 varieties, has imported an Irishman to take charge of its affairs. The chief executive of Colgate-Palmolive is an Englishman.

The present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Michael Blumenthal, who was born in Germany and brought up in China, was head of the Bendix Corporation before going to Washington. Dow Chemical, one of the giants of the American chemical industry, has recently appointed an Italian to suceed a Hungarian as chief executive. The new president of Otis (the lift manufacturer, now part of the conglomerate United Technologies) is a Frenchman by the name of Fauve.

Before he retired, the Dutch pharmacologist Dr Antonie Knoppers, was president of Merck, Sharp & Dohm in charge of developing this pharmaceutical group's worldwide activities. Mr Herold Geneen, the powerful head of ITT, came from Britain. In fact there are many foreigners at the head of American companies—of Canadian or British origin in particular—whose "foreignness" is not obvious linguistically or culturally, to the extent that it is not even noticed.



How did these men reach the positions they now occupy?

Although it has received little publicity, the case of M Pierre Gousseland seems fairly typical. His company, AMAX (turnover $3,000m in 1977, 15,230 employees), is a world-wide producer of commodities much of whose recent investment has been directed towards the North American continent. Its president and chief executive was born in 1922 at Tonnay-Charente, took a degree in law at the University of Paris and qualified as an engineer at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines in Paris. He continued his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) where, to earn some pocket money, he corrected a translation of a book on the industrial applications of molybdenum.

As a result, M Gousseland gradually became known in industry as Mr Molybdenum. In Zurich, and later in Paris, he was sales manager for the American company, Climax Molybdenum, promoting the use of this metal in the European steel industry. After the absorption of this company by American Metal (hence the new name AMAX), M Gousseland was called to New York in 1969 by the head of the parent company, Mr Ian McGregor, another European. He was appointed vice-president in charge of the molybdenum and special metals division. He became managing director in September, 1975, and was promoted to president when Mr McGregor retired in 1977.

M Gousseland does not believe that his European origins have influenced his career one way or the other and attributes his success to application. He has adopted the manners and customs of American businessmen to such effect that one barely notices that he is foreign and, being tall and phlegmatic, he easily passes for an American.

His advice to young engineers of all nationalities is to work for a truly multinational company to give themselves the maximum possible chances of promotion. He also believes that, given the present outlook for the world economy and population, the commodities sector offers the most attractive prospects for the future. His new deputy managing director, Mr John Towers, was born in Scotland.

At Revlon the president and chief executive of the past three years, M Michel Bergerac, did not have the advantage of finding European antecedents comparable with those of AMAX. However, according to him this was of no importance since Revlon has people from all sorts of minorities working for it and is happy to have them. "In fact", he says jokingly, "if any group is underrepresented among Revlon's personnel it must be the Basques, because I think I am the only one here."

After school in Biarritz, M Bergerac went to the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. Then he went to the University of California on a Fulbright scholarship, finding the prospect of four years at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration unattractive. At the time he was interested in a diplomatic career, but in California he switched to business administration and took an MBA.

His first employer in the United States was an American subsidiary of the French company which manufactured the underwater exploration equipment invented by M Jacques-Yves Cousteau. There he served an apprenticeship which has stood him in good stead throughout his career; for all his qualifications, he was made a foreman in the factory. On the basis of this invaluable experience he advises young Europeans hoping to make their way in business to learn the ropes in the United States, regardless of the nationality of the company they end up working for subsequently.

In his own case it was the Californian company, Canon Electric, which gave him the job of setting up a department to deal with foreign markets. Such was M Bergerac's success in this job that when ITT took over Canon he became the parent company's European manager with large offices in Brussels. When Mr Charles Revson, the founder of Revlon who was about to retire, telephoned from New York to invite M Bergerac, whom he had never met, to take over at the head of his company, the Basque received a financial offer which is said to have broken all previous records. He accepted. In three years under his leadership Revlon has doubled sales and become the leader in its field in terms of financial results.

The career of M Guy Charlap, a Parisian, has been quite different since, after taking his degree in biochemistry at Paris University, he spent 15 years working for French pharmaceutical companies. His enquiring mind took him back to university at the age of 30 to take a degree in economics. It was not until 1961 that, still in Paris, he met an American, Mr Edwin Whitehead, son of the German founder of Technicon, who was looking for a technical manager to run the company's international activities.

M Charlap had been running the company's foreign interests, first from Geneva, then from France, since 1966 when he was summoned to the United States to be told that the presidency of the company was his for the asking. He is a family man, very attached to his way of life and fond of a joke, and he claims that his immediate reaction was to present the Americans with two conditions: first, that French should be made the company's official language; second, that the head office should be transferred from Tarrytown, New York, to Geneva, Switzerland. He failed on both scores, but took the job nevertheless.

All these personal histories have one interesting feature in common: none of the Europeans who have been entrusted with top jobs in American business had any previous connexion—by blood relationship or otherwise—with the companies which appointed them.

It is noticeable that, in the opposite direction, no major European company has as yet appointed an American on the basis of his professional competence to a position of comparable responsibility.

Britain may shun monetary scheme

by Michael Hornsby

As the hoped-for launching on January 1 of the new European monetary system (EMS) gets closer there is a probability, steadily becoming a certainty, that at least one EEC country, Britain, will be a spectator rather than a participant at the event.

Perhaps influenced by the sudden gale of negative comment in Britain the Italians have also begun publicly voicing doubts about the advantages of the EMS for the Community's weaker currencies. If Britain and Italy were both to stay out, it is hard to see how Ireland could join.

Two recent developments might change this prospect. The first is the massive American operation to shore up the international value of the dollar. If this operation holds, it could both reduce the urgency of the EMS, and make it easier for countries such as Britain and Italy to join.

Part of the case for the EMS is that it would reduce the distorting effect on the relations between individual EEC currencies of the falling dollar. A stable dollar thus diminishes the relevance of that argument: but it would also reduce the external pressure on the EMS, if it were set up, and make it more likely to survive.

The second factor is the effort being put by Herr Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing into persuading the Italians to accept a transitional membership of the EMS during which their currency would be allowed to fluctuate more widely than the norm. By implication, this solution would also be available to Britain and Ireland if desired.

If Italy is won over by these arguments, there must still be a faint chance that, by the time of the EEC summit in Brussels on December 4-5, Mr Callaghan could be persuaded that the political case for joining the EMS outweighs the economic risks and the damage of a big dispute within the Labour Party, but on balance Britain is likely to stay out, at any rate for the time being.

On the face of it, the top priority given by the British Government to combating domestic inflation—reaffirmed forcefully by Mr Callaghan last month in his talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor in Bonn—might seem to argue for British participation in the EMS.

After all, one of the arguments advanced in favour of the scheme is that it would establish a framework for the disciplined coordination of fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies, and thereby create the right climate for countries like Britain, France and Italy to make an irreversible break with their inflationary habits.

However, Mr Callaghan's and Mr Healey's promise of a "war on inflation" is being read rather as a signal to the City and the foreign exchange markets that the Government will persist with tough monetary policies even if Britain does not join the EMS.

Throughout the negotiations on the Bremen plan, which aims to link all the EEC currencies closely together, to pool part of EEC member states' reserves and to create a new European reserve asset, Britain has emphasized a number of conditions which it thinks any such scheme must meet.

The EMS, the British say, must above all be workable and durable. By this is meant that it must permit exchange rate changes when these are required by underlying differences of economic performance, that there must be adequate credit facilities to defend the new system and that ways must be found of strengthening the less prosperous EEC economies.

Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey also urge the importance of a "symmetry" of obligation on debtor and creditor countries in any new exchange rate system, which, they fear, would otherwise have an unduly deflationary bias. They want currency stability, but not at the price of depressed growth and increased unemployment.

The British also say that the EMS must not work to the detriment of outside currencies, such as the dollar, or to the position of the International Monetary Fund.

From a British point of view, the main argument against the EMS is that it would tend to force countries with very different economies into the same straitjacket and limit their ability to adjust by changes in exchange rate policy. Countries with a tendency to high inflation rates, such as Britain, could in consequence see their exports priced out of the market, and be forced to deflate and raise unemployment.

A variant of this view is held by many economic experts in Germany, who believe that any attempt to yoke together countries with such different rates of inflation is doomed to failure. They are also worried that the EMS would aggravate inflation in Germany by boosting domestic money supply.

Despite these doubting voices, Herr Schmidt has become convinced of the political necessity of the EMS, which he sees as a way of emancipating Europe from the tutelage of the dollar. The EMS also provides an EEC cloak for a German leadership role which might otherwise be unacceptable to neighbours with still vivid memories of the Nazi past.

There are also clear economic benefits for Bonn. Linking the mark to a broader group of currencies than the present snake should hold back the German currency's rise against the dollar and thus improve export competitiveness. Currency stability should also stimulate intra-EEC trade, which accounts for half of German exports.

France, with a worse balance of payments and (for the moment at least) higher inflation rate than Britain, might seem from one point of view to be even less well fitted than its island neighbour to support the rigours of the proposed monetary system. This is the view of many financial experts and bankers in France, but president Giscard d'Estaing is totally committed politically to the EMS. For him the overriding concern is that France should keep abreast of Germany, and to stay out of the EMS would be an admission that France was not comparable economically.

A zone of currency stability in Europe would be more likely to benefit France than Britain, because a greater proportion of French trade is conducted with other members of the EEC. Unlike Britain, France has to import more than 70 per cent of its energy needs and a strengthening of the franc against the dollar would make imports of energy and other raw materials cheaper.

At the technical level, the argument is essentially about the choice of "numeraire", or point of reference, which should be used to trigger intervention by central banks in support of currency parities.

The Germans, Danes and Dutch would like a dressed-up and enlarged version of the present snake, in which each currency would be pegged to every other member's currency, with the difference between any two being limited to a given percentage either side of a fixed central rate. This puts a greater financial burden on the nations with weaker currencies.

The British, Italians and Irish would prefer intervention to be determined by fluctuation limits related to a weighted average, or basket, of EEC currencies. Under this scheme, the strong Deutsche mark would be more likely to reach its upper limit before other currencies reached their lower ones, obliging the Bundesbank to buy up other currencies.



The urge to save begins at an early age in West Germany.

Facts and figures

Forecasts for brighter future lighten gloom

by Maurice Bommensath

Over the past few months there has been a remarkable revival of optimism, particularly in the international institutions. Just before the holiday period the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) had been expressing alarm about stagnation in the industrialized countries, but it has completely changed its ideas since, with forecasts of a brighter future.

More recently the European Commission, in the person of Signor Ugo Mosca, its director of economic and financial affairs, has spoken of a return to a more lasting, albeit modest, growth rate of 3.5 per cent.

Have there been any developments to warrant this change of mind? The special case of the United States apart, there have been improvements and these are reflected in the four countries in which *Europa* is published: their average inflation has fallen further to 7 per cent; their trade balances are sounder; their growth rates seem to be steady; their unemployment figures have fallen a little. This does not add up to a decisive turn for the better, however.

But there is one important and increasingly clear-cut feature which may justify the resurgence of optimism this autumn, and that is West Germany's success, which demonstrates that it is possible to avoid the stagnation referred to by the OECD.

West Germany can look back on a remarkable performance over the past few months, during which it has broken a string of records. It is hard to understand how some of these could have been achieved simultaneously. To begin with, it has managed to master inflation completely; the figures for the past quarter show retail prices rising at less than 1 per cent (whereas the rate from September 1977 to September 1978 is 2.3 per cent).

It is faring much better than other countries, notably Japan, in sustaining exports. During the first half of 1978 it displaced the United States as the world's biggest exporter. Even more significant are two successes which were less predictable. The first of these is the rise in the West German growth rate, now up to 7 per cent; the second is the continuing fall in unemployment, now almost down to 4 per cent of the working population.

All observers in West Germany are agreed in their analyses of the economy in their country. For instance, the former Minister for Economic Affairs, Herr Friederichs, and his successor, Herr Lambsdorf, are both forecasting better results for 1978, with gross national product up by 3 per cent. The IFO (Institute for Economic Research) for its part, after a survey carried out among large industrial groups, expects even better growth figures: 4 per cent in 1978 and 5 per cent in 1979.

Herr Emminger, the governor of the Bundesbank, is nevertheless drawing attention to the need for a reasonable growth rate of between 3.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent to keep the economy on a balanced footing. He is confident that this will be achieved in 1979.

The example of West Germany's success was bound to influence the three other large European countries. This is particularly true of France, where the recent adoption of liberal policies, including the removal of price controls and efforts to establish a strong franc, was inspired much more by this success story than by theory, whatever may be said to the contrary.

These policies seem to be producing good results in trade, but the same cannot be said of prices. France now has the highest rate of inflation in the four countries, although the September figures are more encouraging.

There are two main obstacles impeding M Barre's efforts to follow the West German model. The first of these is wages, which are resisting attempts to moderate the pace at which they are advancing. The second-quarter increase in hourly wages has been decreased from 5 per cent to 4.2 per cent, but this remains a high figure. The second obstacle is investment, which must recover if any progress is to be achieved towards a level of competitiveness comparable with West Germany.

There has been an extraordinary improvement in the financial climate, and savings have been growing, but although industry has taken advantage of this to reduce debt and build up funds, it has not increased productive investment. Companies are still taking a cautious line and awaiting developments. They tend to need an inflationary boost to get them going.

Italy and Britain are far from conforming to the model. They are aware of the advantages to be derived from attaching themselves to the West German pillar (through the new European Monetary System), although they would prefer to have enough rope to avoid being crushed by it. Joining the system could offer their governments an assurance of stability in the midst of monetary upheavals, and it could also strengthen their hand in negotiations with the two sides of industry—the unions in particular.

Both these countries have some satisfactory achievements to their credit, and they must now consolidate them through greater discipline.

Italy has had further success in curbing prices, with the index up by only 0.5 per cent in August (although that for September was up by 1.3 per cent). Wages, however, have continued to rise sharply: over the first eight months of 1978 compared with the corresponding period last year, they increased by almost 17 per cent while prices rose by only 13 per cent.

This is the effect of the "Moving scale", the Italian system of index-linking which has been able to survive as long as it has because of political factors. The Italian Government will nevertheless have to tackle this problem sooner or later if it intends to build on the progress made in bringing down interest rates and strengthening the lira.

Britain may also be in need of external discipline in order to remain on course in combating inflation and consolidating the successes of recent months (prices rose by only 0.4 per cent in September). The plans to limit annual wage increases to 5 per cent under a further phase of incomes policy proposed by Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, have been rejected by both the TUC and the Labour Party.

Several employers, notably Ford, have already yielded to pressure from striking workers, offering terms well above 5 per cent. This means that the Prime Minister will be obliged to relax his stand on wages, so that it will become all the more necessary to set up other types of safeguard, monetary measures in particular.

It therefore seems likely that the German model will gain ground, in Europe at least. The United States, despite official statements, unfortunately remains far removed from this model.

It is difficult to see how President Carter and his team will be able to arrest the American economy's rush into inflation. The monetary brake, the only one to be applied so far, has resulted in higher and higher interest rates; at 10 per cent, the prime rate has equalled its 1974 record, but this has not been effective in the atmosphere of passive acceptance of inflation recently confirmed by a survey carried out among heads of buying departments.

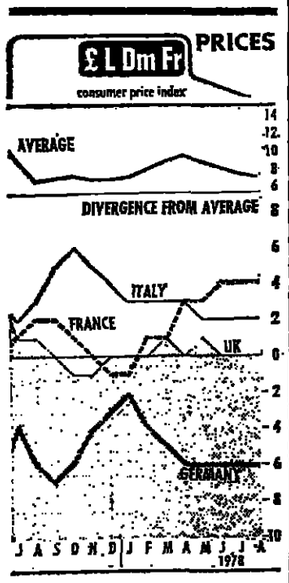
Mr Carter has made efforts to bring the economy under control by reducing the budget deficit. He has also managed to push through his energy-saving programme, although in an attenuated form, but only a thorough-going counter-inflation plan based on European experience is likely to improve the economy. The programme adopted on October 24 does not seem quite up to the task of stemming the tide.

	maintenance of growth					
excellent ●●● poor ○	quality of growth					
good ●● bad ○○						
fairly good ● very bad ○○○						
previous performance □	rate of growth	prices	unemployment	productive capacity	foreign trade	vulnerability to external factors
GERMANY	●● ◻	●●● ●●●	○ ◻	● ◻	●● ●●	●● ●●
FRANCE	○ ◻	○○ ◻◻	○○ ◻◻	○ ◻	● ◻	● ◻
ITALY	● ◻	○ ◻	○○○ ◻◻◻	○ ◻	●● ◻	● ◻
BRITAIN	● ◻	○ ◻	○○ ◻◻	● ●●	○ ◻	● ◻

PRICES

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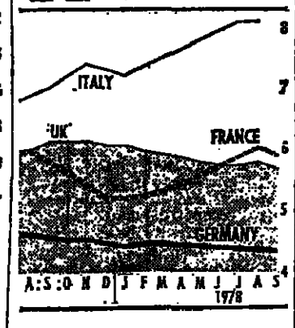
consumer price index



Prices: Average inflation continued its decline during August and September, although more slowly, reaching 7 per cent. The relative positions of the four countries remain the same: France and Italy had the highest rates (10 per cent), followed by Britain (7 per cent) and, a long way behind, West Germany (1 per cent). These rates are calculated on the basis of the past quarter, then made annual. The year-on-year rates are: France 9.4 per cent, Italy 11.7 per cent, Britain 7.8 per cent and West Germany 2.3 per cent.

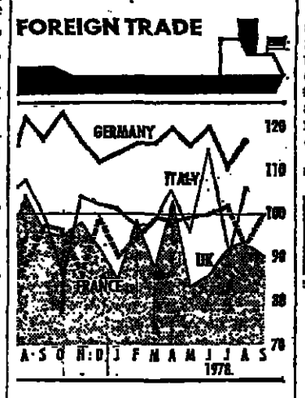
UNEMPLOYMENT

estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)



Unemployment: Between August and September, seasonally adjusted unemployment expressed as a percentage of the working population fell once again in West Germany (from 4.35 per cent to 4.3 per cent) and Britain (from 6 per cent to 5.85 per cent). It also fell in France (from 6 per cent to 5.85 per cent), the first improvement in seven months.

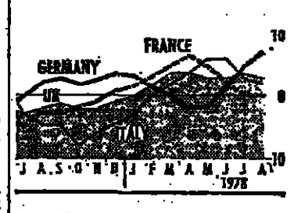
FOREIGN TRADE



Foreign trade: In France, cover of imports by exports (calculated fob/c if and seasonally adjusted) improved from 93 per cent in August to 100 per cent in September. In Italy it rose from 91 per cent in July to 106 per cent in August. There has been little change in West Germany, where it is still running at above 110 per cent (117 per cent in August), or in Britain where it was again close to 90 per cent in September.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

basis: seasonally adjusted index of industrial production excluding the building industry



Growth rate: In July and August the industrial growth rate rose from 5 per cent to 7 per cent in West Germany, remained unchanged at 3 per cent in Britain and fell to 2 per cent in Italy. It did not rise in France.

Strikes are the new 'Italian risk'

by Francesco Forte



Italian steel workers. Some trade unions want a reduction in working hours in in

The "Italian risk"—if you equate it with the Italian balance of payments—appears to have fallen dramatically. The situation has undergone an astonishing reversal. From January to September Italy has accumulated a $6,500m surplus: part of this is on capital account, because of a spontaneous influx of funds from abroad, but there is also a substantial surplus on current account. In these first eight months foreign trade produced a return of $2,400m, to which must be added the high earnings from tourism.

But there is another kind of "Italian risk" that gives cause for concern. It is the danger of strikes in the public services, in the airlines, ferries, railways and the hospitals—where there have been strikes of the non-medical staff who have not accepted the national labour agreement just concluded by the general trade union federations (the Communist-controlled CGIL, the Socialist-led UIL, the Christian Democrat CISL) and, partly, the extreme left.

The Government has never dealt with the problem of the wide inequalities of pay in the public services and different areas of the public sector, despite the parliamentary inquiry into the "wages jungle".

The strikes in these services have taken a very crude form. Thus people now talk not about "wildcat" but about "wild-eagle and "wild-stretcher" strikes, when referring to unrest in the airlines and hospitals. Laws to control strikes in the public services are, however, strongly resisted by the unions, despite the fact that they are included (and in a certain sense required) by the Republic's Constitution.

The principal argument of the trade unions, and especially of Signor Lama, leader of the CGIL, is that, where the public services are concerned, the federations themselves should provide the solution, doing their own strike controlling. When they consider that a strike organized by the autonomous unions—the unaffiliated unions—is unjustified then, on the basis of their own code for self-control, which they are laboriously drawing up, they ask their own members to act in such a way as to make the strike fizzle out. They hope in this way to neutralize the power of the autonomous unions.

This system is being increasingly successful—though its effect is only partial—in the railways, where the autonomous unions are in the minority. But in other cases, it has proved a disaster.

In the case of the hospitals, the union federations have often followed the line of the autonomous unions. And so, with a rather odd reversal of roles, people close to the federations have urged the Government to resort to order people to remain at work.

The law allows the executive to oblige workers in the essential services to stay at work when public safety and public order are at stake. But this is a remedy that the authorities are reluctant to use because the regulations by which it is governed are uncertain and full of holes. Besides which, those affected could still stage sit-down strikes, as happened with the airlines. Or they could take it out on the sick, treating them badly. Moreover, the autonomous unions are often nothing more than "yellow" unions following the Christian Democrat line: and how could the Government penalize them?

While the self-control system of the union federations appears a failure (and it is not clear who should be most thankful for that) very serious problems arise in relation to the costs that may result from acceding to the demands of those in the public services. In addition, saying yes to these demands makes it more difficult to resist those of the workers in the metals and light engineering industries and the chemicals industry, when renegotiating the three-yearly national labour agreements which are scheduled The "Pandolfi plan"—the plan to expire in December, launched by the Treasury Minister which outlines the government's political and economic policy for the next three years and which now should be agreed as a proper planning document—is in danger.

Signor Pandolfi's scheme is based on three principles: reduction of the enlarged public sector deficit (which also includes the investment needs of the public enterprises) to approximately 15 per cent of the national income and a limit on the increase in current public expenditure; restriction of wage increases to a level slightly below the increase in productivity, and the revival of investment in public works and of the market system, so as to produce an annual economic expansion of 4.5 per cent. This ought to provide employment for 600,000 people in three years—that is to say, approximately the new labour intake for the three years, otherwise unemployment will get worse.

The debate on this proposed scheme is very arduous. In fact, the Communist Party, which is in favour, has not the courage to make it clear that the stimulus to the economy which the Pandolfi plan would provide would come from the automatic play of market forces, given their freedom to act. But the trade union world in general also appears doubtful; not only for justifiable reasons, such as the fear that the Government does not intend to carry out the expansion promised by Pandolfi (and, in fact, other government documents favour a very much more restrictive policy) but also because of bad economic training.

They feel that, in order to guarantee this growth, what is needed, instead of a general lowering of the rate of interest, public services that business can rely on, economic stability, trade union moderation, and a few major public investment projects, are sectoral plans in minute detail. In short, they feel that employment ought to be guaranteed by means of administrative and legislative *dirigismo*.

Basically, however, many now doubt this doctrine, and a section of the trade unions—the CISL—now supports, as a remedy for unemployment, a reduction in working hours in industry from 40 to 36 a week during the three-year period, with a start being made where it seems easiest (large companies) or where there is the g need for new jobs (the s Italy). This concept ha inserted in the light er ing workers' claims—t with requests for pay in According to the chair Alfa Romeo, this platform produce an increase in costs of 50 per cent i years: clearly it would end of the Pandolfi pl the "Italian risk" woul be as bad as it was bef

As for the manufa they are not very enth about the Pandolfi pl opposite reasons. They that too much is left about the way in wh economy is to be revive are afraid that *dirigis* continue in the sectoral and in the form of res generally. They compla too few credit resources to private investment. Operation Growth, laun January, proposed an inc gross national product cent a year to resolve employment problem.

In short, the Confind the manufacturers' fede is taking a neo-Keynesi as well as calling for a of the rules of the mark coalition Government, other hand, emphasizes all in the Pandolfi p demand for wage restric endeavours to keep a va customers happy by not its position, where *dirigis the market* are concerne thinking, however, the pe high interest rates—wh welcomed by the predominates.

In a purely financi therefore, the "Italia ought to be under con shall see about the re and if, we progress "scheme" to the fina itself.

Medicine merchants seek markets and world health

by Nigel Hey

The five largest European drug exporters—West Germany, Britain, Switzerland, France and Italy—earned about $4,400m gross in drug exports last year, and in doing so ensured a combined pharmaceutical trade surplus of about $2,500m.

The United States, for its part, exported $1,100m in pharmaceuticals in 1977 against imports of $300m.

But where will the large pharmaceutical companies stand in the international markets of the 1980s, particularly in the developing nations? Two important meetings are considering that question.

In Tokyo on October 5-6, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA) sought agreement at its biennial meeting and in Washington in January the National Academy of Sciences will convene a conference specifically on the status and potential of United States drug companies in the Third World.

The large and complicated health services of the developed nations have over the years given rise to large industries, particularly in pharmaceuticals and other medical supplies, that are engaged heavily in international trade. As a consequence, mutual control and cooperation have grown substantially in recent years.

The slowing of economic growth among the industrialized countries and the increased bargaining power of the other nations have combined to bring new urgency to the development of the economic and political elements of world trade in products relating to health services.

The developed nations, which commonly spend more than 5 per cent of their gross domestic products on health, are encountering pressures for domestic change in the regulations and policies governing the health products business. Italy faced much criticism for exempting pharmaceuticals from patent protection and then responded to EEC pressures by declaring the offending legislative documentation unconstitutional.

There is political debate in France on whether its drug industry should be nationalized and Britain is embroiled in discussions affecting many interested parties over increased control of drug advertising and information.

In West Germany the pharmaceutical industry is having to cope with restraints on drug expenditure inherent in the new Health Insurance Cost Control Act. In Europe as a whole a considerable improvement in communication between government and industry has encouraged notable advances in pricing policy, patent law and registration procedure.

Against that backdrop of change at home the larger European companies must adapt to changes in established foreign markets.

Will Japan, for example, persist in its plan to phase out the widespread practice of drug dispensing by physicians? Will Brazil ever legislate for the patenting of pharmaceuticals? How will the Australian pharmaceutical market develop after abolition of the government Medibank health insurance plan?

How much of an effect in the United States market will result from the present widespread movement towards the prescribing and dispensing of generic, rather than branded, pharmaceutical products?

In the less developed markets reductions in the allowable percentage of foreign equity in domestic pharmaceutical companies, the dilution of patent protection and the overall quest for "indigenization" of pharmaceuticals, often militate against plans for investment.

Many of the poorer nations also have badly administered basic services that provide breeding grounds for corruption, provision of unsuitable and substandard goods and general mismanagement that greatly inhibits the establishment of normal business procedure and gives the industry unfavourable publicity.

Despite those negative aspects, the international companies continue to search for sales far afield from their traditional markets. The object, as always is to protect continuing investment, profitability and research while trying to help in the aim of the World Health Organization to provide "health for all".

While the international drug industry will continue to trade most with the richer countries, the industry will have an important job to do with WHO, though precisely how that job will be performed is open to question.

It is estimated that $500,000m is spent every year in on health. About ha sum is spent in the 1 iest countries.

The World Bank that in the 34 natio per capita gross nati duct of $250 or less th population to each 21,200 while in the 19 with a per capita of more the figure is 65

Few people would d need for improving h dards in the developir Neither would they with the point that can make health c economic.

The activities, ho multinational compar products are needec by the poor are unde attack. Points of con that needed medicin larly those for the of tropical diseases, not being develope being made availab cient quantities and is not sufficient health technology appropriate to the n developing nations.

One major obsta the international ical industries insist a profit while at the those nations requi ized tropical prod always afford to pa of the necessary r development.

The industry ma the transfer of te acceptable only if surpass certain lin vives on the protect secrets to protect research and devel to safeguard prospe returns on investm also protectionism ional level, for par

As the IMS w states: "In many h trialized nations remaining mineral r accumulated store and methodology come a kind of nat upon which they a for their livelih markets."

Rather than rel itely on subsidize hoc measures such tial prices for supplied to certai industry naturall term hopes that t nations will beco kets through mor terms of growth real purchasing p

World Health and Economics

	Low income countries	Middle income countries	Industrialized countries	Centrally planned economies incl. China
Number of countries	34	58	19	11
Mid-1976 population (millions)	1,317	895	684	1,208
Gnp per capita (US$, 1976)	150	750	6,200	2,280
Life expectancy at birth, 1975	44	58	72	70
Population per doctor, 1974	21,185	2,430	850	480
Per-Capita pharmaceutical consumption 1976, $	1	9	36	7

Sources: World Development Report, 1978 (World Bank); World Health Environmental Surveys (IMS World).
Note: Figures are from national estimates for the year shown, or for the closest year for which they are available, for 122 world nations (excluding the three capital surplus oil exporters, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait).

International trade of major European pharmaceutical exporters, 1977

	Exports	Imports	Surplus
W. Germany (DMm)	4,015	2,168	1,847
UK (£m)	554.6	173.7	380.9
France (million francs)	2,846.5	196.7	2,449.8
Switzerland (million francs)	1,540	363	1,177
Italy (million lire)	444,573	375,743	68,830

هكذا من الأصل

French sit down to foreign fare

Peter Baden

...ch epicures are worried ... the decline in their ... cooking. While French ... is becoming more and ... popular abroad—a trend ... also benefits the French ... trade—foreign food pro... are making increasing ...way in the homeland of ...omy.

...ch imports of foodstuffs ...owing all the time. In ... after the disastrous ... of the previous year, ...reached a total value of ...m francs, while exports ...d only 46,800m francs, ...pushing France's tradi...ly favourable trade ...e in agricultural produce ...foodstuffs in the red.

...eign investment in the ...h food industry, espe... American and British in... ...t, is expanding. With ...0 employees and an ...t turnover of 170,000m ... this is still the second ...e industry in the ...y. About 80 per cent of ...arket in soups, and 50 ...ent and 40 per cent ...tively of the market in ...am and biscuits is now ...illed by foreign Govern... ...gh the French Govern... has intervened in recent ... in favour of French in... ...s. In catering, too, ...n-owned restaurants and ...bars are gaining ground.

...n with foods which have ...s been thought of as ... an exclusive French pre... epicures can no longer ...rtain that what they will ...fered will be of French ... Unprocessed foods are ...eing imported in increas... ...uantities. The *Gault et ...* restaurant guide ...ed with horror a short ...ago that even specialities ...rog's legs, snails, pâté de ...ras, crawfish and truffles ... now being imported, ... from other Mediter... ...n countries.

...ording to the same guide, ...ners are ceasing to dist... ...h between different qua... of meat: "The French ...o longer eating *a la fran...*," it said gloomily. ...ishment was also felt at ...success which German ...-producers, particularly ... Bavaria, enjoyed in ...e; last year they ...ted DM71m worth of pro... to France.

...example of cheese im... shows that the French ...eginning to change their ...le towards German food ...cts. The German food in... ... is now profiting from the reputation for quality implied by the label "Made in Germany". This is borne out by the figures.

Last year German firms exported DM548.54m worth of meat and meat products to France, showing a 19 per cent increase over 1976, and DM90.38m worth of fish and fish preparations (up 44 per cent). German exports of canned vegetables and fruit came to DM74.12m (up 24 per cent), while exports of cocoa products amounted to DM78.86 (up 20 per cent).

German cheese exports to France rose by 36 per cent to DM71.27m in 1977, though French consumption of German beer dropped by 36.3 per cent to DM36.3m. The total value of German food exports to France last year amounted to DM1,600m, more than 28 per cent up on the previous year (DM1,260m).

These increases are impressive, but as they stand they may be misleading; the French share of the German market in foodstuffs is still proportionately much greater. Even last year, which because of the weather was an exceptionally bad year for French agriculture, French exports to Germany of agricultural produce and foodstuffs totalled DM3,650m. In the previous year they came to DM4,020m, which represented an annual increase of 27 per cent.

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A large part of French agricultural exports to Germany consists of basic products such as cereals. But French processed goods like canned vegetables, cheeses and wine also enjoy wide sales in Germany, do canned fruit, charcuterie and liqueurs.

However optimistic some German exporters may be, the day when Germany will draw level with France in exports of agricultural produce and foodstuffs is still a long way off. It may well be that Germany will be able to strengthen its position through closer integration between the national economies, and changes in consumer tastes and commercial methods, although both French importers and German exporters agree that the French market is difficult to capture. But industrial manufacturing methods and new types of distribution offer fresh opportunities which large export-oriented concerns are in a better position to seize than medium-sized firms.

Herribert Bachmann, of Nideco Halles, which includes among its activities importing sausages and ham from Germany, says: "The key to success is being able to supply products in large quantities all of the same high quality." He is convinced that if the number of would-be buyers should grow the German food industry will be able to place, for example, much larger quantities of meat products on the French market, in which case there would be greater latitude over pricing.

There is intense price competition in the French foodstuffs market, because of the number of competitors. The trade is undoubtedly tempted to offer foreign products for sale at higher prices.

There is a growing tendency for the French food industry also to be concentrated in large-scale commercial organizations calling for custom-packed processed foods. This corresponds with what the French consumer wants, especially the younger generation.

Bernard Houdu, of Houdu et Murior, which specializes in the import of German cheeses, believes that the trend towards saving time on food preparation is now irreversible. The younger generation in France still pays tribute to the culinary skills of their great chefs and the French housewife still takes pride in being able to produce a lavish meal for her guests.

But, particularly in the town centres, the pace of working life no longer permits long meal breaks. Women with jobs can no longer spend hours on end at the kitchen stove, and either eat like their husbands and children in canteens or are satisfied with a quick snack.

Demand for frozen foods, which did not catch on in France until comparatively recently, is growing rapidly. The French National Statistics Office, INSEE, believes that the trend towards convenience foods will continue for the immediate future.

Part of the success achieved by German exporters to France is certainly dependent on this particular trend. For instance, the sales of German cheese in France are largely due to the marketing of packaged cheese slices. They are bought by restaurants and canteens for making *croque-monsieur*, and also by housewives, who are given recipe suggestions with the packet. M Houdu says: "German manufacturers were the first on the market with these products, which explains why they are in a strong position today".

"Success has also been aided by certain innovations, which stole a march over competitors. An example is the "Danish Blue" cheese from Bavaria, which has also had good sales in France in recent years, partly because the process used in manufacture ensures that the cheese is uniformly veined. But like every new process this one now has its imitators, so that competition has become much tougher.

That more is now known in France about German specialities and what the German food industry can offer is largely due to the work of the Central Marketing Association for the German Agricultural Industry (CMA). The Paris branch of the CMA has been supplying regular advice to French importers and wholesalers since the beginning of the 1970s.

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It also advises German exporters on the special features of the French market, and arranges introductions. Since 1974 it has also been running sales promotion campaigns, for fresh meat and cheese, among other products. In 1976 alone it organized sales drives in more than 150 supermarkets and hypermarkets.

Priority is given to activities in supermarkets because of the increased concentration of the French retail industry. The Royer Act of 1974, which was intended to protect the small and medium-sized trader and craftsman, although it has placed some curb on the growth of supermarkets, has failed to prevent the constant opening of new ones. Supermarkets and self-service stores are ideal for making the French acquainted with German products.

The food importers Nideco have found that advertising and poster campaigns, as initiated by the CMA, have helped to reduce any prejudice against German agricultural produce and foodstuffs. "Traditional German products" such as smoked ham do best in the capital and Alsace. They are harder to market in other parts of the country, where the consumer takes a long time to get used to new specialities.

Several German companies, like Bahlsen, Hengstenberg and Hertha, decided it would be a good idea to manufacture at least some of the products intended for the French market in France itself. This means that product planning and marketing strategy can be better adapted to the requirements of the domestic market.

A further advantage is that exchange risks, which it is impossible to calculate because of the rising value of the Deutsch mark are mitigated. This policy has led to some success. Hertha has managed to win a firm position in supermarkets with products designed specifically for the French market, and Hengstenberg has been similarly successful.

Bahlsen has gained a 25 per cent share of the French market in snack foods, while its share of the market in salted and cheese-flavoured bakery products together with fancy cakes amounts to 5 per cent. "Success depends first on a high quality of product and secondly on a good distributing organization", Bahlsen (France) says. It is relying on the traditional German recipes. Their packaging and product range is adapted to French requirements. Bahlsen products are no longer marketed in France as specifically German products. "We are neutral on the nationality aspect in our advertising."

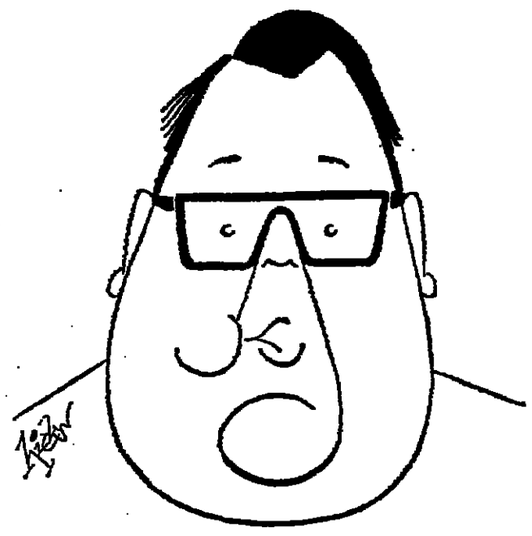
Hengstenberg's manager, M Alain Gauthier, says: "We are trying to preserve the German image, but to adapt it to the French market; not to make our products in the French way, but to take account of French tastes."

The French Hengstenberg company which began production for the French market in France in the 1970s, duly adapted its products, such as spiced gherkins and vegetable pickles, to suit the French palate. Its spiced gherkins, for instance, were not so heavily sugared, yet still needed to be distinguishable from the *cornichons* habitually eaten in France.

Product presentation was also changed. Hengstenberg first started operations in the Paris area and in eastern France, but has gradually expanded elsewhere.

One of the essentials for the success of German food manufacturers on the French market is undoubtedly the ability to match German types of organization to French requirements. This has been emphasized by a number of German businessmen concerned with the French market. The French head of Hengstenberg thinks it possible that the European manufacturer will become an established type. "They will be the ones who will be able to stand up to demands on them."

German agriculture gains ground



The German farmers are steadily gaining ground and enjoying income rises above average. This has led several sceptical EEC partners, most of all the French farmers, to accuse the German Government of giving their farmers additional "hidden" help on top of the normal EEC measures, thus leading to competitive distortion among the Nine.

It is mostly tax privileges they think of. How do the Germans themselves explain their success on the European agricultural market? Or do they deny it? Herr Josef Ertl, the German Minister for Agricultural Affairs, gave "Europa" his answer.

German farmers are capable people. In the past 20 years they have performed an exemplary feat of structural and managerial adjustment. This has been made in response to the new economic circumstances and competitive situation resulting from the changed position of farming in an industrialized country and in the agricultural EEC.

Since the end of the war, for example, more than half of all farms have been given up and more than two thirds of the labour force have left the land. Also, greater increases in productivity have been achieved than in industry. German agriculture, whose chances were not rated too highly in the early days of the agricultural common market, has proved its capacity to hold its own against European competition.

The success was made possible by the whirlwind economic development of the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, the changes in structure demanded swift and comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production. However, for many this was a painful process.

Our agriculture is still made up of small and medium-sized holdings. This is of a decisive social importance in our modern industrial society. First, agriculture provides a wide spread of ownership of agricultural land among small and medium-sized owners with its consequent stabilizing effect. Second, it serves to maintain a well-balanced pattern of rural settlement presenting a diverse and varied picture of individual farmsteads and villages, which make up the essential beauty of the countryside.

Representation of the farmers' interests is a further important factor. Just like the general trade unions in their sphere, the Farmers' Association has succeeded in effectively representing the interests of farmers on a national basis. Fragmentation has thus been prevented from the start and extreme agricultural policies have been avoided.

Finally, there is the comprehensive advisory service, through which the results of wide-ranging agricultural research are fed fairly quickly to the men on the farm. Taken together, these factors constituted an essential prerequisite for the development in German farmers of diligence and personal initiative. An important yardstick for the success of our agriculture is the growing export of farm products.

I regard quality as the main reason for this. The quality of German products has been raised to a high level by the provision of expert advice and by strict food regulations. Then there is the outstanding cooperation with the food trades and industries, whose product range is without equal. Germany has, for example, the greatest variety of breads and sausages anywhere in the world.

With all this success, however, we should not overlook the difficulties facing German farmers as well as their European colleagues. Agriculture is dependent on the overall economic situation. This autumn the economic trend in Germany is undoubtedly upwards, and consumer purchasing power will reinforce it. This will make it possible to create jobs for skilled men outside agriculture, which will in turn assist structural changes on the land.

Success is still too frequently measured by an economic yardstick. But one cannot do justice to agriculture by such a standard. I would count as an outstanding achievement of German agriculture its success in preserving friendly villages in a diversified and beautiful countryside. This vindicates much of the expenditure attributed to agricultural policy.

Alpine economic community embraces six nations

Piero de zarolli

...e heart of Europe there is ...historical scar", a wound ...has marked for thousands ...ears the only inland bul... of the old continent—the ...stic chain of the Alps, ... has traditionally been ...ght only to separate ...ning zones, according to ...saying "mountains mean ...on".

...at might have made sense ...another age to defend ...nal prerogatives. Today, ...ver, the Alps enjoy a new ...ision; the perspective is ...rent, no longer based on ...principle of each for him... but tied, instead, to the ...unity concept.

...e Alps, regardless of ...h state they are in, are ...d not only by their geo... ...ical profile but, more ...fically, by a series of com... problems and needs which ... have collective solutions.

...roalps, therefore, like ...socialism, Eurocom... ...ism, Eurodemocracy, and ... number of other words ...ed in the name of Europe, ...ow a part of our everyday ...:

...e Alps should be ...touched in a European ...ework, and it is only ...ntly that this has become ...e widely accepted.

...e must start in 1972, with ... first trilateral contact be...en the Italian region of ...ibardy, the Austrian Tyrol ... Bavaria. Its purpose was ...tudy methods of increasing ...isalpine communications be...en the three.

...ther countries joined talks ... eventually a committee for ...peration between the only-... regions was set up. Six ...ions belong to this organiza..., each of which "owns" ...t of the Alps.

...taly is involved with seven ...ions, Piedmont, Lombardy, ...entino, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, ...guria, Veneto and Valle ...osta; France with Savoie, ...ute-Savoie, Provence and the ...te d'Azur; Austria with ...ria, Carinthia and the ...rol; Switzerland with the ...ntons under the Ticino and, ...ally, Yugoslavia with Croatia ...d Slovenia. Together they ...er an area of 72,000 sq km, ...th more than 8,750,000 ...ople. If we include the ...tire Alpine region, bounded ... the three rivers, the Po, the



Rhône and the Danube, the population numbers 52 million.

"It would have been absurd to continue, each going his own way, at a time when we are trying so hard to build a united Europe", says Signor Edoardo Martinengo, the general secretary of the committee. "And if it is to be united, this can only start from the rocks themselves, from the regions that have the same local foundations."

Traditionally transport and housing were the main development categories of the Alps. It is difficult to establish which was more important and which most affected the other. Development was disjointed, favouring the areas which were most easily reached, and penalizing the internal areas. They marked time while the valleys prospered.

The price paid, in terms of development, has been high. Agriculture, in constant decline, has hardly been balanced by the increase in tourism. The defence of the environment has achieved little towards winning the battle against erosion and natural disasters.

Signor Martinengo emphasizes the need to coordinate development aims, reinforcing from within the regions that border the Alps, so that they can influence the decisions of central government, which sometimes pays little attention to their needs.

For several years now the six alpine countries have been working actively and preparing up-to-date maps of the Alps, which are being sent to a documentation centre in the Ticino.

It is a survey bringing together regional statistics that closely affect every form of business and activity. Agriculture, which is in a critical condition almost everywhere because of the fall in population, will have to revise its methods of production, which are often purely complementary to the typical stock-farming of the lowlands in order to prevent the present degradation of the soil becoming irreversible.

Tourism, which is today the principal source of earnings, is to be kept in check with a "healthy and not uncontrolled" policy intended to increase the possibilities of local employment without polluting the ecological heritage with purely speculative installations.

Small craft industry also requires adequate incentives to encourage young people and not break the traditions handed down from father to son.

Perhaps the most uniform aspect of the Alps stems from its being the main source of fresh water in Europe. A report prepared by the committee for the conference of the alpine regions, held in September at Lugano at the invitation of the Council of Europe, states that "water reserves have been exploited with harmful consequences that now make it essential that adequate financial compensation be given to the alpine communities".

The six countries intend to promote forestry to guarantee themselves a larger share of European timber production.

The committee aims to reestablish regional equilibrium ("helping the areas that have been most harmed by the exodus, and avoiding creating new areas of disorganized concentration") in order to channel in financial aid on a basis of plurinational participation.

"Ours is a Europe of its own kind", says Signor Piero Bassetti, the committee's president. "It comprises some EEC countries and some others, such as Switzerland and Austria, and even a socialist country, Yugoslavia, which in this way has a window on to the European scene, to which it is bound by common objectives.

"The scientific research that we are carrying out offers a united source of knowledge from which each region can take advantage, using the experience acquired by the others. In other words, the dialogue has been started. The mountains are being given back their original values, for the good of those living among them, and those who seek in them rest and relaxation."

For the immediate future the committee's demands are precise: that the six governments should be invited to have their study of the regional and local development of the alpine areas included in the working programme of the Council of Europe, and that they should be asked to present proposals for organizing even closer cooperation among the alpine nations in the Council of Europe. Later, the question can be extended farther, to embrace other European mountain massifs, such as the Pyrenees.

Business Woman of The Year 1978.

The Times Veuve Clicquot Award.

Do you know an outstanding business woman who could win this Award?

The Times and Veuve Clicquot are searching for the Business Woman of The Year. Although it is no longer exclusively a 'man's world' this is still the only accolade awarded to women who, even today, may be regarded as trail blazers.

Women are now accepted by their male colleagues as professionals and equals but for them the climb to the top is arguably a harder one.

In the final analysis, success is the ability to be powerful, dynamic, innovative, tough and yet, above all, the ability to remain feminine.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first female 'tycoon', Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting wine and with her bubbling champagne she thwarted Napoleon, seduced the Russian Court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had a charisma built on business and commerce and she still lives on every time her wine is affectionately called for as 'The Widow'. The panel is searching for a woman who is the modern image of this nineteenth century business woman.

Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her power, her inventiveness, her enterprise are all the ingredients the panel will consider when making its decision.

Nominations

Completed entries should give the fullest information and may be accompanied by press cuttings and relevant background material.

Nominations can be from anyone and previous entrants may be nominated again for 1978.

Completed forms should be returned to Kerry Falcon, 'Business Woman Award', P.O. Box 7 New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Closing date for entries is November 10th, 1978.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will go to the person who nominates the winner and the nominators of all finalists will be invited to a champagne presentation in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of The Year will receive:

A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards.

An expenses-paid visit to Rheims for two for the christening of the vine.

The winner will become Une Amie de La Veuve. At a traditional ceremony in the Clicquot caves, she will be made one of a select circle of friends of the House who receive a bottle of 'The Widow' on every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own 'tastevin'.

A case of La Grande Dame—a very special vintage champagne from the vineyards owned by La Veuve Clicquot during her lifetime.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

THE TIMES
Veuve Clicquot
Business Woman of The Year 1978.

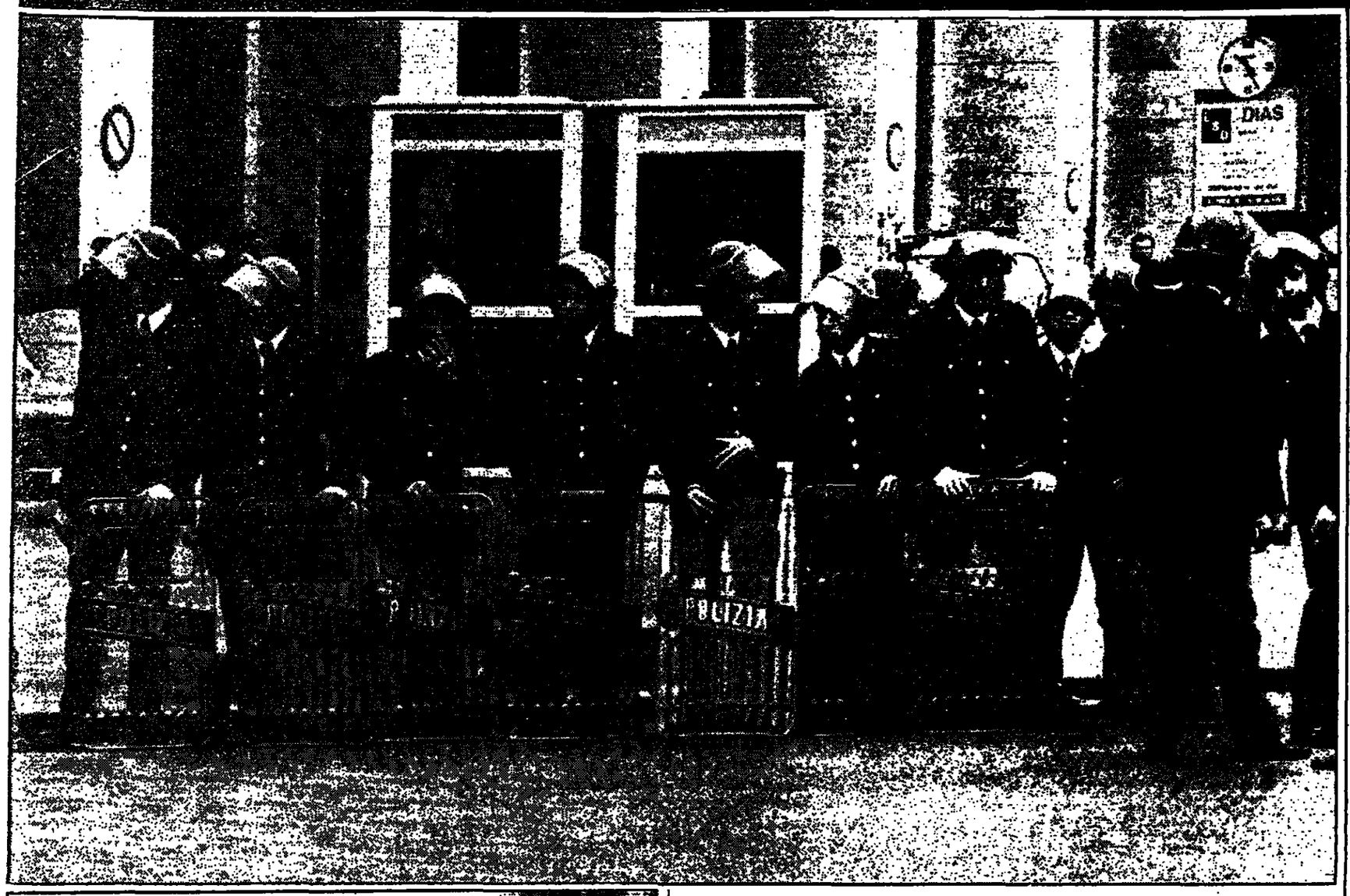
I nominate _____ Her company is _____

Her status _____ My reasons for nominating her are as follows _____

Nominator's name _____ Address _____

Daytime telephone number _____

Rules:
1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspapers Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 10th November 1978. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.



New economists VIII:

Dr Bodo Boerner

Gospel of dearer energy

by Hans Baumann



Dr Bodo Boerner swears by competition, human diversity and the spirit of the able. But he is a scientist, questioning not only the sources of things but also their ultimate limits. And he has discovered the limiting factor of the market economy within the European Community: energy supply.

Professor Boerner is Director of the Institute for Energy Law at the University of Cologne. His thesis is that a market economy with free traffic in goods in these times of energy surpluses tends to give low prices. It thereby impedes the provision of means needed to produce coal and nuclear energy, to develop new energy sources and to promote economy in energy consumption. The result is that when the oil dries up, there are no alternatives available. Through current low hydrocarbon prices, the gift of the free market economy, the European Community loses touch with new forms of energy.

According to Dr Boerner, this can only be remedied by higher energy prices, because all newly developed forms of primary energy are dearer than oil. A higher price for energy, as a bridge into a new energy age with a future of greater security of supply, is for Dr Boerner "a challenge to every nation, to the European Communities, to the industrialized countries and to all mankind". In an interview with *Europa*, Dr Boerner went on: "This challenge is not yet so obvious, but already just as serious, as a new war. The workings of a free economy are not equal to it without state aid."

So the Cologne professor teaches: within two decades at the latest world oil supply, covering almost half of present energy needs, will decline. The later this decline, the more serious its consequences. But the more abrupt the decline, the greater the consequent economic and political disturbances.

●

In Professor Boerner's words: "Seen in this light, the so-called oil crisis of autumn, 1973, was a blessing for the world. The use of petroleum *must therefore be cut back as* soon as possible in favour of other forms of energy, in order to ease the subsequent transition."

The market economy is not in a position to take these long-term needs into account. The energy industry proceeds generally only in accordance with short-term and medium-term considerations. Companies must put solvency first, and *hence put more emphasis on* day-to-day business than upon long-term policy matters although fully recognising them.

Dr Boerner fears that even Community free trade in goods will be damaged by the conflicts between the long and short-term necessities of the energy industry. From this it follows for him that a common European energy policy is, with the EEC and a currency union, not only an essential part of an economic and monetary union, but a prerequisite to the survival of the existing Community.

In support of his argument, Professor Boerner points out that at an earlier stage it was not too high, but too low, prices which had threatened the continuity of energy supply. These prices had become *too low because* they were the result of insufficient manipulation of the market economy.

For example: low oil prices since 1958 have caused the production capacity of the European coalmining industry to fall within only 15 years from 248 million to 146 million tonnes, that is by 41 per cent. Another example is in the United States where in 1930 the discovery of the East Texas oilfield drove the fob US Gulf price down from $1.10 to 10 cents. Only by government intervention was a viable price level restored. According to Dr Boerner: "Such developments are right in the short and middle-term, but long-term they are wrong."

He quotes another reason why a European economy based solely upon the free decision of business cannot be right for the energy market of the future: government inter-

vention so impairs the fl flow of goods from state state that it distorts the n mal play of competition and prejudices or indeed destro the economic functions of free market.

Within the field of busin decisions long-term devel ments can be assessed in bro terms, but not in detail. T individual businessman tl does not know what will the real increase in ener demand in the next 20 yea he does not know when production will decline and what extent; neither does therefore know by what str alternative forms of ener must be available, and he d not know what will be t political developments in t oil-producing countries.

Even in the medium-te the individual businessm does not know where thi are going. So some mainta that crude oil prices will r further, but a minority c siders it feasible that oil pri will first fall again, and t includes Dr Boerner himse His assessment is: "A simp faith in the self-healing powe of an abstract market econor in the long run is not enou Pure market economics oft help, but not always."

What Professor Boerner se as the "stark contrast" energy policy is that, to large extent, only nation actions are marched again the worldwide need for sol tions. But he is a realist. H realizes how hard it will be develop a unified Europe energy policy as not even machinery for it is availa So he says that for the n few years national legal tems will continue to be basis for the energy industr "Every individual one of th legal systems already prese a contradiction within its Taken together, they theref form a mass of such contra tions", he complains.

The professor is natur ready with a possible solut To achieve an assured fut in energy supply, prices n rise but this course must followed in such a way individual countries do collapse financially. His c ment on this problem "Dying short-term to live l term is a non-starter."

He proposes a gradual i gration of national energy p cies in a unified Europ energy policy based upon free flow of goods, a comp tive market economy. Europe-wide policy would h to make use of monetary me (taxes or subsidies). Quan tive measures are to avoided, Dr Boerner thi because otherwise freedom entrepreneurial decision be encroached upon.

"The general purpose common energy policy therefore be to dismantle neutralze quantitative con at the national level, as fa possible, and to standa monetary control; at supranational level, to r use of monetary mea alone."

The professor is oppose price-fixing and to quotas. focal point for the applic of an energy policy w therefore have to be mon incentives and deterrent order to avoid helping to up oil prices, however—t would damage the Eur economy and particularl exports—Dr Boerner has recommends encouraging native forms of energy by subsidies.

A common market to combat crime

by Peter Evans

The first tentative moves to bring police forces in the EEC into closer harmony have slowly been gathering momentum. As long ago as 1893 a German criminologist, Professor Franz von Liszt, of Berlin University wrote: "When the professional thief or swindler feels equally at home in Paris, Vienna or London, when counterfeit roubles are produced in France or England and passed in Germany, when gangs of criminals operate continuously over several countries, when human passions and weaknesses at home or abroad are all variations on the same basic theme, how can the criminal police in the various countries possibly avoid using certain common fundamental ideas as the basis for their work? Indeed, they will soon be forced to do so."

The prophecy was quoted by M Jean Népote as secretary-general of Interpol in a book, *Pioneers in Policing*, recently published by McGraw-Hill.

The development of Interpol indicated the need for better cooperation and was designed to meet it. Swifter travel and more international trade have *stimulated the development* of crime across frontiers. Illegal immigration, drug trafficking, car stealing, thefts of antiques and fraud have increased the need for international police action. Ways of coordinating action against terrorism have been discussed by ministers.

At the same time, different traditions of law enforcement have developed nationally and are jealously guarded. As Mr Philip John Stead writes as editor of *Pioneers in Policing*, the provinces of the Roman Empire were policed by the Roman army, with the principal cities policed on the urban model constructed by Augustus Caesar. The two principal features are reflected in many modern systems: a semi-civil watch force and a body of elite troops.

Modern Italy is policed by civilian forces on the one hand—chiefly the *Pubblica Sicurezza*, a national force, and the municipal police forces, the *Vigili Urbani*—and on the other hand by the military police, the *Carabinieri*. France, too, has a dual system, the *Police Nationale* civilian police and the military police of the *Gendarmerie Nationale*.

When the western empire was overrun by barbarians and Roman administration vanished from the former province of Britain another kind of policing was introduced by invaders from northern Europe wherein the day-to-day business of law enforcement became primarily the responsibility of the local community. The result was a police of the neighbourhood, as opposed to a police of the prince.

There has obviously been some cross-fertilization. Apart from the influence of the United States on, say, West Germany, postwar, conferences and links between different police organizations are resulting in an interchange of ideas. In Britain, Cranfield Institute of Technology has brought together law enforcers from different countries of Europe.

The growth of bureaucracy has also produced variations on the old meaning of the word police as the Greeks understood it: simply the administration of the community. On the whole, the British police have opted out of enforcement of bureaucratic laws: for example, against tax dodging and false claims for social security. Traffic wardens deal with parking offences. In Italy, the municipal police deal with such subjects as tax evasion and traffic.

Though the British policeman likes to regard himself as all-purpose there has been a tendency towards increasing specialization, but mainly to match the growth in various types of crime. There is no national police force and police chiefs have operational independence.

In West Germany there are two broad categories of police: federal police (the Federal Border Police and Federal Investigative Office for Crime) and state police. Some states have administrative police. The rest of the branches of the state police are stand-by police; constabulary; detective force; harbour police.

Except in a totalitarian state, policing has to be done with public consent. Generally speaking, the wider the gap between government and people the more repressive are *police measures and the more* unpopular do police become.

Their popularity varies from place to place and from time to time. In Britain the police are highly regarded, though there is criticism from time to time from some of the more outspoken immigrant leaders and the left inevitably sees them as agents of the capitalist state. Industrial disputes now, as in the past, have made the police targets for partisan comment. The police indignantly deny charges of racism or failure to defend the interests of minorities.

In France, the policeman's social status is not particularly high, especially in the towns, where the strict methods used in maintenance of law and order since 1968 and some inadmissible behaviour (such as brutality and racism) are bitterly criticized by a large section of the population.

But the policeman's image is gradually improving, helped by a higher quality of recruits since the rise in unemployment. A considerable reputation is being gained by the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police at Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or near Lyons, where the highest ranks, *commissaires*, are trained.

In Italy the police have low status. Most recruits come from the south and have a shaky education. Public opinion tends to prefer the *carabinieri*, called the *fidelissima* ("the faithful army"), though it is a current fad to make jokes about them. (An example: You know why the *carabinieri* always go on patrol in twos? Because one can read and the other can write.)

By the end of the year a law is expected to be passed in Italy authorizing unions for policemen. Salaries of policemen there are among the lowest in the country. The minimum is about £50 (80,000 lire) a month, but thanks to various extras, many of which do not count for a pension, a policeman or a *carabiniere* takes home a monthly average of £220-£240 (350,000-380,000 lire). The same applies to low echelon officers, for whom the minimum is £88 (140,000 lire), but that can reach £313 (500,000 lire) for higher officers.

In France police do not have the right to strike, but trade unions have an important role as intermediaries between personnel and the administration, which is frequently dictatorial. Salaries vary widely. In the uniformed police they range from £394 net (3,350 francs) for new recruits to the 75,000 *gardiens de la paix* in the Police Nationale to £688 (5,850 francs) for senior "other *ranks*" towards the end of their careers. A *commissaire* earns from £529 (4,500 francs) to £1,247 (10,600 francs). All these figures contain substantial allowances—28 per cent.

In West Germany the initial salary of the lowest rank, a sergeant, is £253 (DM947) gross, but with allowances he gets about £320 (DM 1,200). Eighty per cent of all policeman are subordinate officers, who get £720 (DM 2,700 monthly). Each state has only one inspector the highest rank, who earns £1,600 (DM 6,000). In Germany there is no right of strike for policemen and no moves for it, but police are allowed to form and join unions; the GDP is the police union.

In Britain a successful campaign for more pay has stifled growing militancy, particularly among the lower ranks. The Police Federation, which represents officers up to middle ranks, is no longer pressing for the right to strike and moves to affiliate to the Trades Union Congress have been rejected by its annual conference. Senior officers and police chiefs have their own separate representative bodies.

A 20-year-old constable in the provinces will get perhaps £292 a month, including some rent allowance. With various allowances available to the London Metropolitan Police officers, a long-serving constable could obtain perhaps £553. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner at present gets £1,500 a month. It is recommended that this should rise eventually to £2,167.

In Britain and Northern Ireland there is one policeman to every 440 people; in Italy the ratio is one to every 370 citizens (not including the municipal police); in Germany the figure is one policeman for every 430 citizens, and in France one for every 310 people.



The policeman's lot varies greatly throughout the EEC. Top: in Italy policemen are poorly paid and have no union. Above: in Britain the Police Federation has helped its members to more pay.

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IODESIA IN THE COMMONS

o day debate on Rhodesia starts this afternoon in mmons will suffer from t that it is not based on se motion. The debate has ssass a post mortem on Bingham Report, the of renewing the annual us order, and the Govern- general Rhodesia policy. overnment's decision to iscussion of Bingham in a wide-ranging debate on een's Speech is deplorable. ontext of the long run- ilure of British policy Rhodesia, the question misled whom over oil ne 10 years ago may be to be irrelevant, com- to the urgent search now me formula to end the there. But the Bing- Report raises questions ing officials ignoring a ic political honesty and ntegrity of government The House should have rovided with an oppor- to concentrate its n on these issues, and to a decision about what now needs to be done.

examination of ministerial ility exposed by Bingham be most appropriately ted by a select committee liament. But the broader of the report, dealing he relevance of sanctions eir potency, is still very at issue in current policy. nistake made by those vatives who oppose the al of sanctions is to think anctions can somehow be in isolation from the rest British policy towards sia. They cannot. They are to it symbolically if not ally. It was Britain which the United Nations to sanctions on Rhodesia he time will come for to ask the United Nations them. That time can come only when the British Parliament has also legislatively recognized the end of the Rhodesian rebellion. That would be the moment when, with such an Act of Parliament behind it, the Government would have the authority to go to the United Nations—and to its allies in the West—and say that the British Government regards the Government in Salisbury as a legitimate one which has complied, within the art of the possible, with the six principles laid down as a basis for independence. A premature lifting of sanctions now, without regard for any of these additional features, would cruelly diminish Britain's authority to swing opinion behind such an endorsement, if that needs doing when the time comes.

It is possible to understand the Conservative impatience with sanctions as a natural reaction to months of bias which Dr Owen has shown implicitly towards the stumbling attempts in Salisbury to inch, however inadequately, towards compliance with the six principles. The British approach to the March settlement has been aloof, unconvinced and unconstructive. The Government has professed a policy of neutrality, but in a host of minor ways it has revealed that it is neutral on behalf of Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe and their guerrillas. The question which should now exercise MPs is how to mitigate the effects of that bias, and use British authority to facilitate the emergence of a government in Salisbury which can lay some claim to compliance with the six principles and can reduce or bring an end to the killing.

It is no policy merely to call plaintively for an all-party conference, while hundreds of Rhodesians are being killed. Britain could have increased its influence in Salisbury by putting forward constructive criticisms of the March agreement and permanently stationing a senior representative there to influence the shifting allegiances towards an all-party settlement. It is not too late to do this, even now. No party should believe it has a veto, as Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe and the front line presidents have clearly believed they had. After all, President Nyerere, Chairman of the front line states, has an evident national economic interest in opposing a settlement. Tanzania's £200 million debt to China for building the railway to Zambia can only be paid for if dues are paid on Zambian copper being shipped out through Tanzania while Zambia is deprived of an outlet to the south. Hence Tanzania's distress when the Zambia-Rhodesia border was opened.

In addition to calling for an all-party conference, Britain should try to influence the Salisbury regime to organize its timetable towards independence —and the making of its constitution—to allow room for the inclusion of either or both of the Patriotic Front leaders on negotiable terms. In that way the Patriotic Front can be shown that they do not have unlimited time in which to decide whether to come into a settlement, or to go on holding out for more. They must have observed that the increased scale of fighting recently has shown that they are not going to win Zimbabwe in the near future on the field of battle. What the House of Commons has to do now is to show that it will be ready in the spring to give a fair evaluation to a black-led Salisbury regime which has managed to conduct some kind of election, even though it may be held in the face of intimidation and bloodshed. Only then should the sanctions order be reconsidered in a broader context.

W NOT TO USE THE REFERENDUM

uno Kreisky, the Austrian ellor, is a canny and ex- ced politician but he has ed rather badly over the ndum on whether to com- n the country's first r power plant. Having ted that a vote in favour be a vote of confidence nself he must now face mplications of a narrow t. These will not be only cal. The Government will to give more urgent thought ever to Austria's expensive idence on imported energy about 64 per cent nsumption, probably rising per cent or so in ten years'

stria is not the only coun- find its political system ed by decisions on nuclear y. The Swedish Government the issue recently, though ifferent reasons. France Vest Germany have also had ems. Nuclear energy arouses powerful fears and poses ons about the whole ion of industrial develop- which are not easily ed within familiar poli- categories. Left-wing parties themselves split between unions, who see nuclear y as a source of jobs, and certain types of intellectual, who see it as a threat to health safety or the environment, or simply as pointing the whole of society in a direction they do not wish to go. Right-wing parties tend to split between industrial interests and traditionalists. Fringe parties find in it a new issue with no obvious claimants among the main parties and a useful potential for demonstrations. In Austria, for instance, the anti-nuclear campaign drew in Maoists, Monarchists and the Chancellor's own son.

In these circumstances it was understandable that Dr Kreisky should be tempted by the idea of removing the issue from next year's election campaign by getting the people to vote on it directly, particularly as the opinion polls assured him of success. But by making it a question of confidence he lost votes among his political opponents without winning enough from those of his political allies who happen to oppose him on this issue. He also provided an object lesson in how not to use a referendum. Except in countries such as Switzerland, where it is an established part of the system, the referendum must always be a risky and exceptional enterprise which carries an admission that the normal political processes have proved inadequate. An issue of high constitutional importance above party politics may sometimes justify it. Likewise there may occasionally be important national issues which fall outside a government's programme and on which a government cannot be expected to stand or fall. But this usually indicates a failure of nerve.

Dr Kreisky seems to have lacked the confidence to carry his nuclear policy through to the next election, yet he could not resist suggesting that it was so much an essential part of his programme that he would resign if it were rejected in the referendum. He thus fell between two stools. Either a policy is an integral and essential part of a government's programme, in which case the government should stand by it until election day; or it is deliberately set apart and offered as a supraparty national issue, in which case the verdict of the people can be accepted by the government of the day. Dr Kreisky was seemingly unclear in which category he was operating. The result is unfortunate for him and bad for Austria's energy problems, but it is at least a useful warning of the dangers of using the referendum without extremely careful thought.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Crisis in Britain's prison service

From Mr Roger Darlington

Sir, As Mr Peter Evans indicated in his interesting article (November 3), the present crisis in our prison system is a complex one. It will only be resolved by a number of major reforms, introduced over a period of time with imagination and sensitivity.

It seems to me that meanwhile an overriding need is for less tension and more time to tackle the fundamental issues that have caused the crisis. This could best be achieved by an immediate and substantial *reduction in the prison population.*

In the autumn of 1975, the then Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins, took to the relevant Cabinet committee a radical proposal to increase the rate of remission for all prison sentences up to two years from one third to one half. The idea was not accepted.

A year later when I moved to the Home Office as Political Adviser, I immediately and repeatedly recommended the then and present Home Secretary, Mr Merlyn Rees, to resurrect and implement the proposal. We reached the point of drafting a Cabinet committee paper, but in the end the Home Secretary chose not to put the case to his colleagues.

Such an increase in the rate of remission would reduce the prison population immediately and temporarily by up to 4,500 and then eventually and permanently by approaching 4,000.

It would take about three months to plan and six weeks to implement. It would require virtually no expenditure and might conceivably release some resources. It would need no primary legislation, but simply a Statutory Instrument to amend the Prison, Detention Centre, and Local Review Committee Rules.

In 1976, I thought that the proposal was right. Now I am convinced that it is essential.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER DARLINGTON
107 Farmer Road, E10.

European monetary union

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow East (Conservative), and Mr Christopher Mayhew

Sir, As chairmen of the Conservative and Liberal groups in the British Council of the European Movement, we are alarmed at the prospect of Great Britain again isolating herself from her partners in the European Community by failing to take part in the efforts to set up the European Monetary System.

We recognize that there are serious difficulties involved in the operation of the scheme and that the British Government is right to seek changes in it. But it is far more likely that improvements can be made by Britain participating than by Britain attempting to renew her inglorious isolation from the movement towards the union of the European democracies.

We ourselves believe that the serious economic problems now facing the EEC countries can only be fully solved within the framework of an Economic and Monetary Union.

It should also be recognized that, if the defects in the proposed scheme were removed, most of the objectors to British participation would be even more indignant!

Again and again since 1945 this country has reduced her power to influence events, which affect her vital interests, by refusing to take part in time and with sufficient vigour in the construction of Europe. It will be lamentable if the same mistake is repeated on this occasion.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH DYKES,
Chairman, Conservative Group for Europe.
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
Chairman, Liberal European Action Group.
1A Whitehall Place, SW1.

Social workers' strike

From Miss Eileen Munro and Mr Martin Faiers

Sir, We wish to draw attention to the present ambiguous position of Nalgo in the social workers' dispute. The original union policy was to seek direct local negotiations for social workers. Nalgo has now agreed to participate in a working party looking for a solution at a *national level, but with some scope* for local variations.

We believe that the social workers' strike, which began because of the absence of a satisfactory negotiating system, was justified until the formation of this working party. In view of the potential harm caused by a social work strike, we now seriously question the validity of a few boroughs remaining on strike and in some cases escalating their action.

It is possible for social workers to represent their views effectively to this working party without resorting to a continuation of strike action.

If Nalgo is participating with a genuine commitment to negotiating a settlement, we see no reason for keeping social workers on strike and overwhelming reasons for an immediate return to work while negotiations take place. Nalgo should and must decide on this issue as a priority.

Yours faithfully,
EILEEN MUNRO,
Psychiatric Social Worker,
MARTIN FAIERS,
Senior Social Worker,
Maudsley Hospital,
Denmark Hill, SE5.

Action in Lambeth

From Mr Jeffrey M. Sterling

Sir, I refer to Patrick Cosgrave's article "Why Lambeth should act on the ORT report" and wish to inform you that the Manpower Services Commission has asked us to develop the outline proposals in the report.

Yours truly,
J. M. STERLING,
Chairman,
ORT Technical Services Ltd,
Whitehall Court, SW1.

Risks of extending police powers

From Mr Robert M. Lynn

Sir, Your report yesterday (November 1) that the Association of Chief Police Officers has joined Sir David McNee in calling for "extra powers and freedoms" to increase the effectiveness of policing warrants comment. Such calls seem to emerge from an underlying premise that the role of the police is to detect and clear up as much crime as is humanly possible, and reinforce my belief that the police generally misinterpret the mandate which society and Parliament has given to them.

It is surely high time that there *was a recognition both within and* beyond the police forces of the country that there are ideals and precepts which, as a society, we value more highly than the absolute need to apprehend those who breach the criminal law. We are not prepared to tolerate a state in which the police have *carte blanche* to do what they may deem necessary in the process of securing convictions, nor do we want high detection or clear up rates at any cost.

Those "obstacles", like the caution and the sadly too frequently ignored or abused Judges Rules, are not designed to make life more difficult for the police but as a reminder to them that justness, fairness and compassion are virtues upon which we as a society place a high value. The very existence of such rules and laws designed to protect these values is of course a recognition that there is a tendency (which it has suddenly become fashionable for the police to acknowledge) to violate them in pursuance of criminals, real or imagined.

No one seriously doubts that the removal of many of the rights of citizens and accused persons would result in somewhat higher detection and conviction rates, but it is surely time that the police recognised our collective unwillingness to *pay the price* for such "success" even if, in turn, we must recognise the high social cost of adhering to and maintaining these values and beliefs which the police would prefer to see put in second place.

That the detection rate is "dismal" may be difficult to dispute, although obviously it is a great deal higher in some categories of crime than in the recently much publicised burglary figures, but it is a fact that we do, apparently without difficulty, manage to live with, and adjust to, the varying levels of crime in the community from which many, myself and the police included, make a living. Are these levels going to be significantly reduced by bestowing upon the police the powers and freedoms *which they seek?*

If these high ranking police officers are serious in their demands then they must demonstrate the merits of their proposals. They must convince us by reasoned argument that we as a society should relegate within our code of values the rights of the individual at a time when he has not been proved to have violated any law, and promote the social benefits of marginally higher detection/conviction rates as a higher ideal. This would necessarily involve much persuasion.

Finally it is worth referring to the highly tendentious example of Donald Neilson whose apprehension resulted, we are told, from his reaction to an apparently unauthorised interception by two police officers who were said to have "no legal rights to do what they did". It is well established fact (*See Rice v Connolly* [1966] 3 QB 414) that police officers like any other citizen may approach whom they wish in the street and ask such questions as they wish; what, in the absence of statutory authority, they may not do is to insist on answers. It seems that Neilson did not wait even for the questions.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT M. LYNN,
Lecturer in Law,
The University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology,
King Edward VII Avenue,
Cardiff.

Training in electronics

From Professor Eric A. Ash, FRS

Sir, There is indeed a shortage of electronic engineers. Anyone engaged in their education can bear witness to the growing imbalance between supply and demand. The Duke of Kent whose letter you printed today (November 3) is surely correct in his appraisal that only drastic Governmental action could prevent a situation where industry —and not only the electronics industry—finds itself in a progressively deteriorating competitive posture.

The primary bottleneck is in the schools. Some expansion of the number of electronics students in the United Kingdom would be possible with only modest investment in existing university and polytechnic departments. The problem remains that the applied sciences, such as electronic engineering, do not receive an adequate portion of the highest performers. Indeed we miss almost half the available talent by the fact that so very few girls enter the profession.

In this Department, after prolonged evangelical efforts we have succeeded in raising the number of girls admitted to 10 per cent. Yet the career opportunities for women electronic engineers are at least as bright as those for their male colleagues. I can think of nothing which could make a greater impact than if the Duke of Kent were prepared to lead a campaign addressed at girls currently in fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

Even if we should succeed in improving the flow of talent into the profession, we face a problem which I believe to be of growing importance—a new brain drain. The evidence that this is occurring is at present largely anecdotal but growingly persuasive. It is of course a natural result of the widening gap between the remuneration which an engineer can hope to obtain in this country and abroad.

As one example, the salary of a new PhD who joins an industrial firm in the United States is now about three times that which he could command in the United Kingdom. The comparison with EEC countries suggests a factor which is now well over two. What is particularly dangerous about this new brain drain is that whilst it is in numbers still small, it tends to be selective—we are losing the very best talents. I can see no solution to this problem which does not address itself to the remuneration issue. Here the greatest need is to find ways in which the most *productive electronic engineers can be* singled out. Of course if we lose them to foreign parts, it is always possible for the NEB to get a few back—but that turns out to be a rather expensive cure.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC A. ASH,
Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering,
University College London.

The Piltdown hoax

From Dr Kenneth P. Oakley, FBA

Sir, As I acquired a detailed knowledge of the forged fossils from Piltdown while I had charge of them at the British Museum (Natural History), I feel duty bound to point out that some of the "evidence" which the late Professor J. Douglas regarded as support for his belief that his predecessor Professor W. Sollas was the scientist who played a leading role in perpetrating this hoax is faulty. In your issue of October 30 your correspondent writing on this subject quotes from a tape recording made by Professor Douglas and at present held by Dr B. Halstead at Reading University.

"Professor Douglas says that in 1910 he sent Professor Sollas the lower jaw of a mastodon and bone fragments from Bolivia. He points out that such fragments were mentioned as evidence against Teilhard de Chardin, the only man whose name has been mentioned as the hoaxer." (By "only man" he must have meant "apart from Charles Dawson"—it is widely believed that some man, geologist or zoologist, was the mastermind behind the hoax.)

No *bones* of *Mastodon* were in the Piltdown assemblage. There were two *Mastodon* teeth among the Piltdown fossiles, but these were identical in preservation with those found in the Red Crag of Suffolk. Professor Douglas was no doubt thinking of the fragments of a molar tooth of *Elephas cf planifrons* found at Piltdown. These had a high radioactivity (about 1,000 parts per million of uranium oxide).

The only known locality where fossil elephant remains with similar high radioactivity occur is Ichkeul in Tunisia. The only participant in the Piltdown discoveries who had travelled in North Africa was Teilhard de Chardin. Perhaps he had given Dawson a fossil elephant tooth which came from Tunisia.

The quotation from Douglas's tape recording refers to his receiving through the post a packet of crystals of potassium dichromate. It is true that some of the Piltdown bones had been stained with dichromate, but Professor Douglas did not know that Charles Dawson himself stated that he had soaked the human bones from *Piltdown in a* solution of potassium dichromate with the mistaken idea that it would harden them. Professor Sollas used the serial-section method of making models of fossil skulls and it may have been in connexion with this that he needed potassium dichromate, which is known to be useful for hardening organic tissues.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH P. OAKLEY,
2 Islip Place,
Summertown,
Oxford.
November 2.

VAT on art sales

From Miss Julia Matcham

Sir, Apropos the Government's attitude to VAT on art sales as reported by Kenneth Gosling.

Concern only appears to be on behalf of producing a greater incentive for the already rich to spend a bit less on keeping established works of art in this country.

But may I draw your attention to the effect of the EEC's sixth directive on VAT on encouraging living artists to continue to be living artists.

This is best illustrated with an example.

Most people would think twice about paying £400 for a picture, but let's work out what the artist actually receives, if he is lucky enough to find a buyer.

Of the £400, VAT is £29.63, leaving a net price of £370.37. The usual gallery commission is 40 per cent: £148.15. Thus, the artist receives £222.22.

But the frame on a painting of this size and price is likely to account for £40 of this apparent profit, which leaves the artist with £182.22 (less than half the selling price) and this subject to approximately one third tax leaves the grand total of £121.48 cash.

The price of a painting by a little known artist can seldom reflect the time taken to produce it, in, say, the terms of a Ford worker's salary. The price must be set at what a potential buyer might afford to pay. VAT cannot be "put on", it can only be accommodated. In effect, it is a tax on the sellers.

Of course, many manufacturers of unnecessary goods could complain similarly, and art is only different in the light of its obvious difference. "Art" is last on anyone's shopping list, yet its continued existence is indispensable to a healthy society.

With the rich getting thinner on the ground every day, surely it would be a most justifiable concession to a very vulnerable section of society, to allow them to escape the soulless directives of the EEC, and make a special case for exemption. Or would a framed pound note go just as well with the wallpaper?

Yours faithfully,
JULIA MATCHAM,
Studio 10,
77 Bedford Gardens, W8.

Towards Christian unity

From The Chaplain of Keble College

Sir, Mrs Jean Mayland's imputations of blackmail (Letter, November 2), levelled against Roman Catholics and Orthodox who have urged Anglicans not to proceed any further with the ordination of women to the priesthood, ought surely not to pass unchallenged. Anglicans are engaged in official discussions with both Roman Catholics and Orthodox, discussions which are indicative of a serious search for unity.

Pope Paul VI and the Ecumenical Patriarch were both asked for their advice and guidance on a potentially divisive issue. If the desire of Anglicans for the visible unity of the Church goes deeper than ecumenical platitudes, then that advice should be received as an expression of Christian love and concern, born out of a similar longing for unity, and not dismissed as the sign of an insidious political pressure.

Anglicans claim to share the historic ministry of the Church with the undivided Church of East and West, and, in continuity from that Church, with Orthodox and Roman Catholics. This raises a fundamental question for Anglicans about the proper kind of authority and consensus which might be held to justify unilateral action in relation to that which we claim to share in common.

These ecclesiological issues must be pressed, both in respect of the Anglican Communion as a whole, vis-a-vis those churches with which it claims to share a common ministry, and within the Anglican Communion in respect of the autonomy of member churches. The Anglican understanding of the Church is not congregationalism writ large.

Those who suggest that differences within unity are matters with which Anglicans must live should be mindful of the fact that the lack of a commonly accepted ministry impinges directly on the ordinary *worshipper in ways in which diver*sity of theological opinions in many other areas do not. This surely says something about the limits of diversity.

It can scarcely be doubted that a move towards the ordination of women in the Church of England would be other than divisive. Whatever the merits of the case, in this matter the consensus does not yet exist which would enable us to say "it seems good to the Holy Spirit and to us", with the requisite degree of unanimity, and even were it to exist the ecclesiological questions would still remain.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY ROWELL,
Keble College,
Oxford.

Lorry weights inquiry

From the Director-General of the Road Haulage Association

Sir, While I do not think that your correspondents, Mr James Robinson and Mr L. S. Taitz (November 3), would ever admit in any circumstances to being influenced by the very powerful economic and technical arguments which have so often been deployed in favour of raising the permitted gross weight (not *size, as Mr Robinson states) of com*mercial road goods vehicles, they ought at least to avoid the error of accusing civil servants of improper bias.

During many years of dealing with civil servants, particularly at the Department of Transport and its predecessors, I have never found on their part any predisposition to accept the road transport industry's case on any subject without the most careful examination of all the relevant factors.

If, as very occasionally happens, the industry's case is eventually supported, it is certainly not because of any favourable bias on the part of the public officials concerned, but rather because they have been persuaded by the proved facts and rational arguments that the case is unassailable.

Thereafter, in spite of the support of the civil servants, political considerations and minister's views, which are likely to be substantially less objective than those of their officials, will in many cases preclude the necessary action.

Yours faithfully,
G. K. NEWMAN,
22 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

Warwick Castle Archive

From Mr Ben Sawbridge

Sir, During the summer I was informed of an appeal under the auspices, I believe, of bodies including the Warwickshire County Council for funds of the order of £100,000 or more to purchase the Warwick Castle Archive, in order to prevent it being sold overseas.

The Archive, I was given to understand, included a mass of manorial rolls, deeds and estate maps. I was laughed at when I then suggested that advice should be taken as to whether the law did not offer a remedy to prevent the threatened sale overseas.

The subsequent purchase of Warwick Castle by Madame Tus*saud's may, for all I know,* have disposed of the problem anyway, but my own further consideration of the matter has led me to section 144A of the Law of Property Act, 1922, subsection (1) of which provides that "all manorial documents shall be under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls".

The section goes on to provide *inter alia* that the Master of the Rolls may direct the transfer of manorial documents, which in his opinion are not being properly preserved, into the safekeeping of the Public Record Office or a public library, museum or historical or antiquarian society and that "court rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents, and books of every description relating to the boundaries, franchises, wastes, customs or courts of a manor" are manorial documents for the purposes of the section.

Perhaps, through the courtesy of your columns, I may make the existence of this statutory provision more widely known.

Yours faithfully,
BEN SAWBRIDGE,
12 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.

Polisario Front

Mr Kamal Lajiar

hile we deeply appreciate that *Times* covered our Fourth ess—Congress of Chahid Sidi Haidoug—we hope that you llow us to correct certain prehensions drawn by your pondent (October 13).

ough in the past we were subject to Spanish colonia- and our women were not ng their full rights, since due to their participation in National Liberation struggle, n have gained their right on equal terms with men in society. A very false and ous picture is created by your spondent. Emancipation is not the Sahrawi woman's right and y but the right and reality of Sahrawi human being living e liberated territories of the ..wi Arab Democratic Republic our refugee camps. When our it Army is defending the ry from foreign invaders, inly elsewhere our women and have among their daily duties to extend our traditional tality to all our foreign s.

y we also take this opportunity pointing out that the gravest lem our people face is the nsigence of Morocco in con- ng its policy of invasion against small nation, which as y will . has been recognized as a reign republic by 15 countries has the support and sympathy many others. While talks for e are taking place Morocco rs an isolationist policy by sing to respect our existence continues her war of aggression. nally we would welcome a dy in depth" in your pages it our country and our position North-West Africa because, alas find that too few people in it Britain know the facts and truth.

rs sincerely,
MAL LAJIAR
resentative of the Polisario nt in the United Kingdom b Pitshanger Lane, W5.

hange in South Africa

m Professor K. L. Manchester

It was indeed heartening to the front page news item of r issue of last Friday, October 27, that Britain plans aid for South African blacks. Last year you kindly published a letter of mine asking that the West give urgent attention to assisting black education. Assistance to blacks that can enable them to advance in education, employment and general well being and self respect is in my view one of the major contributions the West can offer South Africa if it wishes to further *peaceful* change.

May I describe a little incident that vividly illustrates one of the problems South Africa faces. My department was recently joined by two research workers—a black and a recent European immigrant. They work together in the same laboratory on similar projects and face similar academic problems. I happened to remark to another, South Africa born, member of the Department how well the two seemed to get on together. "I expect", she replied, "she (the European) just sees him (the black) as another individual in the Department". A trivial and spontaneous remark, but, in the South African context, full of meaning.

Unfortunately to many white South Africans, kind and decent *people with no* personal grudge against blacks, the blacks are just those bodies one sees around doing menial tasks, inarticulate in English, jabbering away to each other in their native tongue—a race apart, to use a phrase that no doubt existed in the English language long before apartheid was thought of. It is so difficult to see the black as "another individual" in the community with his or her own rights and aspirations.

Such views will only change through education that among other things brings blacks to the same social standing as enjoyed by whites. Laws and constitutions can be abolished by the stroke of a pen, but attitudes, attainments and educational standards, alas, take years to improve. The more positive assistance the West can give to speed this inevitably time consuming process the greater the chances of peaceful change.

Yours faithfully,
K. L. MANCHESTER,
Department of Biochemistry,
University of the Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg,
South Africa.
November 2.

Saving listed buildings

From the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

Sir, The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is wholly in accord with the views expressed by Mr William Bell in your issue of November 1.

The society is greatly alarmed both by the cutting back in the listing of historic buildings by the Department of the Environment and the suggestion that the responsibility for Grade II buildings should devolve on local authorities.

This would mean these authorities would then be responsible for decisions on all applications to demolish Grade II buildings, rather than merely their alteration, which was recently delegated to them unexpectedly, and in the society's view unfortunately, by the department.

The society has to encourage, cajole or fight against indifference and ignorance. If the department abrogated its own present responsibility for considering all listed building applications to demolish and merely left it to the authorities to consult, as they are required to do, the five national preservation bodies, the whole onus for considering these applications would still fall on those bodies, but our representations would only reach the planning committee, not the department. Countless listed buildings would then be lost.

The fact that this country has a quarter of a million listed buildings is a major achievement by the department and a vital safeguard against demolition and unwise alterations, and there is no question but that this country would be a poorer place without the listing process.

The listing department is small, but it has built up an impressive reputation for scholarship. The task it still faces is formidable. Cutting its activities now would be to throw away the work of over thirty years and involve the Treasury in quite negligible financial savings, the effect of which would be disastrous.

I am, yours faithfully,
M. DANCE,
Secretary,
55 Great Ormond Street, WC1.
November 4.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 6: The Queen held a Council at 6 o'clock this evening. There were present: the Right Hon Michael Foot, MP (Lord President), the Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe (Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), the Right Hon Peter Archer, MP (Solicitor-General) and the Right Hon John Concannon, MP (Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office).

The Right Hon Michael Foot, MP, had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor, visited the University of Cambridge this evening and was received upon arrival by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alan Cottrell).

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President, gave a Dinner Party at Buckingham Palace for members of the Council for National Academic Awards.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson, arrived at Royal Air Force Lyneham this evening from Norway in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother left London today for Germany to visit the 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards and The Queen's Own Hussars, of which Regiments Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy, Major John Griffin and Captain Jeremy Mainwaring-Burton were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 6: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Cancer Research Campaign, opened the new Extension to Gray Laboratory, Northwood, this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 6: The Duke of Kent, attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, left Heathrow Airport, London, today in a Boeing 707 of British Airways, to attend the British Industrial Exhibition in Mexico City, organized by the British Overseas Trade Board.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival at the airport by Mr Hector Cardenas, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, and Mr Ross Stainton, Chief Executive, British Airways.

King's College London

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Chancellor of the University of London, will be present at a service of thanksgiving to be held to mark the 150th anniversary of the foundation of King's College on Tuesday, December 5, 1978, at 5.30 pm in Westminster Abbey.

Former students and staff of the college who would like to attend the service should write to: Room 19C (Main Building) King's College London, Strand, WC2R 2LS, by November 24.

BLIND AND ALL ALONE

Can you imagine what it is like to be alone in the world with no relatives or friends and to be blind as well?

This Society brings practical help, comfort and happiness by regular and frequent visits to many such elderly people.

The provision of a Home for the elderly blind, and of grants to meet special needs in time of difficulty, as well as the distribution and maintenance of radio sets are some of the means by which assistance is given.

Your help is urgently needed: Please remember this Society in your will.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND
252 WATERLOO RD., LONDON SE1 8RG

Forthcoming marriages

Dr D. A. Helliwell and Miss S. J. D. Harland
The engagement is announced between David Andrew, youngest son of Dr and Mrs C. J. V. Helliwell, of Browe Cottage, Shamley Green, near Guildford, Surrey, and Sarah Jane Dancer, younger daughter of Air Marshal Sir Reginald and Lady Harland, of Battlecrease Hall, Russell Road, Shepperton, Middlesex.

Mr N. A. Eason and Miss F. G. Bryce-Smith
The engagement is announced from Windhoek, South West Africa, between Noel Anthony, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs A. C. Eason, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Fenella Graham, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Bryce-Smith, of Combe Farm Lodge, Bruton, Somerset.

Mr T. E. Read and Miss S. D. Meddings
The engagement is announced between Trent, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. W. Read, of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Sarah, elder daughter of the late Mr R. J. Meddings, CBE, and Mrs B. Meddings, of Wolverhampton.

Mr R. A. Bourne and Miss L. Mead
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of the late Mr Arthur Bourne and of Mrs Bourne, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and Lauraine, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Mead, of Toynton House, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

Professor I. Brownlie and Miss C. J. Apperley
The marriage will take place on December 22 in Christchurch, New Zealand, of Ian Brownlie, son of the late Mr and Mrs J. N. Brownlie, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. V. Apperley, St Andrew's Hill, Christchurch.

Mr J. N. W. May and Miss D. M. Tamplin
The engagement is announced between James Nicholas Welby, only son of Mr and Mrs Richard May, of Little Crittenden, Matfield, Kent, and Diana Mary, elder daughter of Mr Norman Tamplin and the late Mrs Tamplin, of The Homestead, Itchenor, Sussex.

Mr R. R. Steel and Miss J. A. Douglas
The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Dr and Mrs M. Steel, of South Elkington, Lincolnshire, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. R. Douglas, of Thorganby, Lincolnshire.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a luncheon held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of M Emil Wojtaszek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poland.

Ministry of Defence
Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron and the United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff were hosts at a luncheon held at the Royal Hospital Chelsea yesterday in honour of Colonel-General S. Potocar, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, Yugoslavia. Those present were:
The Ambassador of Yugoslavia, General Sir Roland Gibbs, General Sir Antony Read, Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Morton, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. D. Sutton, Major-General S. Djurdjevic, Major-General P. Alfons, Colonel S. Popovic, Captain S. Brovet, Major-General K. Perkins, Major-General H. A. J. Sturge, Mr M. E. Quinlan, Mr P. H. Moberly, Mr L. Salthouse and Air Commodore J. B. Duxbury.

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday:
The Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham and Air Chief Marshals Sir Douglas Lowe, Sir David Evans and Sir John Aiken, Air Marshals Sir John Gingell, Sir Peter Terry, Sir Robert Freer, Sir Rex Roe and K. A. Williamson, Group Captain L. E. Robins and Colonel L. B. A. Thacker.

Lady Rowlandson
Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party at 18 Grosvenor Square yesterday in honour of the High Commissioner for the Seychelles and Mrs Loustau-Lalanne. Those present included:
The Ambassador of Cuba and Señora Queral, the Ambassador of Indonesia and Mme Saleh Basarah, Viscount and Viscountess Maitland, Lord and Lady Gainford and Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne.

Monday Club
The annual dinner of the Monday Club was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The Marquess of Salisbury was in the chair and Mr Patrick Wall, MP, proposed the toast to the Conservative and Unionist Party and her Majesty's Forces, to which Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Hill-Norton replied.

Association of Scottish Chartered Accountants in London
The Association of Scottish Chartered Accountants in London held their annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr D. K. Milligan, chairman of the association, was in the chair and the other speakers were Sir David Orr and Mr W. N. Hunter Smart, president of the institute. Among those present were:
Sir Peter Menzies, Sir Leo Pliatzky, Sir William Pile, Mr K. J. Sharp, Mr P. E. Moody, Mr N. E. Leigh, Mr R. M. Clarke, Mr W. K. Fraser, Mr J. Hepworth, Mr E. R. Gibbs, Mr E. Sayers, Mr G. P. Dempsey, Mr R. K. Lacey, the Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey, Mr D. Hirst, QC, Mr H. Gold and Mr J. M. Mowat.

Institution of Civil Engineers
The retiring President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr A. M. Muir Wood, and Mrs Muir Wood were received by the institution's incoming president, Professor R. C. Coates, and Mrs Coats, with the 1977-78 council of the institution, at a dinner held at Great George Street, Westminster, last night.

Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen
The Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen held their feast at Tuckers Hall, Exeter, last night. The Head Warden, Mr J. R. Cornish, presided.

1912 Club
Mr John Biffen, MP, was guest of honour at the dinner of the 1912 Club held at the House of Commons yesterday evening at the invitation of Sir Stephen McAdden, MP. Others present included Lady McAdden and Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, MP.

Reception

Royal Yachting Association
The King of Norway, the Crown Prince of Norway and ex-King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of Greece attended a reception given by the Royal Yachting Association at the Martini Terrace yesterday. Mr Brian Southcott, chairman of the council of the association, and Mrs Southcott received the guests. Among others present were:
Sir Peter Scott, Mr Justice Forbes, Dr Beppe Croce, Mr Henry S. Morgan, Mr Jan Lorif, Mr Owen Aisher, Mr David Edwards and Mr Pat Dyas.

Dinners

Anglo-Netherlands Society
The Lord Mayor of London was guest of honour at the annual dinner and dance of the Anglo-Netherlands Society held at Claridge's hotel yesterday. The guests were received by Lord Inchyra, president, and Lady Inchyra and Mrs Hugh McClure Smith, chairman of the society. The other speakers were Dr Ernst van der Beugel and Jonkheer John Loudon. Among those present were:
The Netherlands Ambassador and Mme Fack, the Hon Sir Clive and Lady Barbara Bossom, the Hon Richard and Mrs Beaumont, Sir Joshua and Lady Rowley, Sir Peter and Lady Garran, Mr and Mrs D. de Bruyne, Mr and Mrs H. Th. Schaapveld, Captain and Mrs W. A. de Looze.

Papplewick, Ascot

Mr P. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen is retiring as headmaster, after 29 years, at the end of the Lent Term, 1979. Mr J. S. M. Morris, Housemaster of Chandos, Stowe School, has been appointed to succeed him with effect from the Summer Term, 1979.

Birthdays today

Mr William Alwyn, 73; Sir Arthur Evans, 83; Dr Billy Graham, 60; Lord Greenhill of Harrow, 65; Lord Guest, 77; Major-General J. F. M. Macdonald, 71; Mr Wolf Mankowitz, 54; Sir Robert Micklethwait, QC, 76; Sir John Muir, 68; Miss Joan Sutherland, 52; Baroness White, 69.

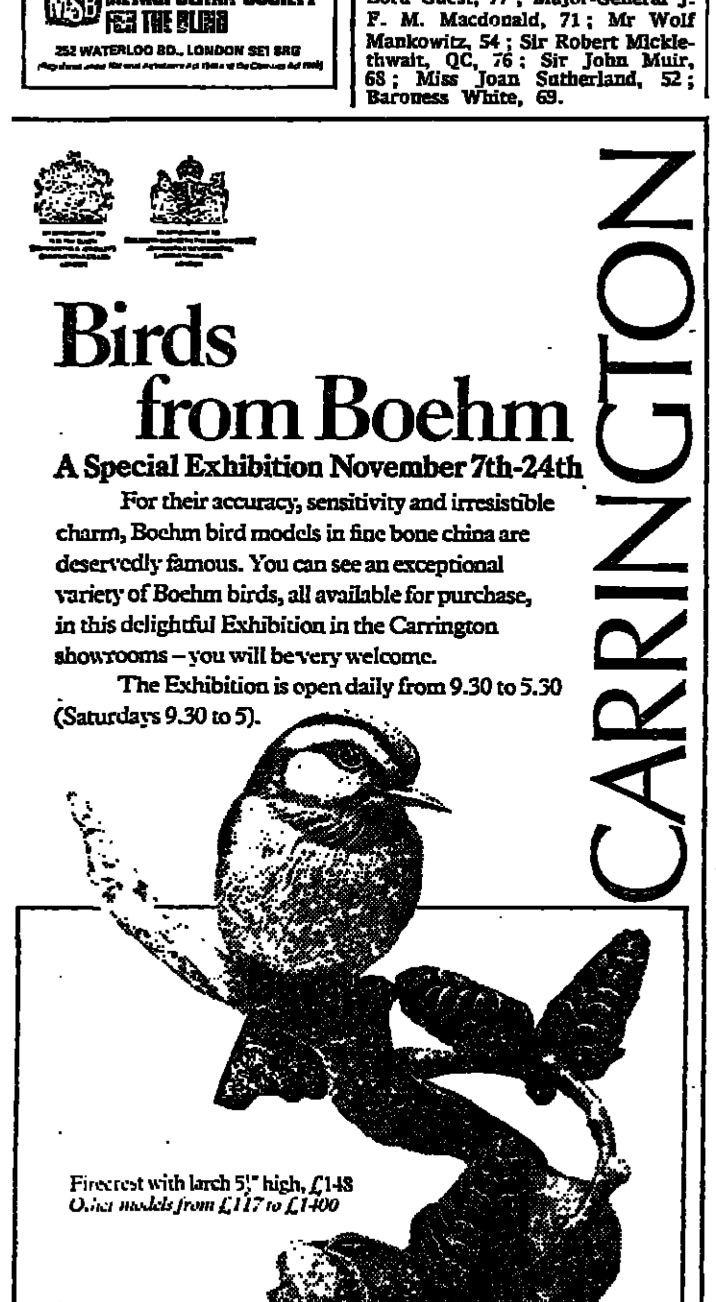
Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh visits *Evenings News*, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, 4.
The Prince of Wales attends board meeting, Blackwood Hodge Ltd, Berkeley Square, 10.55; presents British Archaeological Awards for 1978, British Museum, 3; attends RAF sixtieth anniversary dinner, HQ Strike Command, High Wycombe, 7.45.
The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, attends annual meeting of British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, Drapers' Hall, 10.30.
Memorial service: Lord Marples, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon.
Memorial meeting: Professor D. Glass, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, 5.

Birds from Boehm
A Special Exhibition November 7th-24th

For their accuracy, sensitivity and irresistible charm, Boehm bird models in fine bone china are deservedly famous. You can see an exceptional variety of Boehm birds, all available for purchase, in this delightful Exhibition in the Carrington showrooms – you will be very welcome.

The Exhibition is open daily from 9.30 to 5.30 (Saturdays 9.30 to 5).



Firecrest with larch 5½" high, £148
Other models from £117 to £1400

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Siberian relics: Dr Ian Stead, of the department of prehistoric and Romano-British antiquities at the British Museum (left), with Mme Zavituk-hina, curator of the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, unpacking items to be shown in the "Frozen Tombs" exhibition of relics from Siberia, which will open at the British Museum on November 16 and close on February 25.

Top prices for rare paperweights

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The rarities among the elaborate coloured glass paperweights made in France in the nineteenth century proved easier to sell at Sotheby's yesterday than more routine items. Spink's, the King Street dealers, paid most of the top prices: £4,800 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) for a very rare St Louis encased green double-overlay weight, £3,600 (estimate £2,000 to £2,500) for a rare Clichy pink overlay weight, £3,600 (estimate £1,500 to £1,800) for a very rare St Louis concentric-millefiori weight dated 1847, and £2,900 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) for a Clichy flat bouquet weight enclosing a pink double clematis, a white double clematis and a pansy, tied with a blue ribbon. The sale totalled £71,621 with 16 per cent unsold.

Fine Dutch, Flemish and German drawings were offered by Sotheby's Mak van Waay in Amsterdam yesterday, under their well established policy of selling drawings of the northern schools in Holland, where higher prices are paid than in London. The sale made £81,420, with 11 per cent unsold.

The Dutch state collection of prints and drawings, the Rijksprentenkabinet, paid 17,500 guilders (estimate 12,00 to 20,000) or £4,299, for a pen-and-ink sketch washed with watercolour of soldiers halting at the edge of a wood. It is attributed to an artist known as the Master of the Hermitage Sketchbook, after his most noteable oeuvre.

His artistic personality has apparently only recently been sorted out by scholars, many of his drawings having formerly been attributed to David Vinckboons. The scholars have not yet managed to give him a name, but it has been suggested that he is probably Louis de Caulery, a recorded seventeenth-century artist.

The top price in the sale was 18,500 guilders (estimate 16,000-24,000) for a black chalk drawing by Jan van Goyen of wagons stopping before an inn.

At Christie's South Kensington a sale of silver and plate made £18,497, with 8 per cent unsold. Very strong prices for plated wares and for oriental silver were the main features. An old Sheffield plate shaped circular salver made £220 (estimate £100 to £150); an oriental circular three-piece tea service chased and embossed with rural scenes fetched £190 (estimate £80).

At their New York sale room on Saturday Phillips took part with Argus, the photographic auction specialists, in a sale of photographs, which totalled $202,000 (£101,000). The top price was $21,000 (or £10,500) for a 20-volume photogravure collection on the life of the North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis (1868-1952) (estimate $15,000 to $20,000).

Mr Nixon and Henry VIII lured by illusion of power

By Philip Howard

Professor Joel Hurstfield, of University College London, the grand old man of Tudor historiography, last night discussed the illusion of power that has hoodwinked potentates from Henry VIII to Richard Nixon. He was giving the Creighton Lecture at London University in the last year of his academic career. It was a characteristically scholarly and stimulating performance.

Professor Hurstfield's argument was that the illusion of power trapped the Tudor and Stuart monarchs in a fatal assumption of undisputed authority. The illusion had yielded place, over years of struggle and blood, to the realities of constitutional kingship. But the quest for power had not lost its magnetism.

"Long afterwards, new generations, some autocrats, some parliamentarians, would erect elaborate machinery of public relations, supplying the new, vast media of public communication, and dedicated to burying reality under new illusions of power and virtue".

To those illusions some of the leaders themselves fell victim. "Richard Nixon provides the extreme and dramatic example of a man who, having discovered that political power was an illusion, strove by devious and corrupt means to convert it to reality. But whoever courts the goddess of politics with such unremitting and unprincipled zeal finds that he has been courting a harlot.

"When she has collected her price, she withdraws her favours with the same gay irresponsibility with which she bestowed them. That is one reason why Richard Nixon sits in his remote western fastness of San Clemente, bewildered and uncomprehending of the harsh destiny which, as the Elizabethans would say, *Fortuna* prepared for him".

Memorial service

Mrs W. D. Bull
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester president of the Queen's Nursing Institute, was represented by Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Mrs James Bull held at St Peter's, Eaton Square, on November 3. The Rev Desmond Tillyer officiated, assisted by the Rev John Saint-Nicholas and an address was given by Sir Michael Perrin. Mr Nicholas Bull (son) read the lesson. Among others present were:
Dr James Bull (husband), Miss Sarah Bull (daughter), Mrs Martin Burch, the Rev C. Burch, Miss R. Burch, Mr A. Burch, Mr C. Burch, Mr and Mrs Philip Harvey, Dr K. Cruickshank, Mr D. Cruickshank, Miss C. Cruickshank, Dr and Mrs Michael Hartley, Mrs J. Tarleton, Mrs R. Sprague, Miss J. Sprague, Mrs M. Ward, Miss M. L. Ward, Mrs C. Sayers, Miss C. Sayers, Mr C. G. Sayers, Mr L. Sayers, Mr P. Storrs, Mrs T. Job, Mr and Mrs J. Job, Dr and Mrs R. Gosling, Mr and Mrs P. Cooper, Mr M. Cooper, Miss S. Cooper, Major H. W. Freeman Atwood, Mrs E. Donald, Mrs M. Minett, Major and Mrs M. Dewar, Mr and Mrs H. W. Lascelles, Mrs J. Murray.
Lady Heald (The Queen's Nursing Institute), Mr and Mrs William Rathbone, Mrs M. Acland, Mr and Mrs William Rathbone, Junior, Mr G. P. Pirie-Gordon, Mr and Mrs P. Starr; Lord Carr of Hadley (Roedean School), the Hone Mrs E. Hodgkin, Mrs C. Bostock, Mr and Mrs J. Hunt, Mrs J. Holloway, Mrs J. Fort; Dr and Mrs S. Furber, Mr and Mrs R. Owen, Dr M. Sefton and Miss Sefton, Mrs A. Boon, Miss A. Rowland, Commander R. S. Armitage, Mrs U. Bailey, Mr and Mrs P. Bennett, Mr H. Bethell, Mr and Mrs T. Bird, Mrs W. Blackwood, Mr S. Bladon, Dr and Mme J. Borias, Mrs M. Chamberlayne, Mr and Mrs A. Charles, Mr R. Charlesworth, Mr and Mrs F. Cockburn, Mr C. Cooper, Mr and Mrs J. Craig, Professor and Mrs E. Cruickshank, Professor and Mrs D. Curran, Mr A. Davies, Mr D. Drummond, Professor and Mrs G. du Boulay, Mr and Mrs H. Elliott-Blake, Miss M. Faulkner, Mr and Mrs B. Fickling, Mrs D. Fowler-Watt, Mr A. Frood, Miss V. Fulcom, Miss C. Garrott, Dr and Mrs D. Garrow, Mr and Mrs R. Gayner, Mrs A. Gough, Miss M. Green, Sir Noel and Lady Hall, Dr Hamilton Paterson, Dr R. Henson, Miss K. Holmes, Lord Hunt of Fawley, Miss S. Jackson, Miss Johns, Miss C. Judah, Mr J. Kerr, Miss J. King, Mr D. Kirby-Johnson, Miss G. Lane, Lady Legge-Bourke, Colonel and Mrs R. Lethbridge, Mr M. Lines, Professor and Mrs V. Logue, Mr N. Macfarlane, Mrs E. Marks, Sir Ralph Marnham, Mr and Mrs D. Methven, Dr N. Mills, Mrs M. Morris, Mr R. Morris, Miss L. Morris, Dr and Mrs I. Moseley, Dr and Mrs R. Murray, Mrs J. Nicholson, Dr and Mrs Pattinson, Captain Pemberton, RN, Lady Phillips, Mr M. Pickard, Dr C. Pinckney, Miss J. Power, Miss Rees, Mr I. Reid, Major-General J. Robertson, Miss F. Roxburgh, Mr and Mrs T. Ruck Keene, Miss Christie Smith, Dr M. Smith, Miss C. Snodin, Sir Robert and Lady Speed, Brigadier C. Steel, Miss M. Stemming, Lieutenant-General Sir Allan Taylor, Mr M. Thompson, Sir Charles and Lady Troughton, Dr Aldren Turner, Mr and Mrs L. Walsh, Sir Brian and Lady Warren, Mrs R. Weiss, Miss N. Wells, Colonel Wheen, Mrs Whitfield, Dr and Mrs D. Williams.

Licences withheld

Export licences have been withheld for three months on an English Gothic stone corbel-head, dated 1230 and valued at £18,000, and an English gold watch and chatelaine by John Leroux and William Hopkins, 1777-78, worth £14,500.

Double win for pair in English bridge

From Our Bridge Correspondent
Blackpool

The English Bridge Union's northern congress in aid of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children ended in Blackpool on Sunday with a win for Dr and Mrs A. P. Sowter's team in the Towns Cup. They also won the mixed pairs.

D. G. Barton and G. Hamlett, of the North-west, climbed from fourth place at the halfway stage to win the two-session final of the championship pairs.

Results:
Mixed pairs: 1, Dr and Mrs A. P. Sowter (Nottinghamshire); 2, W. M. Orriel, Mrs M. Vanner (Worcestershire); 3, J. D. Rue, Mrs E. J. Parr (Gloucestershire).
Flitch winners: Mr and Mrs H. Mitchell (Yorkshire).
Championship pairs: D. G. Barton, G. Hamlett (North-west), 3,289; A. C. Williams, C. G. Luck (Surrey), 3,220; P. Bowkley, S. Corr (Warwickshire), 3,183; Mr and Mrs J. A. Hudson (North-west), 3,148; R. Churney, R. Sept (North-west), 3,140; P. Wrigley, P. A. Bowyer (Yorkshire), 3,123.
Championship teams: Dr and Mrs A. P. Sowter (Nottinghamshire), A. R. Forrester (Yorkshire), T. Kirby (North-west), 102; D. R. Keen, L. R. Dempster, R. Churney, C. G. Endicott (North-west), 90; G. F. Dixon, Mrs J. Buck, H. C. Barker, R. A. M. Allison (North-west), 89; P. E. Morley, G. J. Morley, S. Zychlinski, J. A. Daughton (North-west), 88.
The Donnan Cup for less experienced teams was won by Mr and Mrs C. Passelow, B. J. Marks, Mrs B. Myers (Yorkshire), 80.

25 years ago

For Tuesday, Nov 7, 1978
From The Times of Friday, Nov 6, 1953

Bust of Mr Bevin

A bronze bust of Mr Ernest Bevin was unveiled on the central stairway of the Foreign Office by Mr Eden on Wednesday in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Attlee. Dame Florence Bevin and a number of Mr Bevin's former colleagues of coalition and Labour Government days and from the TUC and Foreign Office also attended. In a short speech Sir Winston Churchill said: We are met here to do honour to the name of a great Englishman. Ernest Bevin had many of the strongest characteristics of the English race. His manliness, his commonsense, his rough simplicity, sturdiness and kind heart, easy geniality and generosity, all are qualities which we who live in the southern part of this famous island regard with admiration. Referring to the war years, the Prime Minister said that in Mr Bevin they had found a rock, absolutely faithful and solid, ready to take the blame with the others for anything that went wrong. After referring to Mr Bevin's work with the trade unions, Sir Winston Churchill said: This is a monument to one of the greatest Foreign Secretaries that has ever been called upon to discharge his duties.

Latest wills

Mr Roland Day, of Torquay, left £465,273 net. He left his Turner landscape to Norwich Museum, and after personal bequests a quarter of the residue as to £500 to the Torbay Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the remainder to the Leprosy Relief Association.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Besser, Mrs Margot, of Maida Vale, London £148,500
Horler, Mr Walter Aaron, of Bath £180,534
Mendelson, Mr John Jakob, of Hampstead, Labour MP for Penistone, intestate £28,516
Milnes, Mr John David, of Milford-on-Sea £171,051
Whitelaw, Mr Gavin Scott, of Billingshurst £197,057

OBITUARY

DR DONALD JOHNSON

Doctor, author and politician

Dr Donald McIntosh Johnson, Conservative MP for Carlisle from 1955 to 1964, died on November 5 at the age of 75.

In an active and varied life he combined the careers of doctor, hotelier, publisher, author and politician.

Donald Johnson was born in Bury, Lancashire, and educated at Cheltenham and Gonville and Caius, Cambridge. Following his father, he became a doctor, qualifying at St Bartholomew's, with posts in Greenland and Labrador before general practice in Thornton Heath from 1930 to 1937. He also qualified as a barrister in 1930, but never practised.

He went into politics as a Liberal, losing Bury in the 1935 election, and the Bewdley by-election in 1937. To finance his political career, he bought the Marlborough Arms Hotel, Woodstock, in 1937. In 1943, he achieved a famous near-miss as an Independent at the Chippenham by-election, coming within 195 votes of the Government candidate, David Eccles—who, a few years later, was to sponsor him for membership of the Conservative Party.

After war service in the RAMC in Bristol, he set up his own publishing company, and by 1950 had given up hotels to bring out books on travel—S. P. B. Mais was his best-known author—medicine, politics, and many other topics. He regarded publishing as an outlet for his own work too, which included five volumes of autobiography, and an essay i[n] anti-collectivist philosophy, *Th[e] End of Socialism*. He was founder-member of the Ind[e]pendent Publishers' Guild.

After a few years on Sutt[on] and Cheam Borough Counc[il] he won the marginal seat [of] Carlisle for the Conservativ[es] in 1955. In the House [of] Commons he was noted for h[is] backbench campaigns on civ[il] liberties issues, such as refor[m] of mental health legislatio[n] and the proposal, pioneered [by] him, for a British Ombudsma[n] which later became law. [As] time went on, he becam[e] increasingly unhappy with t[he] Conservative Party leadersh[ip] and with the House [of] Commons as an institution. [As] one of the first backbench M[Ps] to call for the overthrow of [Mr] Harold Macmillan as pa[rty] leader in 1962, he was disown[ed] by his constituency associati[on] and lost the 1964 election [at] which he stood as an In[de]pendent Conservative.

Donald Johnson was an o[ld-]fashioned Gladstonian libe[ral] in his politics, and an i[ndi]vidualist in his path throu[gh] life and he could never co[me] to terms with the compromi[ses] of party politics.

He is survived by his sec[ond] wife, Betty; his first w[ife] Christiane, born in Belgi[um] was killed in the London bl[itz]. He had a son by his f[irst] marriage, and a son and [a] daughter by his sec[ond] marriage.

MRS SYDNEY J. LOEB

Mrs Sydney J. Loeb, who died in London on October 24 at the age of 97, was a unique link with nineteenth century music.

Born on January 21, 1881 and christened Matilde Leonhardine, she was the last surviving child of Dr Hans Richter, the great Wagnerian conductor, who exerted a profound influence on musical appreciation in late Victorian and Edwardian England.

She lived to see the centenary of two of the most momentous incidents in Richter's career: his preparation and presentation of the first performance of the complete *Ring* at Bayreuth in 1876 (after which Ludwig II of Bavaria decorated him with the Order of Maximilien); and his arrival in London in 1877 to share with the composer the conducting of the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall. Richter was an immediate success: the critic of the *Illustrated London News* said bluntly that his skill "appears to surpass that of Wagner himself". He returned to London two years later, and the annual Richter Concerts in the St James's Hall became an indispensable feature of London's musical life between 1879 and 1902. From 1885 to 1909 he conducted the triennial Birmingham Festival Concerts, as well as Wagner performances at the Royal Opera House. In 1897 he was appointed resident conductor of the Hallé orchestra, a post which he held to the end of his active career.

In 1900 the Richter family settled in Wilmslow near Manchester. When her parents eventually retired to Bayreuth, Matilde stayed behind, and [in] 1912 married Sydney Loeb [a] stockbroker with an ard[ent] interest in Wagner. They ha[d a] son and daughter. The Lo[ebs] regularly visited Bayreuth, [and] Sydney left a valuable rec[ord] in his photographs of t[he] friends and acquaintances th[ey]...

Tilde Richter—her Chris[tian] name was always shortene[d]—studied the piano under a pu[pil] of the legendary Theo[dor] Leschetizky, who complimen[ted] her *hübsches talent*. She inh[eri]ted an extraordinary musi[cal] tradition. Her paternal gra[nd]father had succeeded to Hayd[n's] old job as court musician [to] the Esterhazy; her gra[nd]mother played Venus in [the] original production of *Ta[nn]häuser* in 1845. She herself [knew] almost all the European m[usi]cians of the later ninetee[nth] century, and had lively re[col]lections of such personalitie[s as] Busoni (who was "a darling"), Brahms (who in the eyes of [the] Richter children was n[...]), Bruckner and Bartók (wh[om] she introduced to Vienna w[hen] he was in his teens) as well [as] the entire Wagner clan.

Even more remarkable [was] her heritage of memory fr[om] her adored father. When [she] related, in her mesmeric[al] pretty Viennese accent, [his] memories of *Liszt* and Wagn[er], of singing as a choirboy at [the] marriage of Franz Josef [and] Elisabeth in 1854; or of [the] aura of Ludwig II and his pleasure when frustrated [...] instance in his command [...] Richter rehearse a produ[ction] of *Rheingold* in an impos[sible] three weeks); it was as i[f] as if at first hand, and as [if] as yesterday.

MR DENIS O'DEA

Mr Denis O'Dea, who died at his home in Dublin, at the age of 75, was well known as a Hollywood film actor in the late 1940s and early 1950s and had had a notable career on the Irish stage.

O'Dea was a leading member of the Abbey Theatre Company and later had many film roles. He played alongside such stars as Clark Gable, Grace Kelly and Marilyn Monroe. He made several pictures with John Ford including *The Informer* which also starred Victor McLaglen. He also played in *Odd Man Out*, with the late S. J. McCormack. In 1952 he played the part of a priest in the Italian-made film *Never Take No for an Answer* which was partly shot in the Vatican.

He met Siobhan McKenna at the Abbey and they were married in 1946. In 1956 he and his wife were starring in separate Broadway shows at the same time.

O'Dea had played a prominent part in the foundation of the actors' union in Ireland and he was president of Irish Actors' Equity for eight years.

PRINCE ROMAN PETROVICH

Prince Roman Rom[anovich] Petrovich, a nephew of [Tsar] Nicholas II, the last Tsa[r of] Russia, died in Rome on [Octo]ber 25 at the age of 82. [The] son of Grand Duke Pete[r of] Russia and Princess Milit[za of] Montenegro, he fled to Fr[ance] shortly after the Russian R[evo]lution and later moved to [Italy] to join a small group of Ru[ssian] exiles in Rome. Prince R[oman] married, in 1921, a F[...] countess by whom he had [two] sons.

Elizabeth Countess of A[bing]don and Lindsey, wido[w of the] eighth Earl of Abingdon [and] thirteenth Earl of Lindsey [died] on October 24 at the a[ge of] 82. She was Elizabeth V[aletta] (Bettine), second daught[er of] Major-General the Hon. [Sir Edward] Stuart-Wortley, CB, CMG [...] and she married in 191[7 Cap]tain A. E. G. Grant, 9th [Lan]cers. The marriage wa[s dis]solved by divorce in 192[...] she married secondly i[n ...] Lord Abingdon and L[indsey]. He died in 1963.

University news

Oxford
Dr E. W. Nicholson MA (Dublin), PhD (Glasgow), MA, DD (Cantab), lecturer in divinity and fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has beeen appointed Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture, in succession to Professor J. Barr, who has become Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Elections
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE. Honorary fellowships: Muriel St Clare Byrne, MA; Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, MA; Julia de L. Mann, MA; Helen Muir, MA, DPhil, BSc, FRS; Lady Ogilvie, MA; Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, MA DPhil: Evelyn E. S. Proctor, MA. The centenary studentships: Ursula K. Everest, MA, Headmistress, Harriet Costello School, Basingstoke, Clare M. C. Eaglestone, MA, St Theresa's RC School, Lewisham.

Leicester
ICI and the university are to establish a laboratory in molecular genetics under Professor W. J. Brammar.

Newcastle Polytechnic
Grants
From Tyne and Wear County £300,000 to electrical engineering physical electronics for microelectronics research institute.
From British Library, £45,000 [...] technic library for information packages.
From Department of Energy [...] to electrical engineering and electronics, for noise control.
From Science Research [Council] £33,000 to behavioural studies [...] ation for handicapped [...] £16,000 to mathematics for [...] simulation of rough surfaces.

St Andrews
The Scottish Home and Health [Depart]ment has granted £16,730 to [...] Riches and Mr J. P. A. W[...] studies of prostatic cancer.

Correction

Details of appointments ar[e given] under "Other appointme[nts" in] University News on Nov[ember ...] should have carried the [...] Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sandhurst commissions

The following officers have successfully completed the Regular Career Course at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and have joined the regiments or corps shown against their names:

J. C. Abbott, RA (Kings of Wessex); R. N. Ashcroft, Kings Own Border (Penwortham Co Sec); N. H. D. Austen, R Signals (Morrisons and Welbeck); R. J. F. Baillon, Para (Oratory); L. R. Bedborough, RCT (Abbotsfield Comp); A. C. T. Blackmore, QRIH (Monkton Combe); J. J. S. Bourne-May, Coldm Gds (Eton); I. S. Brant, RAOC (Colfe's GS); J. R. Bright, RRF (J. Lyon S); R. T. Chesterfield, RTR (Glenalmond); C. P. Churchman, REME (Harrow Weald GS and Welbeck); M. J. Clews, RHF (Ellesmere C); R. M. Collins, RTR (Aylesbury C); I. A. J. Candlo, R Signals (Forres Ac and Welbeck); J. H. Cotterill, WFR (Adams GS); C. W. Crawford, RE (Uphill S); D. McA. Cubbon, RCT (Carluke SS); J. R. Cunliffe, RGJ (Epsom C); I. C. Dale, REME (Gateway GS); P. M. Daniel, RE (Welbeck); J. F. Dean, R Anglian (Colyton GS); R. W. Dennis, R Hamps (Portsmouth GS).

J. C. Efford, RE (Marlwood Comp and Welbeck); J. H. C. Fennell, RE (Walsingham S); M. W. Foden, RE (Aldridge GS and Welbeck); S. C. Freeland, RE (Hereford SFC); A. D. Gallie, R Signals (Bethany S); D. Gaskell, RRW (Radley C); A. N. Goldie, RAOC (G. Watson's C); J. A. Goodall, RCT (Heath GS); N. Goymer, RCT (Archer Court Sec Mod, Dover); S. C. Green, R Signals (Allerton Grange HS and Welbeck); I. D. Griffiths, RA (Exeter C); A. J. Groom, RA (Haileybury); W. Hargreaves, RA (Bishop's Stortford C); J. E. Hiles, R Irish; D. A. Hill, PWO (Rymers C); C. G. Holland, RA (Dauntseys); N. J. Holt, Para (Renton S); D. St J. Homer, RGJ (Kimbolton S); K. Howard, PWO (Pocklington S); T. F. James, RE (R Latin S); K. F. Johnson, LI (Canford S); R. I. Jolly, RA (Liverpool C); A. K. Jones, RE (Welbeck).

V. R. Kent-Payne, PWO (Beverley GS); C. R. King, R Signals (Kingston GS); S. J. King, RAOC (Qu Elizabeth's Hos); D. C. Kirk, RHF (Clydebank HS); I. J. Lawrence, RAOC (Cornwall Tech C); G. P. Lawson, Int Corps (Churston Ferrers GS); G. R. Littlechild, RCT (Palmers S); D. Littlewood, RTR (Middlecroft S); M. D. Maclean, REME (King Edward VI Edgbaston and Welbeck); P. D. J. Marshall, RA (Rickmansworth GS and Welbeck); R. G. McDonald, RRF (St Patrick's C, Wellington, NZ); D. D. McKenzie, RCT (Duke of York RMS); W. I. McNeill, RAPC (Prince Rupert's S, BAOR); J. W. Mitchell, RE (Priory S and Welbeck); T. H. Morris, RA (Pangbourne C); J. J. Morrison, RCT (S Hensley Sec Gram and Welbeck); A. L. Newill, REME (Welbeck); R. G. Nicholson, R Signals; G. A. Nield, RE (Ardingly); M. Noel-Smith (Whitefriars S); G. P. Norris (Tonbridge Wells Tech H[S and Wel]beck); M. J. Orr, RCT (Ross[...] S); S. J. Parry, AAC (Hard[...]); R. J. Parsons, REME (Welbeck); [...] Pellet, RCT (Reigate GS); [...] Pascoe, R Signals (Colstons [and Wel]beck); J. C. Potts, WFR ([...] C); M. I. Potts, REME (He[...] Welbeck); S. J. Prior, RCT ([...] GS); G. J. T. Rafferty, (Greenock HS & Welbeck); [...] Richardson, RE (Okehampton [...] Welbeck); D. F. Riley, RL[...] GS & Welbeck); G. A. [...] REME (Bramcote Hills C[...] [Wel]beck); J. F. Rouse, REME [...] GS & Welbeck); J. M. C[...] DERR ([...] S).

V. R. Selfridge, Para (K[...] & Welbeck); J. Sharp, RA [...] N. Shortiss, Queens ([...]); S. Simmons, R Irish ([...] S); M. J. Simpkins, Sig[...] Peirce, Bournemouth[...]; M. Simmon, WFR (S. C[...]); N. M. Smith, DERR (R How[...]); R. [...], RCT (Bramin[...]); [...] Taylor, RCT ([...]); D. C. Taylor, RCT (Liver[...]); C. J. Taylor, R Signals (A[...] & Welbeck); M. Turby, RE[...] GS); J. J. Turk, Queens [...] S); A. A. Venus, [...] Bank Poly); A. C. C. Wal[...] (Ashmead SS & Welbeck); A[...] RE (Chatham House GS); [...] Wilkinson, OOH (Christ's H[ospital]); N. Wood, R Signals (Chal[...]); S. J. A. Wr[...] (Felsted S).

£5,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £5,000 winners in the November Premium Bond draw are:

1 AK 960213, 4 AF 629580, 3 BZ 388889, 6 BP 737057, 1 CL 691593, 1 CZ 585402, 1 DL 792555, 3 DS 228586, 5 DB 471289, 5 EP 826024, 3 FN 610556, 4 FZ 599953, 1 JB 698000, 1 JF 114858, 3 JB 773581, 4 JS 037776, 7 JS 086334, 9 KK 821473, 13 KK 975653, 3 LL 862214, 7 LW 989361, 10 LZ 012227, 2 MK 727917, 6 ML 972354, 7 ML 274151, NF 591326, 11 PF 249309, 9 QS 986517,
9 RT 302881, 11 RP 306292, 13 RL 684238, 14 RW 716039, 1 SS 345805, TW 877662, 7 TL 620620, 10 VB 216036, 11 VP 193032, 11 VT 266780, 11 VW 861870, 7 WF 587903, 3 XW 006630, 7 XP 199737, 8 XT 849184, 3 YS 534490, 6 YB 983872, 8 ZP 079393, 11 ZB 341679, 14 ZZ 513073, 14 ZZ 801686, 17 ZT 074778, 18 ZS 172946, 18 ZZ 713016, 30 ZP 905397, 20 ZW 887847, 32 ZP 782838, 33 ZK 019486.

The £1,000 winners are:

AB 634840, AF 263803, AS 301906, AS 443919, TW 198797, 1 AB 180316, 1 AK 043994, 3 AK 192162, 3 AN 693760, 3 AP 693704, 3 AF 517546, 4 AF 698872, 4 AK 088405, 4 AP 067314, 4 AZ 858316, 5 AB 160692, 5 AL 004045, 5 AN 430974, BF 899981, 1 BB 335028, 1 BZ 112669, 3 BK 436620, 3 BK 431881, 3 BL 639824, 3 BL 665505, 3 BS 918863, 4 BF 206288, 4 BK 020606, 4 BL 667908, 4 BN 851655, 4 BP 768090, 4 BS 323636, 4 BW 303514, 5 BB 799153, 5 BK 093906, 5 BW 325931, 5 BW 851504, 6 BZ 633089, 6 BP 708049, 7 BP 338531, 8 BB 747437, 8 BF 672629, 8 BZ 713606, CB 358077, CN 273335, CW 452293, 1 CT 290019, 1 CT 303182, 1 CT 463013, 2 CW 782623, DS 401757, 1 DK 962047, 1 DT 475318, 2 DF 108268,
3 DP 366110, 3 DF 367305, 3 DK 147972, 3 DN 193036, 3 DN 397536, 3 DS 360010, 4 DN 003382, 4 DN 510149, 5 DK 442628, 5 DN 344480, 6 DB 408620, 6 DK 624382, 6 DN 071616, 6 DZ 095438, 1 EW 494717, 1 EW 869807, 2 EB 913658, 2 EP 784647, 3 EB 225371, 3 EZ 180511, 3 EF 438819, 3 ES 262775, 3 BT 782011, 3 EZ 711708, 4 EL 358310, 4 ES 811111, 5 EZ 383118, FL 655175, 1 FF 100362, 1 FS 277289, 1 FT 408420, 1 FW 847072, 2 FB 130759, 2 FL 308487, 3 FL 918977, 4 FZ 285700, 5 FN 130756, 5 FN 140017, 6 FN 218192, 6 FP 617406, 6 FS 393310, 6 FT 264247, 7 FW 823581, 7 FW 833997, 8 FF 085326, 8 FF 214288, 8 FK 537407, 8 FL 145564, 8 FL 433276, 8 FN 172105, 8 FS 626080, 8 FZ 797676, 9 FL 397363, 9 FN 934082,
1 GK 439265, 1 HF 591846, 1 HL 071876, 1 HZ 614559, 1 HZ 872250, 2 HK 715567, 2 HN 764706, 3 HF 493757, 3 HL 646091, 4 HF 666857, 6 HS 727210, 1 JP 074356, 2 JN 277174, 2 JN 742069, 2 JP 572754, 3 JT 084996, 4 JB 038945, 4 JK 056434, 4 JL 317577, 5 JB 770360, 5 JN 046538, 5 JP 659144, 6 JB 298600, 6 JK 960807, 6 JL 969133, 6 JS 083945, 7 JK 866432, 7 JT 216700, 7 JW 218151, 8 JL 300900, 8 JN 003943, 8 JW 038478, 8 JZ 208677, 9 JB 985659, 9 JP 613419, KN 146334, KP 404718, KP 904022, 1 KF 161084, 2 KK 456716, 3 KN 688434, 3 KS 424637, 3 KW 810063, 4 KN 309658, 4 KZ 930245, 5 KL 103002, 5 KK 137919, 7 KN 756636, 7 KB 298663, 8 KP 110310, 8 KP 210704, 8 KS 655661, 8 KT 680719, 8 KZ 739088, 9 KF 507568, 9 KN 516663, 10 KF 300977, 10 KT 313830, 11 KB 057304, 11 KF 795484, 11 KK 396181, 11 KP 324071, LB 553380, LL 517533, LT 303929, LZ 042884, 1 LB 363737, 1 LW 610818, 3 LB 759819, 3 LS 687068, 4 LK 329276, 4 LW 264557, 5 LK 035290, 5 LN 252711, 5 LS 331221, 5 LS 601123, 6 LL 465127, 6 LL 618147, 6 LL 933298, 6 LS 706174, 6 LW 595394, 6 LW 935830, 7 LK 870964, 7 LN 806957, 7 LP 185673, 7 LZ 190155, 8 LF 071966, 8 LN 166329, 8 LT [illegible], 10 LX [illegible], 10 LP 686370,
10 LS 539931, 11 LZ [illegible], MB 467310, MS 912217, 2 MB [illegible], 2 MP 336331, 2 MS 515686, 4 MT 349093, 5 MF 864639, 6 MS 960088, 7 MK 755352, 7 MZ 817394, 7 MZ 892910, 1 NN 334241, 2 NK 996698, 2 NL 909631, PK 943156, 3 PF 960036, 3 PK 377178, 4 PP 386668, 5 PF 291446, 5 PT 922303, 6 PL 409895, 6 PS 781952, 7 PL 261444, 7 PP 200521, 8 PK 631660, 8 PP 101310, 8 PP 746193, 8 PT 781214, 8 PW 514313, 8 PZ 731356, 9 PB 122860, 9 PB 779425, 9 PK 582323, 9 PN 870106, 10 PB 704794, 10 PW 317763, 11 PL 899635, 11 PP 187498, 11 PP 669734, 11 PS 663541, 12 PB 861233, 12 PF 363876, 12 PK 011005, 12 PL 032222, 12 PL 797934, 12 PP 284288, 12 PP 745991, 13 PS 173731, 13 PZ 621676, 13 PK 402081, 13 PZ 456380, 13 PZ 809177, OT 336181, 1 ON 493506, 2 OP 768914, 3 OZ 454660, 3 OW 357713, 3 OZ 126611, 4 ON [illegible], 5 OF 840856, 5 OP [illegible], 5 OS [illegible], 7 OW [illegible], 8 OR [illegible], 8 OL 753608, 8 OP [illegible], 9 OF [illegible], 9 OK [illegible], 9 OL 761285, 9 ON [illegible], 9 OP 323230, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 3 PF 773512, [illegible], 4 PR 609578, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 9 RN 407359,
9 RN 927936, 9 RW 042477, 10 RB 800636, 10 RK 956917, 10 RS 854782, 10 RS 970674, 10 RT 617009, 10 RZ 403391, 11 RR [illegible], 12 RF 968484, 13 RW 117114, 13 RB 093526, 13 RB 836901, 13 RF 170239, 13 RN 166545, 13 RN 729576, 13 RP 186639, 13 RS 984548, 14 RB 438295, 14 RB 963464, RF 448469, 14 RK 330827, 14 RK 546844, 14 RL 408871, 14 RS 156336, 15 RF 854945, 15 RL 795965, 15 RT 653671, 15 RW 491293, 16 RK 290158, 16 RL 644408, 1 SS 824911, 1 SW 427638, 2 SS 708776, 3 SW 080773, 4 SW 868555, 5 SP 629414, 5 SZ 258370, 5 SZ 450496, 6 SF 103062, 6 SN 661272, 6 SP 863252, 6 ST 039529, 6 SW 265652, 7 SL 451333, 7 SN 058284, 8 ST 320633, 8 SZ 722496, 9 SK 854077, 9 ST 639348, TB 962758, 1 W 230515, TZ 908433, 2 TZ 519644, 3 TB 336960, 3 TW 532500, 4 TW 296764, 5 TB 808911, 5 TF 681417, 5 TZ 554051, 6 TF 869966, 8 TW 053519, 9 TW 056937, 2 VZ 745841, 3 VP 609487, 4 VF 631953, 4 VL 863289, 4 VN 070941, 4 VP 778239, 4 VT 296823, 4 VZ 318854, 5 VB 191959, 5 VK 530936, 5 VL 992506, 6 VN 371324, 7 VK 798808, 7 VL 204015, 7 VW 007609, 8 VT 366214, 8 VT 668927, 9 VL 463518, 10 VF 766343, 10 VL 042074, 11 VP 864544, 11 VS 070764, 11 VW 116103, 12 VT 095805, 12 VP 011358, 12 VP 881594, 12 VS 087600,
12 VS 488141, 13 VB 734450, 13 VK 057568, 13 VP 677089, 13 VS 241369, 14 VB 567881, 14 VK 306612, 14 VN 142803, 14 VN 713514, 14 VS 191359, 15 VP 079407, 15 VP 970051, 15 VT 053556, 15 VT 789643, 16 VK 794639, 16 VL 411165, 16 VN 282212, 16 VS 326814, 16 VW 812995, 16 VZ 151893, 17 VB 178256, 17 VB 302575, 17 VK 809506, 17 VL 257233, 17 VN 169458, 17 VP 400722, 17 VW 850817, 18 VF 082311, 18 VL 170052, 18 VN 695964, 18 VN 970579, 18 VZ 700894, WF 021032, 1 WF 288071, 1 WK 407155, 2 WP 309325, 2 WP 647973, 2 WS 464559, 2 WT 740046, 3 WW 765569, 4 WN 428612, 4 WN 484000, 5 WB 974650, 5 WN 231893, 7 WB 607336, 7 WK 868310, 8 WW 984779, 9 WB 969775, 9 WS 111648, 9 WS 153034, 10 WB 356712, 10 WL 679136, 10 WT 095564, 10 WZ 536734, 11 WB 083272, 11 WB 326212, 11 WL 375121, 11 WL 738533, 11 WN 680664, 11 WP 574509, 11 WS 545075, 11 WZ 303597, 12 WF 045786, 12 WF 794597, 13 WW 511374, 13 WF 457045, 13 WT 884730, 13 WZ 196789, 14 WB 182884, 14 WK 457372, 14 WN 556678, 14 WS 033469, 14 WT 623876, 14 WT 807379, 14 WZ 713192, 15 WB 557547, 15 WN 334191, 15 WW 013630, 15 WW 951113, 16 WZ 253011, 1 XF 382606, 1 XF 843236, 3 XT 565096, 4 XB 524803, 5 XB 514894, 6 XF 814028, 6 XW 237944, 8 XK 631609, 8 XN 229554, 9 XB 760205,
9 XP 307163, 9 XS 893618, 9 XT 142078, 9 XZ 734847, 10 XP 705329, 10 XW 201332, 11 XL 805573, 11 XN 207498, 11 XT 816904, 12 XB 853493, 12 XF 238637, 12 XF 713313, 13 XB 936988, 13 XF 997862, 13 XK 410397, 3 YL 644446, 3 YZ 969388, 5 YS 644303, 5 YT 116249, 6 YB 393234, 6 YK 187905, 7 YZ 370523, 8 YB 972418, 10 YZ 531777, 11 YK 373815, 11 YZ 240528, 11 YZ 856574, 12 YL 632768, 12 YP 433202, 12 YT 175593, ZT 705784, 5 ZZ 010893, 5 ZZ 312971, 6 ZL 025033, 6 ZL 831872, 6 ZL 846102, 6 ZN 073872, 6 ZZ 869850, 7 ZZ 361395, 7 [illegible], 9 ZF 032200, 9 ZF 442676, 9 ZK 707241, 9 ZS 825328, 12 ZF 100147, 13 ZL 882659, 12 ZP 297076, 12 ZS 964231, 13 ZL 911950, 13 ZP 320827, 13 ZS 807298, 13 ZT 258536, 13 ZW 430279, 14 ZW 310748, 15 ZB 853649, 15 ZF 776986, 15 ZL 617558, 16 ZZ 309939, 17 ZF 002942, 17 ZK 700384, 17 ZK 823845, 17 ZL 572848, 17 ZN 051653, 17 ZS 042890, 17 ZS 853013, 17 ZZ 185024, 18 ZK 113670, 18 ZP 280126, 18 ZW 479076, 19 ZP 538090, 20 ZB 124613, 20 ZB 704190, 20 ZP 147294, 20 ZL 745920, 20 ZP 490028, 20 ZT 892891, 20 ZZ 360056, 21 ZB 641606, 21 ZB 985272, 21 ZS 636247, 21 ZZ 894124, 22 ZN 636476, 22 ZW 365197, 23 ZP 708556, 24 ZB 543748, 24 ZK 628891, 25 ZB 419316, 23 ZN 356837, 25 ZP [illegible], 25 ZS [illegible].

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

'Factoring keeps your cash flow flowing.'
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BI implacably opposes orker-directors ominated by unions

ricia Tisdall

ardening of employers' es to industrial disputes r with calls for reforms ade union procedures d from the opening day Confederation of British y's second national con- r at Brighton.

striaists' impatience with ions became apparent a debate on industrial acy. Delegates packed nference hall to endorse ously a policy of implac- position to the Govern- proposals to legislate for ominated worker direc-

refused to consider even ited fall-back legislation rticipation below board contained in the CBI 's existing policy docu-

otion asking the confer- to accept limited legisla- as referred back to the for amendment. It was from the applause and which greeted speakers the motion that if it en put a vote it would ly have been overwhelm- ejected.

mood of the conference at industrialists were not ed to make any compro- whatsoever on statutory participation. Speaker peaker stressed that they to see reforms in trade constitution procedures owers before accepting ion.

want to see radical s in trade unions before ll us how to run our com- ", said Mrs Nora Potter Federation of Sussex In- s. This view was ex- more guardedly by Watkinson, the CBI's past ent, and by Mr Kenneth Webb, chairman of Birds Eye Foods, and by others.

Employers maintain that workers themselves are far from unanimous in wanting board level representation. Dr Austin Pearce of Esso, who convenes a CBI group of multi-national companies, said a poll of 9,000 employees showed that a "clear majority" disagreed with union-nominated directors.

He criticized other employer groups for not taking similar action to represent employees' views on this score.

As a substitute for legislation, the conference endorsed a CBI council motion for a code of conduct to promote participation on a voluntary basis. The official CBI view is that the majority of firms already voluntarily operate participation procedures.

A survey of members earlier this year showed that about 70 per cent of large member companies operated consultative arrangements giving employees rights to information and discussion. Approximately one in ten also had participation agreements giving involvement further up the management chain.

A prime trade union reform urged by speakers throughout the proceedings was the introduction of secret ballots on strikes votes. Mr Michael Edwardes, chairman of British Leyland, said he would not accept that the mass rejection of recent pay offers was representative until he read the results of a secret ballot.

A toughening approach to trade union activities was also apparent in the debate on tax reductions, where speakers were unhappy about what Mr Bruce Sutherland, of the Harris and Sheldon Group, described as "subsidizing idleness".

The question of whether or not striking workers ought to draw social security payments is expected to get a further airing in the debate on pay. Sir John Methven, the CBI's director-general, has already advocated that they should be dropped.

He has pointed out that Britain is the only country in the world where strikers draw substantial amounts of state funds. Such views have often been expressed privately by employers, but until recently they have been reluctant to air them in public.

A motion urging the Government to introduce further reductions in the personal tax rate was accepted unanimously. The CBI has already told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it wants the starting rate for income tax brought down to 25 per cent, the basic rate to 30 per cent, and the maximum set at 50 per cent by the 1981 Budget.

A significantly minority wanted the changes to be brought in sooner than envisaged in official CBI policy. Their feelings echo those expressed at last year's conference when, as a result of the delegates' votes, the top tax rate recommended by the CBI was brought down from 60 per cent to 50 per cent.

The arguments in favour of a reduced tax rate are that it would provide new incentives both for enterprises and individuals to be more productive.

In an eloquent summing up, Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes said that the present taxation system makes small businesses stay small, penalises effort and encourages moonlighting.

Conference reports, page 4
Brighton Diary, page 19

UK companies involved in £700m worth of contracts in troubled country

Mr Benn allays fears over Iran oil

By Nicholas Hirst John Huxley and Michael Baily

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday made a statement to allay fears that unrest in Iran could create a shortage of oil in Britain.

"About 16 per cent of UK supplies of crude oil currently comes from Iran", Mr Benn said. "Existing stocks of crude and petrol products are sufficient to meet present levels of consumption for 72 days. There is thus no early threat to the supply of oil needed to keep the economy moving.

Oil companies in the consortium which handles 90 per cent of Iran's oil said output yesterday was 1.25 million barrels against normal production of about 5.5 million barrels.

British Petroleum, which has a 40 per cent share in the consortium, and Shell with 14 per cent, have both warned customers that if disruption continues they will be forced to cutback supplies.

Iran's production accounts for 10 per cent of Western world consumption. In the United States, Mr James Schlesinger, energy secretary, said in Tokyo that if oil output from Iran was reduced into late December the world oil market could be thrown into confusion.

Shaik Ahmed Saki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer, said his country would consult with other members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries before taking any action to counter any possible shortage resulting in a drop in supplies from Iran.

Saudi Arabia instituted a production ceiling of 8.5m barrels a day for 1978 compared with its 11m barrels a day capacity, but production so far has averaged only 7.5 million barrels a day.

But the unrest must create doubts over the chances of negotiating future barter deals with Britain. The Shah has been pushing hard for public contracts to be tied to sales of oil. The £269m deal between BAC (now parr of British Aerospace) for Rapier missiles sent in 1976 was to be satisfied by oil deliveries. Shell is buying the oil from British Aerospace at the rate of between 17,000 and 20,000 barrels a day for six years.

International Military Services, the contractual arm of the Ministry of Defence, said in London that its contracts in Iran were proceeding normally.

IMS, formerly Millbank Technical Services, is supervising contracts eventually expected to be worth more than £700m to British Industry, and centred largely on the Isfahan industrial/military complex, 200 miles south of Tenran. Among the companies involved are Laing and Wimpey, who are responsible for a large part of the building work.

The present strife in Iran threatens both progress on current contracts and future orders from a country which last year took British goods and services worth £654.6m.

Mr Ross Campbell, deputy director of IMS, said contingency plans had ben discussed with IMS's various subcontractors, but said that the implications of the unrest were difficult to assess.

Defence is an obvious area where spending could be reduced. It accounts for about 23 per cent of the Iranian budget, although foreign observers believe of the need to ensure the loyalty of the armed services may reduce the room for manoeuvre here. Reports that Iran is about to cancel an order for 2,200 Chieftain tanks have been denied.

A spokesman for John Laing said that work at Isfahan was going ahead without interference, according to its project manager there. Work in another secure area, on the naval installation at Banda Abbas, was also proceeding.

Reports from Teheran have also spoken of the Shah's anxiety to cut back spending on Iran's ambitious nuclear power station programme. These have yet to be substantiated, although if true they are more likely to affect French and West German contractors.

The Department of Trade's attitude remains "fairly optimistic". Last night it had not learnt of the cancellation of any major contracts in Iran.

These include an oil terminal being built by Tunnel Taylor; a fertilizer complex (Davy Powergas); a diesel generator (Hawker Siddeley) and a contract to supply and commission a complete power station at Ahwaz (GEC Turbine Generators).

Confusion continued on the tanker market yesterday with rates sharply down, many ships immobilized and uncertainty over the outcome in Iran.

Loading of crude carriers at Kharg Island, one of the Gulf's biggest outlet points, has come to a virtual standstill, with only one vessel loaded in the past three days instead of the usual two to four big ships each day, and 38 waiting to be handled.

A 400,000-ton ULCC was relet to Elf from AGIP at wordscale 28½ compared with 42½ 10 days ago. The going rate for a 250,000-ton VLCC is though to be around worldscale 40 (52 10 days ago) for prompt loading, worldscale 35 (45) for mid-November; but with no business openly done, this is merely an estimate.

The rest of the market remains surprisingly firm, however, witness worldscale 120 paid yesterday for a 120,000-tonner for prompt loading Mediterranean to Caribbean, reflecting brisk demand away from the trouble spot.

Taxing task for new head of fiscal study centre

Future Chancellors of the Exchequer and more humble taxpayers will have reason to be grateful if the expansion in the research programme of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, announced yesterday, leads to a higher level of debate over British taxation and public spending policy.

The institute, which has been steered for the last eight years by Mr Dick Taverne, the former Labour junior minister, has unveiled an ambitious programme to be carried out under its first full-time Director of Research, who takes over next year.

He is Mr John Kay, a Fellow of St John's College, Oxford. At the same time Mr Taverne, the Director of the institute since it started, becomes Director-General.

In addition, Lord Cruham (formerly Sir Douglas Allen) who was Head of the Civil Service between 1974 and 1977, and Permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1968 to 1974, becomes the new president of the IFS. He replaces Sir Richard Powell.

These changes are intended to mark a new phase in the institute's development.

Mr Kay, who is only 30, has established a considerable reputation in academic economic circles.

Sir Alec Cairncross, a former head of the Government Economic Service and a member of the IFS executive council, yesterday described Mr Kay as one of the brightest young economists they have had at Oxford for some time.

His brief at the institute, in the words of Mr Taverne, is "not only to supervise present and future projects, but also to build up a centre of excellence in the institute itself".

Mr Kay is a Scot, born and educated in Edinburgh, and attending Edinburgh University there. One of the first projects that he would like to undertake on taking over at the institute is to investigate corporation tax, which he believes has totally broken down.

Other projects which he would like to see is an investigation into who bears the cost, and who benefits, from the present pattern of taxes and public spending; and what are the economic effects of our present financing of pensions.

It is the present intention to raise the number of researchers at the institute from the present three to about a dozen. To allow for the expansion the IFS is moving to larger premises.

Melvyn Westlake

holesale price index mpens inflation fear

vid Blake

lesale price figures con- to point to inflation g in single figures well ext year.

although both raw al prices and those d by manufacturers at ctory gate rose by only per cent in September, ling to Department of ry figures released yester- here are clear signs that aterial prices are likely e sharply in the months

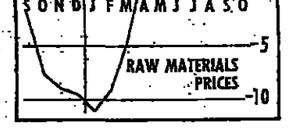
effect of the recovery in llar's value will be to push sterling cost even more. lition, there may be pres- ater in the year for an se in the price of oil, so far has been pushing dex for raw materials and own during 1978.

il is excluded, the price v materials bought in by industry went up by 2½ cent during September. the fall in the sterling of oil (caused by the 's decline during that) brought the increase in aterial costs down to half a per cent overall for the month.

The sharpest rises were in non-ferrous metals, such as lead and cobalt, and for wood pulp, imported steel and imported chemicals. If the food, drink and tobacco industry is excluded, the index for materials purchased went up by three quarters of a per cent.

Although the next few months are likely to see some quite sharp increases in the price of raw materials, their overall impact on inflation has been relatively benign. The index for all materials and fuels rose by only 1½ per cent in the 12 months from September 1977 to September 1978, a period when wages, which are one of the other main factors in wholesale prices, rose by 14 per cent or more in industry.

Because some of the extra wage bill was absorbed by higher productivity, the index for all manufactured product output prices rose by only 7½ per cent in the same period, an annual rate of increase which has been steady for three months.



If food, drink and tobacco are excluded, manufactured goods went up at the factory gate by three quarters of one per cent in September, with paper, printing and publishing and mechanical engineering showing the biggest increases.

Output prices for food went up by a quarter of one per cent in September, with a rise by milk producers mostly to blame.

The figures were welcomed by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, who said they showed the Government was succeeding in holding inflation down.

Yarrow may seek arbitration on terms

By Alison Mitchell

Yarrow, the Glasgow-based engineering group whose shipbuilding interests were nationalized last year, could be about to break off compensation talks with the Department of Industry.

The chairman, Sir Eric Yarrow, gave a warning yesterday that there would be no alternative but to submit the matter to an arbitration tribunal if a fair and reasonable settlement could not be reached. He added that this could be a lengthy procedure and every possibility of agreeing terms would be explored first.

In March, the group submitted a formal claim for Yarrow (Shipbuilders) to the Department of Industry and received an initial valuation. However, despite several negotiating meetings since then, Mr Iain Mann, Yarrow's finance director, admitted last night that no real progress has been made.

Under the Government's nationalization formula, Yarrow would be entitled to about £4.5m to £5m, but City observers anticipate the payout to be more in the region of £15m.

The group also revealed that a further "substantial" dividend payment has been applied for.

In the year to June 30, 1977, a total of £750,000 was received on behalf of the former shipbuilding subsidiary but in the following 12 months there was no such payment. Although negotiations are proceeding the application has so far been unsuccessful. And the effect has been felt. Against a previous pre-tax profit of £1.8m, Yarrow made £1.396m in the 12 months to June 30, 1978, on sales up from £5.39m to £6.75m.

Investment income improved by almost a third to £575,000 in the period while interest of £137,000 on the £1.4m 9¾ per cent treasury stock already received on account of compensation also helped profits.

The chairman points out, however, that this figure is understated because interest on the total compensation, when it is known, will be backdated to July 1, 1977.

An after tax extraordinary item of £340,000 relates to an out-of-court settlement ending a boiler contract dispute with the Greater London Council. A provision of £756,000 was made in last year's accounts.

The share price yesterday dipped 5p to 325p on lack of firm compensation news.



Car talks: Sir Barrie Heath, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders explains to Mr Eiji Toyoda, president of Toyota, the virtues of a Rolls-Royce. Mr Toyoda was yesterday driven in Sir Barrie's Rolls—the car is provided by GKN of which he is chairman—to the start of two days of talks between SMMT and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr Toyoda is president. The topic under discussion was the Japanese share of the United Kingdom car market next year.

Also in the foreground of the photograph are (left) Mr John Beswick, director of the SMMT, and (right) Mr Masataka Okuma, chairman of the JAMA export committee and vice-president of Nissan, which manufactures Datsun cars.

EC-Fairchild agreement imminent

nneth Owen
ology Correspondent

mal signing of the agree- between GEC and Fair- Camera & Instrument, the rnia-based electronics uny, to set up a joint onductor plant in Britain "imminent", Mr Wilf gan, chairman and presi- of Fairchild, said in on yesterday.

new company would be GEC-Fairchild and would ned half by GEC and half irchild.

United Kingdom plant l be in production in 1980 would build up to an out- f about £40m a year over years. When in full pro- on, it would employ about people.

tially the main products l be world-standard micro- essors and memory micro- its, using Fairchild tech- y, but the design ability of the new company would be built up and certain specialized products such as circuits for Post Office telecommunications and for defence equipment would also be made.

Mr Corrigan said the total investment in the plant to the production stage would probably be about £20m. Three sites had been looked at, and GEC was taking the primary role in site selection.

Last week a GEC source indicated that one site was now favoured, and that negotiations with local authorities were taking place, but declined to confirm that this would be in Cheshire, as has been unofficially reported.

Mr Corrigan strongly denied a report in the electronics press last week which had quoted him as saying the new company would pay "30 per cent above the going rate" to recruit engineers.

This was a total misrepresentation of the position, he said, based on a comment concerning the premiums which some companies were now paying to recruit staff in northern California.

"In Britain", he said, "I don't think we'll have to offer them any premium at all."

The GEC-Fairchild plant, Mr Corrigan said, would supply the European and other world markets with a limited number of high-volume products. "I think this plant, costwise, is likely to be competitive with anywhere in the world", he said.

Commenting on the National Enterprise Board's plan to set up Inmos, a brand new semiconductor company, Mr Corrigan said: "I'm sceptical about the ability to starta new company in the semiconductor industry today starting from zero".

House prices up 9.1 pc in third quarter

By Margaret Stone

House prices in the third quarter of 1978 rose by 9.5 per cent (8 per cent seasonally adjusted) to an average price of about £17,140. Compared with the same perod a year ago, prices were 21.5 per cent higher.

Although new house prices have appreciated by slightly more over the year with 23 per per cent rise, their rate if increase has slowed down to 7.5 per cent in the third quarter to show an average price of £18,385.

It is secondhand houses which have made the running in recent months and the average price of £16,910 in the third quarter represents a 10 per cent gain on the previous quarter, and a rise of 21 per cent on the year.

The average mortgage advance approved for all dwellings was about £10,590, or 62 per cent of the average price.

Housing starts: Builders started work on 24,500 homes in Britain during September, according to figures published by the Department of the Environment yesterday. Although the total was up on August, it is still well down on September, 1977, when 28,300 houses and flats were started. Completions in September numbered 22,900 against 28,300 in the same month, last year.

US team for European talks on sales of securities

From Frank Vogl.
US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Nov 6.—A top level team of United States Treasury experts will meet officials from the West German and Swiss national banks in Europe this week to plan the eventual sale of $10,000m (£5,000) of foreign currency denominated United States Government securities.

Mr Roger Altman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that "this is a fact-finding team" and the Treasury has not yet taken any decisions on the type of securities to be offered, their maturity or the yield available to purchasers of these securities.

Mr Altman, who is heading the American team, stressed that these securities will be sold to the general public and not to central banks. He said that the Treasury has not decided when these securities will actually go on sale and he noted "we are going to do this expeditiously, but not in a headlong rush.

"We would like to do it soon. I just cannot say right now whether we will be able to complete all the arrangements this month or even next month."

Some bankers in New York have suggested that foreign holders of dollars may sell their American currency in order to purchase these new securities with Deutsche marks and Swiss francs and that, as a result, the flotation of these securities could actually serve to depress the dollar. Mr Altman said that "we are obviously aware of this valid point. We will do our best to avoid this and hope that there are means of avoiding this".

Bankers have also suggested that it might be best if these securities are issued with two to four-year maturities, so supporting the short-term United States credit swops with foreign central banks, without forcing America to a very long-term foreign currency commitment.

Mr Altman said there is certainly some merit to this view, but he repeated that this question and all other technical matters have still to be discussed and decided upon. He added that it might be necessary for the current mission's work to be followed up at some later point with a further trip by top American officials to Europe.

The Treasury is also considering selling some of these securities in Japan, denominated in Japanese yen. Mr Altman said that this matter will be studied after the discussions in Europe this week. He noted that the Treasury has legal authority to issue foreign currency denominated securities under the legislation governing its general debt activities.

The sale of these securities could produce political problems, with some Congressmen, for example, possibly complaining of potential foreign exchange risks to the United States through the sales.

Others may object strongly if the yield to be offered to German investors is higher on United States securities than on German Government securities, so essentially suggesting that the authorities view the United States as a greater credit risk than West Germany.

Sterling stays strong while dollar improves

By Our Economics Correspondent

The dollar made further gains yesterday in fairly thin and rather featureless trading. After making strong early advances, partly on the strength of overnight activity in Tokyo, the United States currency drifted with little European buying interest but enough support from the United States to mop up any attempts to put pressure on the dollar.

It closed the day with its effective depreciation, as calculated by Morgan Guaranty, down from 9.9 per cent on Friday to 9.6 per cent. It was stronger against all major currencies.

The currency which remained strongest during the day's trading was sterling, which dropped at one stage to $1.9610 before recovering to $1.9770, down only 60 points against the dollar. Sterling's effective exchange rate hardly fell at all, closing at 62.8 per cent of its 1971 level compared to 62.9 per cent at close of business on Friday.

There was no obvious buying by the Bank of England as sterling recovered from an opening effective rate of 62.5 per cent of its 1971 level, but there seemed to be fairly persistent pressure. No one was quite sure why.

The dollar gained just over a pfennig against the mark to close at DM1.9040 and it went up three centimes against the Swiss franc to close at Swfr1.65. The most spectacular improvement, however, was probably against gold. The gold price fell $4.50 on the day to close at $210.875. It is now $34.25 below the peak it reached on Monday of last week.

S brokers retain stake Bland Payne

ichard Allen

rance Correspondent

irsh & McLennan, the lar- American insurance brok- group, will retain its 20 cent stake in the British er Bland Payne at least i May.

eculation about Bland ne and M & M's other itional links with the Lon- market have been mount- since the group announced is in September for a or transatlantic link-up i C. T. Bowring.

peaking from New York, John M. Regan, M & M's irman, said that plans for Bowring link-up are unly to be completed before t May, when details will be to respective shareholders.

le added: "We see no need consider what happens in pect of our existing rela- ships until those arrange- nts are complete."

M & M and Bowring's plans to pool combined broking incomes of around $550m annually and to share profits have led to fears of a major shake-up in existing flow-lines of business coming from America to London and the Lloyd's market in particular.

It is being suggested that as soon as the link is forged with Bowring, M & M will start moving large amounts of business away from Bland Payne, which is 80 per cent owned by Midland Bank, and Sedgewick Forbes.

However, market fears are allayed by the feeling that other United States groups like Fred S. James, Alexander and Alexander and Willcox Barlinger, will switch their allegliances from Bowring once it has tied itself to M & M.

Mr Regan, however, has so far denied suggestions that M & M will concentrate business through Bowring.

Mr Healey in EMS talks with French

By Our Economics Staff

Differences between Britain and France over the shape and operation of the proposed European Monetary System were at the centre of discussions over dinner last night between Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, and M René Monory, the French Minister for Economic Affairs.

M Monory, who flew to London late yesterday afternoon, is believed to have had talks at the Treasury before joining the Chancellor for dinner.

The meeting seems to have been arranged within the last two weeks, and was being seen last night in the context of the scheduled bilateral meeting later this month in Paris, between Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, and the French President.

At a technical level, the differences between the British and the French over the way the EMS should be run are said to be smaller than between France and West Germany.

Both Britain and France, for example, are in favour of what is called a dynamic version of the "currency basket" for the purposes of deciding when to intervene in the exchange markets.

Under this system, when currencies move out of line against a basket of currencies, the European central banks would intervene. The British believe intervention should be obligatory, while the French argue that there should be a "presumption" to intervene.

On the other hand, the Germans believe that the basket arrangement should just be indicative. Both the French and British also believe that intervention should be permitted in dollars.

Similarly, both countries agree about the size of the funds which should be available for intervention.

But big differences do exist between the two nations over the concurrent changes in the EEC's Budget, which Mr Callaghan is known to be demanding.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 210.42+0.94
The FT index: 475.4+3.0

Rises

Electrocomps	5p to 260p
Farnell Elec	10p to 360p
GEC	5p to 312p
C. E. Heath	6p to 243p
ICL	10p to 423p
Lonrho	4p to 64p
Nthgate Ex	15p to 380p
Oil Ex	8p to 202p
Sotheby P. B.	10p to 310p
Startrite	5p to 112p
Valor	3p to 50p
Vickers	5p to 194p
Western Areas	6p to 140p
Wolsey Hughes	5p to 205p

Falls

Anglo Am Coal	10p to 525p
Barr & Wallace	6p to 143p
Brown & J'kson	6p to 240p
Harrison Cros	12p to 525p
Lucas Ind	6p to 299p
Martonair	10p to 188p
Middle Wits	20p to 145p
Tharsis Sulp	10p to 240p
Tronah Mines	5p to 225p
Turner Curzon	3½p to 81p
Venterpost	10p to 162p
Winklehaak	15p to 538p
United States G	6p to 174p

Equities had tiny gains.
Gilt-edged securities were subdued.
Dollar premium: 77.75 per cent (effective rate 34.68 per cent).
Sterling declined 60 points to $1.9770. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.8.

Gold fell by $4.50 to $210.875 an ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.28658.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,536.1 (previous 1,531.6).

Reports, pages 20 and 31

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.70
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	63.75	60.25
Canada $	2.35	2.28
Denmark Kr	10.75	10.25
Finland Mkk	8.20	7.80
France Fr	8.85	8.45
Germany Dm	3.94	3.72
Greece Dr	79.50	74.50
Hongkong $	9.65	9.15
Italy Lr	1710.00	1625.00
Japan Yn	397.00	372.00
Netherlands Gld	4.25	4.02
Norway Kr	10.33	9.88
Portugal Esc	97.00	91.00
S Africa Rd	1.90	1.76
Spain Pes	150.00	143.00
Sweden Kr	8.92	8.52
Switzerland Fr	3.42	3.20
US $	2.02	1.96
Yugoslavia Dnr	45.75	42.75

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Japanese unions will limit pay rise demands

Contrary to trends in Europe and the United States, the leaders of one of Japan's powerful trade unions have tentatively decided to reduce unilaterally demands for wage increases next year because large sectors of industry face a recession.

Organized labour in Japan has demanded an annual increase in wages of between 10 to 30 per cent since the oil crisis damaged the nation's economy five years ago.

But now, as the rising value of the yen threatens to destroy large sectors of Japan's export industry, the trade unions appear to be rallying to the cause of their company and country.

For instance the leaders of Japan's powerful Confederation of Labour (DOMEI), the champion of two million workers in the shipbuilding and heavy machinery industries, have already taken a provisional decision to limit their demands for wage increases next year to 7 per cent, slightly higher than the projected rate of inflation.

Workers in the metal industry have also decided to curb their demands for a higher standard of living for the time being because the recession—and the rising price of Japanese exports—has threatened to edge a growing number of *plants towards* bankruptcy.

Even the more militant General Council of Trade Unions of japan, SOHYO, Japan's largest federation of trade unions, is likely to tighten its belt and set an average demand for wage increases next year at 10 per cent. But if past traditions hold true SOHYO is also likely to lower its demands during a new round of negotiations.

OMEI and a sister union, the International Metal Workers Federation—Japan Council (IMF-JC), the representative of workers n japan's major car plants, have also demanded in the past that living standards should keep pace with the growth of the nation's economy. But observers believe that the IMF-JC, confronted by the fact that Japan's competitive power has been reduced by 40 per cent on export markets, will also lower its demands next year.

For instance leaders of the Confederation of Labour *believe that inflation will rise* by 4.5 per cent during the next fiical year. As a result the federation is expected to deman a rise of 2 per cent above the rate of inflation for workers employed in less profitable industries, but to demand higher wages from companies which ar e reaping huge profits.

Earlier this year, the Japan Federation of Employers gave a warning that a sudden sharp rise in the value of the yen is likely to force many exporters out of business unless management and the country's five major unions make new adjustments.

University to form bridge with industry

By Our Commercial Editor

Surrey University is setting up a private limited company to bridge the gap between industry and the university, the aim being to exploit ideas, inventions and expertise which exist or will be developed within the university.

The new company, University Business Associates, will have as chairman Lord Robens, who is chairman of Vickers and a former Chancellor of Surrey University.

Mr Kenneth Joyner, a civil engineer and director of a number of companies, is the *managing director*. Among the directors is Professor Colin Robinson, head of the university's economics department and a leading authority on the economics of North Sea oil exploitation.

The company will contract with originators of ideas in the university, and then in turn place contracts with commercial or industrial companies. University staff will in this way have access to entrepreneurial skill and commercial contacts.

Overall level remains higher than earlier in year

Sharper setback to September retail sales is confirmed by DoT

By David Blake

Retail sales hid an even sharper setback in September than first figures suggested, it is shown by revised estimates from the Department of Trade.

The index of the volume of retail sales his been revised downwards to 109.5 (1971—100) compared to the original estimate of 110.5. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

This new figure is substantially below the sales levels of July and August, which were *boosted by tax rebates in pay* packets. However, the overall level of retail sales remains higher than it was in the early part of the year.

September also saw a slowdown in the rate at which new credit was extended by retailers and finance houses, which is another indicator of the level of consumer spending. During the month, a total of £476m of new credit was extended—down £17 m from August.

Retailers' credit was practically unchanged at £240m (against £241m in August) but there was a £16m drop in new credit extended by finance houses to £236m from £252m.

In the three months from July to September, the total of new credit extended rose by 2 per cent. This figure resulted from a 7 per cent increase in new credit extended by retailers being partly offset by a 2 per cent fall in finance house new credit.

The worse than previously thought sales figues for September point to a slowdown in underlying expansion rather than to an actual downturn.

In the third quarter of the year, the volume of retail sales was 2¼ per cent higher than in the previous quarter and the average level of trade was 4¼ per cent higher than it was during 1977.

There may be another sharp increase in November, when the l astround of tax rebates are received in wage earners' pay packets and there is another increase in certain government benefits.

These surges in spending have become a feature of the lumpiness in earnings patterns which is caused by frequent tax concessions.

During months when there is such an increase in spending, there seems to be some tendency for it to be concentrated on clothing and footwear shops, which did very well in July and August but suffered a pronounced setback in September.

In the three months to the end of September, clothing and footwear shops' sales rose by 6 *per cent on the previous three* months, durable goods went up 4 per cent, and other *non-food* price went up 3 per cent. Food stles were static.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales by volume 1971 = 100	Percentage change latest 3 months on previous 3 months at annual rate	New credit extd £m
1977			
Sept	103 5	7.2	387
Oct	102.7	1.0	378
Nov	103.1	−3 0	401
Dec	106.9	−0.4	410
1978			
Jan	104.9	5.3	429
Feb	106.8	12.6	418
March	107.0	7.5	413
Aprif	106.7	7.3	463
May	108.4	4.5	471
June	108.7	6.6	459
July	111.4	10.1	458
Aug	111.8	12.5	493
Sept r	109.5	10.8	476

r revised

WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and the basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures exclude purchase tax but include revenue duties.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Price of materials and fuels (2)	% change at previous 6 months at annual rate in (1)	in (2)
1977				
Oct	145.3	143 7	11 7	−7.4
Nov	145.7	142.0	8.6	−8.9
Dec	146.3	141.0	7.1	−9.5
1978				
Jan	148.3	139.4	7.2	−11.2
Feb	149.2	139.1	7.7	−9 1
March	150.0	142.0	7.9	−4.9
April	150.9	145.1	7.9	2 0
May	151.9	146.8	8 7	6 9
June	152.7	147 0	8 9	8 7
July	153.8	145.8	7.6	9.3
Aug	154.8	144.2	7.6	7 5
Sept r	155.6	144.8	7 6	4 0
Oct p	156.4	145 7	7.4	0.8

r revised
p provisional

State aid for shipyards is expected to remain

By Peter Hill

Governments of the world's *leading shipbuilding nations are* expected to shelve a general arrangement signed six years ago to reduce progressively subsidies to the shipbuilding industry.

The general arrangement, negotiated under the aegis of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is now considered to have been overtaken by events, with the climate in the shipbuilding industry far less wholesome than it was when the pact was *signed. Delegates to a meeting* of the OECD's working party on shipbuilding who begin two days of discussions in Paris today are expected to agree that the arrangement is no longer relevant at a time when Government subsidies to shipyards are *proliferating rather* than being reduced.

Delegates to the meeting are not expected to lend much support to the amended draft which is expected to be discussed. The meeting will also be concerned with the latest forecasts produced by the Association of West European Shipbuilders and other projections made by the Japanese and West German Governments.

Although there are some differences, the overall forecasts from the three sets of forecasts is that the future for the industry is extremely gloomy with a particularly sharp dip in demand in the early part o the next decade.

Japan is sending a senior official from the Japanese Ministry of Transportation and the Japanese delegation will spell out the action which Japan is taking to reduce its shipbuilding capacity

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British land reclamation methods widely copied

From Professor J. V. Thirgood

Sir, I am pleased to read Mr *Dawkins's reply (October 31)* to Mr Ashley's strictures (October 25) regarding the standard of mined land reclamation in the United States.

As a visitor, although with experience of British industrial land reclamation extending back to early 1950s, I was reluctant to join in the debate, however I can assure your readers that mined land reclamation in Britain vies with that of Germany for preeminence on the world scene.

I find it hard to believe that anyone familiar with British reclamation activities can be unaware of the success that has been achieved in restoring grossly disturbed land to both agricultural and woodland use and which is the envy of reclamationists in other countries. Mr Ashley may not be aware that in 1972 Nato sponsored a study institute in Britain that was attended by leading reclamationists from many countries to observe and discuss the very tangible results of British reclamation research, *but he must* know that in recent years several notable books embodying the results of British reclamation research have had worldwide circulation. For a number of years there has been active research at the universities of Newcastle, York, Swansea, Liverpool, Cambridge and University College, London. There may be other workers elsewhere.

As to whether trees can be grown successfully: the evidence is self apparent. Mr Dawkins *has referred to the successful* Forestry Commission plantations in South Wales, but examples of successful reclamation and vigorous tree growth may be found in all coalfields. There are numerous examples of successful tree planting on deep-mined spoil—a much more hostile medium than that resulting from area surface mining—that date from the turn of the century or even earlier, while sites that have colonized naturally are commonplace in most coalfields. Oftentimes these sites have merged into the landscape and their existence forgotten except by the record of old survey maps.

The oldest plantations of which I have record are at Scremeston in north Northumberland, just south of Berwick on Tweed. These date from 1886 and may be the oldest in Europe. They certainly predate the oldest German claimant by a decade, but doubtless some of your readers will know of yet older reclaimed and revegetated sites. It would be interesting to hear of these.

Yours faithfully,
J. V. THIRGOOD,
Professor, Faculty of Forestry,
The University of British Columbia,
President, Canadian Land *Reclamation Association*.
Department of Forestry,
University of Aberdeen,
St Machar Drive,
Old Aberdeen AB9 2UU.
October 31.

Propaganda and reality of S African society

From Mr L. Clarke

Sir, Mr J. Rosslee's "cert related facts" ("Helping Sou Africa's Blacks", Busin *News*, November 21 are not fa at all, but misleading—if witting—half-truths, and proof of this comes from South African Governm itself.

The whole point about ployment in South Africa that if blacks cannot gener be promoted by merit, wh means being promoted ab whites when merit warrants then these much-vaunted "co of practice" are little more t a sham, because they leave crippling colour bar *agai* black advancement larg untouched.

That there is such a lc colour bar can be seen sim by referring to Section 77 South African Act No 28 1956, which generally fort the promotion of blacks ab whites, no matter how qualified those blacks might This principle was publicly *firmed* by the South Afri Minister of Labour on Sept ber 9, 1971, when he said: white is allowed to work un a non-white in South Afric and its general anti-black trictions were further confirr only last year in a letter to British press by the So African Embassy, which nc that on July 26 last year Minister of Bantu Adminis tion had *requested chamber* commerce to prepare sug tions, not for black promo on merit regardless of race, for "the training and appo ment of black managers in w urban areas where there wa preponderance of black cu *mers and a totalitn of b employees*" (my italics).

In other words, no bl managers may be appointed the vast majority of So African firms, for nearly al them have at least some wi employees.

The fact that this admiss was made *after* both the C Town Chamber of Comm and the South African Emb here had pledged that employ in South Africa would be moted "regardless of rac says all that needs to be about the vast gap betw propaganda and realite in So Africa's racial employm practices.

Yours etc,
L. CLARKE,
"Portbonan",
Middle Road,
Denham,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.
November 2.

Need of churches to appeal against VAT decisions

From the Rev T. J. Marshall

Sir, I refer to the letter in *Business News (October 31)* from the chairman of HM Customs and Excise.

It is extremely difficult for people who think they may be liable to pay VAT to get a ruling on the question from the commissioners. I wrote to them on July 17 this year in connexion with work done to Shirebrook Parish Church. It was only a further letter and two telephone calls later that I got their reply on September 15.

There is a very fine distinction between alterations to a building which broadly speaking are zero-rated under item 2 of Schedule 4 Group 8 of the Finance Act 1972 and works of repair or maintenance which are not.

The vicar and churchwardens *of Shirebrook have twice* appealed against a decision of the commissioners that work on the church was liable to VAT. *In one case we won on one item appealed against, and lost on* the other; in the second case we lost. In this connexion, I would like to say that no one could have been more helpful than the commissioners' legal officers.

I believe that in many cases churches pay VAT unnecessarily, because they do not challenge the commissioners on the point.

We may believe that it is wrong in a Christian country that churches and charities should be liable to VAT at all; but we have only ourselves to blame if we do not make the fullest use of the appeals procedure.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. MARSHALL,
Shirebrook Vicarage,
Mansfield,
Nottinghamshire NG20 8DN.
November 1.

Fairness of tax appeal procedure

From Mr Gerald C. Thompson

Sir, As a recently retired Clerk to General Commissioners, I have been delighted by Mr V. H. T. Grout's clear and concise account (letter, October 31) of the cheap and convenient appeal procedure which is available to the taxpayer, and of the fairness of a hearing by the Commissioners and the impartiality of their decision.

I should like to amplify Mr Grout's penultimate paragraph by pointing out that if, after such a hearing, a taxpayer still feels aggrieved, he has the right to express immediately his dissatisfaction with the decision as being erroneous in point of law. Having done so, he is entitled within 30 days, on payment of *only £1, to require the Commis*sioners to state a Case for the opinion of the High Court, and to see and consider a draft of such Case before it is signed by the Commissioners. At that stage he can if he wishes (even if he has not previously been professionally represented) obtain legal advice at no great expense to enable him to decide whether he should proceed with his appeal to the High Court or abandon it.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD C. THOMPSON,
9 Bushbys Park,
Formby,
Merseyside.
October 31.

In for a penny in for a pound

From Mr J. W. Harwood

Sir, I had not realized how far standards of numeracy in this country had declined until I received the other day a pamphlet from a reputable insurance company which contained the *following statement*:

"And whilst the basic sum insured increases by £100 for every £1,000 insured your premium increases by only 10p in the £. This outstanding value for money has been specially negotiated for you by the...."

One is tempted to wonder how they manage to cope with the actuarial calculations.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. HARWOOD,
80 The Hall,
Foxes Dale,
Blackheath, London, SE3.

From Miss Penelope Bucknell

Sir, On a recent visit to Strasbourg I was pleasantly surprised to note the staggered opening hours of the various banks in the city. This cooperation between the banks ensured a constant service to customers from 10 am until 3 pm. As a visitor between trains, I was most grateful. But why should the French trade unions be so much more sensitive to the needs of their public?

Yours faithfully,
PENELOPE A. BUCKNELL,
33 Portland Street,
Exeter, Devon.

The marriage balance-sheet

From Mr R. R. Faure-W

Sir, I sympathize with higher effective rate of ca gains tax suffered by Mr I Lindsay, as a consequenc his marriage. (letter, Oct 27) but I suggest he may missed a golden opport With respect to Mrs Lin independent individuals potential capital gains st ensure that they restrict choice of spouse to enriched with adequate ca losses brought forward. marriage contract would r ally be conditioned upon subsequent agreement of losses and hence the indiv being *able to offset his* future capital gains against partner's losses. No doul due course to prevent be flood of new marriage posals, and also to avoic collapse of sterling cause the reduction in H.M. T ury's tax revenue as a sequence of the nation's marital habits, the Financ 1984 will annul all mar contracts other than "ar mations, exchanges or structions effected for bon commercial reasons".

Yours faithfully,
R. R. FAURE-WALKER,
14 Brechin Place,
London SW7 4QA.

Unilever chief against audit panels

By Bryan Appleyard

Sir David Orr, chairman of Unilever, has come out against the idea of audit committees as "wrong in principle".

Speaking last night at the annual dinner in London of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, Sir David acknowledged the need for close contact between auditors and company boards in the wake of the many boardroom scandals in recent years.

Without those links, he said, directors could not hope to discharge fully their responsibilities, but he questioned whether the audit committee was the best solution.

He accepted the approval given to audit committees in the United States and by the Accountants International Study Group, but added that a company's financial affairs were the collective responsibility of the whole board and could not be shrugged off on to a select few.

The way forward was for the auditors to have the right relationship with the board as a whole.

Sir David, who is a member of Sir Harold Wilson's Committee on the City, said the *issue had been brought up in* evidence to the Committee.

£5.5m conversion plan at BL plant

By Clifford Webb

SU Butec, the BL component subsidiary, yesterday announced plans to spend £5.5m to expand and convert its plant in Llanelli, South Wales, from the production of traditional copper and brass radiators for vehicles to new aluminium designs.

The news will not be welcomed by Marston Radiators, the IMI company, which had been hoping to sell its designs to BL. Instead the state-owned *company has concluded a* licensing deal with Sofica, a division of the French Ferrodo Group.

In choosing the French approach BL is going for proven technology.

TWA to ground remaining eight Boeing 707 cargo jet planes by end of year

New York, Nov 6.—In another cutback in operations, Trans World Airlines has decided to drop out of the cargo jet business, although it will continue to offer cargo service in passenger planes.

At the beginning of this year the airline had 12 Boeing 707s flying as cargo jets. But since then the airline has quietly sold four of the planes. At the end of the year the remaining eight will be grounded, probably at the TWA operations base in Kansas city.

An airline spokesman said TWA owned six of the cargo *jets, and would offer these for* sale. As a result of months of rumours that TWA might leave the cargo plane business, inquiries concerning possible purchases of the planes were already coming it.

The two remaining planes were operated under a lease from Bankers Trust Co of New York. These might be subleased.

A number of factors combined to end TWA's cargo jet operations. The Federal Government recently ended much of its regulation of the cargo business, throwing routes open to new competition.

As a result, Flying Tiger Line and Seaboard World Airlines are stepping up cargo operations sharply. Also two 747 jumbo jets recently ordered by Trans International Airlines are convertible into cargo planes.

More importantly, TWA's *707s are rapidly becoming un*economic because of soaring fuel costs, according to airlines sources. TWA comeptitors, such as Seaboard, however, fly the stretched version of the McDonnel Douglas Corporation DC8 which, because it can carry more cargo, is still a money maker.

TWA is not alone in having difficulty making money on 707 cargo planes. American Airlines, which also flies such planes, is studying getting out of the 707 cargo jet business, and Pan American World Airways is already phasing out its fleet of 707 freighters.

American and Pan Am, however, also fly 747 jumbo freighters, which are profitable cargo planes. Hence it is unlikely that American and Pan Am will be forced out of the cargo jet business completely, as TWA has been.

TWA will still carry cargo in the bellies of passenger planes, which include 747 jumbos and Lockheed L1011 wide-body jets. Because these planes have ample cargo capacity, TWA will still offer 85 per cent of its current lift capability, the airline said.—AP-Dow Jones.

Concern over high EEC tariffs on micro-circuits

By Derek Harris

What it describes as "anomalously high" ECC tariffs on electronic micro-circuits, together with the failure of European *electronic components* manufacturers so far to meet the industry's needs, is causing concern to the Business Equipment Trade Association.

It was vital for the 17 per cent tariff to be substantially reduced under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) negotiations, said Mr A. G. Andrews, president of the association, yesterday.

The problem was that printed circuit boards of which microcircuits were a part carried a *tariff of only 10 per cent which* encouraged industry to buy in the complete boards from abroad, resulting in a loss of production within Europe, said Mr Andrews.

The association is similarly alarmed about the likely effects of the Davignon plan for protecting European steel by imposing tariffs on raw steel imports. Producers such as South Korea were now simply sending in finished goods made of steel, Mr Andrews said.

Mr Andrews, who was reviewing the association's year, said there had been some progress in dealing with complaints by some of its members about methods adopted by some local authorities in their buying procedures.

Local authorities had not only been forming consortia to buy such items as office equipment —to which members raised no objection in principle—but had *been seeking to impose* "unreasonable and uncommercial conditions" on suppliers, it was claimed.

Both government departments and local authority associations were anxious to avoid any further problems and the situation was now improving, Mr Andrews said.

Mr Andrews contested what he described as "doomwatch" predictions that current developments in micro-electronics and progress towards the all-electronic office would create greater unemployment. Changes in employment patterns would be necessary but the new developments should create more jobs rather than fewer and new industries and markets, Mr Andrews added.

Microelectronics development may aid education

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

The Department of Education and Science is considering three developments in the field of microelectronics in education. One is the feasibility of a national programme to help schools and colleges to become fully aware of microelectronics and to make the best use of the opportunities it offers.

Secondly, the possibility of strengthening the microelectronics capability of certain higher education insritutions to enable them to develop further *as centres for advanced teach*ing, consultancy, training and research.

Thirdly, the potential of microelectronics as an instrument for teaching the disabled.

These are mentioned in a letter from the department to *local authority associations*, teachers' associations, industry, trade unions and various educational institutions and organizations in which the educational implications of microelectronic technology are discussed.

An adequate response to the new technology, the department says, implies four factors:
1, the production of sufficient well-equipped specialists;
2, giving managers and non-specialized designers and engineers of the future sufficient understanding to enable them to exploit the possibilities of the new technology;
3, giving children and young people the essential educational grounding to enable them to understand and adapt to the rapid and profound technological changes which may now be expected;
4, offering mature people the chance to gain the knowledge and skills which these changes may call for.

Business appointments

New managing director of Shell Chemicals

Mr K. H. Walley has taken over as managing director of Shell Chemicals UK. He has also been appointed a managing director of Shell UK.

Mr Robert Haslam has joined the board of Tate & Lyle as a non-executive director.

Mr John R. Storar has been appointed non-executive deputy chairman of Mitchell Cotts Group.

Mr N. E. Foster has been appointed a non-executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Mr C. Ellis has been appointed to the board of Amber Day Holdings.

Mr Mr E. P. Lee is the new managing director for Parabras.

Mr W. A. Gordon Muir has joined the board of Whatlings as a non-executive director.

Important Announcement

Allied Arab Bank Ltd
بنك الإتحاد العربي

Allied Arab Bank is pleased to announce the opening of its new Head Office at Granite House, 97-101 Cannon Street, London EC4.

The Allied Arab Bank is the only international and commercial Arab bank to have its Head Office in London; it is a fully authorised Bank.

The Bank's new Head Office and its recently opened West End Branch mark further stages in the expansion of the Bank.

Authorised and paid up capital: £15,000,000

Allied Arab Bank Ltd

Head Office: Granite House, 97-101 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AD
Telephone: 01-283 9111 Telex: 8813401

West End Branch: 131-132 Park Lane, London W1Y 3AD
Telephone: 01-629 8474 Telex: 299546

Electra Investment Trust
LIMITED

Interim Report (unaudited) for the six months ended 30th September, 1978

Earnings	Six months ended 30th September 1978	1977
Gross Group Revenue	£2,630,000	£2,277,000
Group earnings before taxation	£2,351,000	£1,987,000
Taxation	897,000	771,000
Group earnings after taxation	£1,454,000	£1,216,000

Interim Dividend
An interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1979 of 2.0p (1977/78, 1.5p) per Ordinary Stock Unit will be paid on 31st January, 1979 to those persons registered as holders of the Stock at the close of business on 3rd January, 1979. Such dividend will absorb £978,096 (1977/78, £733,752). The Directors currently anticipate that they will be able to recommend the payment of a final dividend of at least 3.5p per Ordinary Stock Unit.

Assets	30th September 1978	31st March 1978
Investments at market value or valuation	£79,384,000	£70,647,000
Net assets	£76,120,000	£68,323,000
Net asset value per stock unit of 25p	155⅝p	139⅝p

AN ELECTRA HOUSE COMPANY

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The role of MLR

ice of it, there would seem to be rather inconsistent in financial views of the Bank of England's lending rate these days. One arket hesistancy will be put down t that everyone is waiting to see authorities are planning for MLR, moment you will be told that MLR irrelevant now.

apparently conflicting views are reconcilable. Certainly, the g of MLR from the very short- and flow of interest rates has s relevance in a number of senses. for instance, be at the moment for the Bank to relieve shortages count market by lending funds at nt when the houses can obtain wer 11 per cent on Treasury Bills. ly, as we saw last week when the d their base rates to 11½ per cent, longer necessarily provides the ublic with the first indication that f borrowing is about to go up.

ing the case, why do markets to pay any attention to MLR? er very simply is that although nger automatically follows market nts in the way in which it once n still be used as an important t to lead markets.

occur in two ways. In a relatively ndeed largely psychological way, held at a given level to give an to markets that the official view ppropriate level of interest rates changed. This may steady the nerves—if the markets have confi- the authorities—in a period of volatility, though it will not ates rising if the market feels, as has done recently, that a rather neral level of interest rates would appropriate. More potently, MLR sed to push the general level of ates one way or the other.

f the market now in a positive owever, MLR would probably have 12 per cent—unless, alternatively, lso feels that MLR has yet another ely to follow markets on occasion. considerations are going to be de- *s on the international front over* ew days and the imminent formula- ably next week) of the next set of targets.

monization

nks and insurance companies will e alert over the next few months e of a fresh impetus now being the harmonization of regulations ial institutions within the EEC. To ish banks in particular have been successful in persuading the EEC on to drop its earlier proposals for es over the banking sector for the ore flexible First Coordination last December.

ristopher Tugendhat, the Commis- ith responsibility for financial s, said in Edinbrgh yesterday that l approach was to stick with the y flexible approach of the British But he did warn that in order to the EEC goal of free competition ember states distortions as a result ing liquidity and solvency require- would have to be phased out in In the long term", he said, "it ght to move towards a system of ratios which is at the same time ible enough to have appropriate *the differing circumstances in* institutions and different member t which nevertheless provides a guide to the supervisory s".

extent that the EEC avoids laying uantitative balance sheet and ratios, British banks can accom- emselves to the EEC goals with iculty.

tly, softly approach of the recently d Advisory Committee set up e directive should ensure that terests are adequately safeguarded. s already started to worry the nkers Association, however, is the that harmonization will force on nce sheets.

In particular new regulations will almost certainly require British banks to disclose their true profits and bad debt provisions. For the clearing banks, who are already well-advanced to publishing their bad debts, this can be easily met although what this means to merchant banks, who still do not reveal their true profits, must already be causing widespread concern particularly for those whose balance sheets are not quite as robust as they pretend. Of more immediate importance, however, are the changes that are likely to be forced on the banks in respect of their balance sheets. Mr Tugendhat said yesterday that to achieve continuous supervision of banks changes will have to be made to the layout of accounts to secure comparability within the EEC.

Such changes are already implicit on the EEC Fourth Directive on Company Accounts although in a Parliamentary answer last week Mr Stanley Clinton Davis would not be drawn on the changes the Department of Trade would require on the banks. The banks' concern is that to bring their accounts into line with industrial companies would reduce rather than improve international comparability. Meanwhile, the fact that more harmonisation will mean the building societies being drawn into the supervisory net will presumably be music to the banks' ears.

Lucas

Counting the strike costs

Lucas Industries now reckons that last year's toolroom strike cost it £12½m rather than the £11m previously indicated. Exchange rate fluctuations cost it a further £2½m, so while the published figures show a £3.7m drop in profits to £73.1m, the underlying growth in the business was of the order of 15 per cent. Given the weakness of the tractor market that is a fair pointer to the buoyant level of demand from the car



Mr Bernard Scott, chairman of Lucas Industries.

and commercial vehicle industries both at home and overseas, where profits were almost 10 per cent up at £22.7m. Aerospace, meanwhile, is modestly back into profit, making £3.5m at the trading level.

The base for the present year thus looks to be a strong one, but yesterday's stock market reaction, marking the shares 6p lower to 299p, is indicative of the prevailing City mood of doubt. The immediate concern is, of course, the Ford strike, which is beginning to have its first tentative impact on Lucas in the form of three day working at Finchley. But it is also clear that the long-awaited improvement in aerospace will take longer to mature than had earlier been hoped.

The order book is healthy enough, but for the next two years profits will be severely restrained by reorganization costs. Further, there is growing uncertainty about whether the demand momentum in the European motor industry can hold up at present levels during 1979. All of this means that sights are unlikely to be pitched much higher than at profits in the £85m-£90m band, where the fully taxed price earnings ratio is under seven. There is not much doubt about Lucas's long-term strengths; it is particularly well placed in automotive electronic applications and the ultimate potential in aerospace is considerable. But in the short term it is hard to see the shares improving on what is already something of a premium rating.

As the Shah fights for his throne, Vahe Petrossian examines the economic crisis which helped to spark off the present troubles

Iran's economy in disarray

The installation of a military government is a last-ditch attempt by the Shah of Iran to deal with the political unrest sparked off, in part, by the economic and social dislocations of the oil boom years. Over-rapid industrialization and a concentration on prestige projects has been at the expense of other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture.

One of the biggest potential weapons in the Shah's hands is a revived economy and this is a miracle that a military government will be least capable of performing. By the same token a deteriorating economy will diminish the Shah's long-term chances of survival.

Domestic and international confidence in the Iranian government and its economic programmes plummeted after the declaration of martial law on September 8. International bankers who had eagerly participated in raising hundreds of millions of dollars worth of syndicated loans, were suddenly calling on journalists and Iranian experts to ask basic questions about the nature of the opposition and the Shah's chances of survival.

Iranian businessmen and investors have been taking money out of the country on a massive scale over the past three years —ever since inflation and economic dissatisfaction forced the Shah in 1975 to impose restrictions on business activity and forced industrialists to sell a large proportion of their shares to their own workers and to the government.

Last month Iran for the first time in recent memory ran into trouble trying to raise an $80m Euroloan for the Agricultural Development Bank of Iran (ADBI). The loan was cancelled after it became obvious that foreign bankers in London were no longer willing to give blanket approval.

The ADBI is, of course, not the most attractive state-owned organization (the government did not provide any guarantees and the interest margin sought was considered too optimistic) and in the same week that the ADBI loan had to be withdrawn, Chase Manhattan and other banks raised $60m on competitive terms for the Construction Bank. But the latest disturbances and the imposition of a military government since then are certain to have changed the picture for the worse.

The bankers have been slow in reacting to the events of the past year. Their yardstick has mostly been shaped by the country's $20,000m in annual oil revenues, a healthy foreign exchange reserve of over $10,000m and the outward impressions of political stability.

The strikes by oilfield workers have, of course, at least temporarily reduced the oil revenues, and earlier wage demands by civil servants have provoked doomsday warnings of huge budget deficits and an impact even on the present budget which runs out in March. Foreign exchange reserves may already have dropped by half over the past four months.

The present $59,000m budget was already in deficit by just over $10,000m most of it to be financed through local and foreign loans.

The expected shortfalls in *financing are to be made up* through cuts in spending on the larger military and development projects. Indeed, in the long-run the Iranian economy will probably have to be completely rejigged—away from imports and untrammelled industrialization and towards infrastructural projects and agriculture. But, with the immediate political problems uppermost in his mind, the Shah is unlikely to be planning that far ahead.

In fact, it is questionable how serious the government is in its announced intention to drop some of its favourite projects.



General Gholam Reza Azhari, who is to head Iran's new military government.

The nuclear power generation programme, for example, has drawn heavy criticism from local experts ever since the Shah announced in 1974 that he would install 20 nuclear reactors over the next 20 years. The acknowledged cost of the programme has soared from $30,000m to nearly $70,000m—some experts have even mentioned the figure of $120,000m.

Iran's huge gas reserves, second only to those of the Soviet Union, are considered the most obvious source of fuel for power generation. But, some opponents of the Shah say, gas-fuelled power plants do not have enough "prestige" to get priority.

The nuclear programme has long been considered as the most likely and logical candidate for any cutback. It has now become clear, however, that any decision will be postponed until a review is completed sometime next year.

Anxious foreign companies have also apparently been told that the government intends only to reduce the programme and not cancel it.

This and the announcement that most of the savings in the military field will be through deferral of major projects, and not cancellation, have provided some clues to the government economic thinking and planning.

Indeed, there seems to be very little planning going on. The political situation is far too fluid for any considered planning beyond the next crisis.

At the same time there are interesting indications of how the Government may tackle the enormous and sensitive job of going back, if it considers it necessary, on in-principle agreements involving foreign companies. Other countries are in effect being told that present and potential contracts depend on a resolution of the current unrest in the Shah's favour. If the Shah succeeds in defusing his opposition, then it will be back to "business as usual"; if the Shah's hand is forced, then their lucrative sales will suffer.

Some long-standing observers of the Iranian economy predict massive cutbacks whatever happens. The economy and finances of the country are believed to have been so badly distorted and over-extended by the spending spree that followed the oil boom that a "crash" of some sort was expected.

Its timing is somewhat early and unexpected. The Shah's political problems have only brought the day of reckoning closer; they have not changed the nature of the economic crisis which even a victorious Shah will eventually have to face.

Can Mr Strauss break the trade talks deadlock?

Within the next 48 hours it will be apparent whether an early solution can be found to the political crisis now engulfing the world trade negotiations in Geneva.

Today and tomorrow will see an intensive round of discussions between Ambassador Robert Strauss, the United States Special Trade Representative, and top European Community officials, aimed at opening the way to a satisfactory conclusion to five years of haggling.

The exchanges are certain to be tough. It is not just that negotiations on a number of key issues have now reached their most delicate phase, with millions of pounds of exports at stake for all concerned, but the viability of the whole exercise has been thrown into question by the United States Congress.

It is the action—or, more precisely, inaction—of the Congress that has produced the latest crisis. And, it is in attempting to repair the damage that Ambassador Strauss will be most exercised today in Brussels when he meets Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp and Sir Roy Denman, respectively the vice-president and Director-General responsible for EEC external relations—the men conducting the trade bargaining on behalf of the nine members of the Community.

The serious political problem that they now have to resolve arises out of legislation requiring the United States Administration to impose countervailing duties on imported products that can be shown to be subsidized. American law on countervailing duties dates back to 1897, but the Government has often been able to employ administrative delays and procedural technicalities to prevent the imposition of duties where it was felt that such action could damage relations with trade partners.

However, in the 1974 United States Trade Act, which gave American officials their present negotiating authority, Congress made the imposition of countervailing duties automatic. At the same time it allowed this automatic imposition to be waived while the whole question of subsidies and countervailing duties was under international discussion.

EXPORTS AT RISK

The 17 items imported by the United States which would be subject to countervailing duties if the waiver were not extended beyond January 3.

County	Date waiver invoked	Product	Value of Imports (1977 prices) $m
EEC (mostly Denmark	19/ 5/1975	Dairy Products	92.1
EEC (mostly Denmark)	2/12/1975	Canned Hams	191.5
Korea	5/ 1/1976	Rubber footwear	108.2
Mexico	7/ 1/1976	Carbon and high strength steel plates	less than 1
Austria	7/ 1/1976	Cheese	17.1
Switzerland	8/ 1/1976	Cheese	16.8
Brazil	12/ 1/1976	Leather handbags	6.0
Norway	27/ 5/1976	Cheese	22.4
Finland	18/ 6/1976	Cheese	22.4
Sweden	1/ 7/1976	Cheese	3.0
Canada	12/ 4/1977	Fish	4.4
Denmark	5/ 1/1978	Butter cookies	5.7
Uruguay	30/ 1/1978	Leather handbags	4.1
Uruguay	30/ 1/1978	Non-rubber footwear	20.7
Uruguay	30/ 1/1978	Leather apparel	17.8
Colombia	24/ 4/1978	Leather handbags	6.0
Colombia	16/ 6/1978	Fish	148.4
		TOTAL:	687.6

This waiver expires next January 3. In spite of the pleas of the Administration, Congress did not extend it before adjourning in the middle of last month.

The approaching expiry of the waiver has been a timebomb ticking underneath the 100-nation trade talks in Geneva since the Trade Act was passed. Now it has exploded.

At the very worst it could scupper the Geneva negotiations and set off an international trade war. In the absence of some last-minute formula to prevent it, countervailing duties will be slapped on 17 imported products on January 4.

The value of these imported items is nearly $700m at 1977 prices, of which nearly $300m worth come from European Community countries (see table). They include dairy products, canned hams and butter "cookies", mostly exported by Denmark (although Holland and Italy are also involved).

*Other goods affected are rub*ber footwear, leather handbags, steel plates and fish, coming both from industrialized and developing nations. Never-theless, it is inevitably the United States and the Community that are the main protagonists.

Some EEC members have reacted with anger. Indeed, the French have called for the trade negotiations to be suspended and it is suggested that it was the intervention of Mr Edmund Dell, the British Secretary of State for Trade, that headed off this move.

The Community has not been placated by President Carter's promises to get the waiver extended as soon as the new Congress assembles in mid-January. Officials in Brussels argue that they cannot "negotiate under menace".

It is far from clear, anyway, that an increasingly impatient Congress will be prepared to extend the waiver before a satisfactory agreement on subsidies and countervailing duties has been reached in Geneva. If the EEC will not budge from its position of refusing to negotiate before Congress acts, this will result in a complete impasse.

It is the danger that positions will become solidified that is now causing concern. In fact, the technical negotiations are continuing and United States officials are still bent on bringing the Geneva bargaining to a conclusion by the agreed deadline of December 15.

However, there are a declining number of Europeans who think that this is possible. Several deadlines have already come and gone.

There is, moreover, suspicion in Brussels about the negotiating *tactics of the United States*, and about President Carter's ability to influence Congress. In the latter connexion, this suspicion has been heightened by a separate Congress action. In the closing hours of the last session it passed an amendment, attached to the Carson City Silver Dollar Bill, which had the effect of removing the American textile and garments industry from the scope of the Geneva bargaining.

This is of significance to Britain which had hoped for some liberalization of the restrictions on its woollen textile exports to the United States. American tariffs on textiles are already double those of its major trading partners.

The hope is that President Carter will veto this Bill, but the strength of feeling can be judged by the fact the votes in both houses to withdraw textiles from the negotiations were overwhelming.

The difficulties that President Carter faces were also revealed in what has become known as the "Vanik letter". This was sent to Mr Strauss by Congressmen Charles Vanik and William Steiger, the chairman and minority member respectively of the House of Representative's Ways and Means subcommittee on Trade.

It appeared to suggest that the failure of Congress to extend the waiver was not merely an oversight, as has been suggested (it had at different times been passed by both houses, but did not emerge in a final, agreed form). In the view of the letter's authors the "strength [of feeling] will be sufficient post-election in the New Congress to produce the same outcome for any attempt to legislate a waiver extension".

Only if the textile import concessions offered in Geneva by the United States were withdrawn would there be any chance of extending the waiver, according to the letter. On the other hand, it is suggested that if a new international code on subsidies and countervailing were agreed in Geneva then Congress might be prepared to apply such a code retroactively.

While the Vanik letter demonstrates the difficulties facing President Carter in getting liberal trade legislation through Congress, there are suspicions in Europe that the letter might have been, at least partly, inspired by Ambassador Strauss himself as a means of applying pressure on his negotiating partners to speed up the bargaining.

In Brussels, the whole problem is seen as a domestic American issue. There are suggestions that President Carter should take executive action to *get round the problem.* The possibilities of this are being plored by Administration officials, but there is a danger that such action would be seen as an affront to Congress and thereby make problems worse.

What makes the position more difficult is that the question of export subsidies and countervailing duties is one of the thorniest in the Geneva talks. The Europeans have long been unhappy that the United States, unlike other industrialized nations, does not have to show that subsidized imports are causing material damage to domestic industries before countervailing action is taken. American countervailing duties are themselves thus seen as a form of trade protection

There are large differences of philosophy between the United States and the EEC over the role of subsidies and the conditions under which they may be tolerated or proscribed.

There is general agreement, however, that a complete breakdown in the Geneva trade talks would be disastrous for all. Intense diplomatic activity is now taking place in an effort to defuse the situation. There seems a good chance that some understanding will be reached that will allow the negotiations to continue.

But the successive crises that have overtaken the world trade talks have had a debilitating effect, which will not make it any easier to arrive at a final package of trade agreements to stem the tide of protectionism.

Melvyn Westlake

Business Diary: Taking the CBI into politics?

nent Tru

seat in the Dome it looked as if the coming precious near mething it is always unions shouldn't do g in politics.

nference, against the the CBI council, nar- ed a motion calling oral reform, and in Proportional Repre- for the election of es were counted late afternoon as many had left the con- all.

set for the CBI coun- triumph for Viscount the chairman of tal Company. In 1976 snubbed by the CBI which merely "noted" of a small CBI work- chaired by him which nded PR.

John Methven, the ctor general, explained yesterday's vote was e council was uneasy ossibly "far reaching" n "unexpected" con- s of PR.

nt Caldecote has been n be called to propose n of his own calling e CBI to give "strong " to a PR lobbying he National Committee toral Reform (NCER). her Viscount Caldecote motion was called and uld have been that. ver, the CBI to the dis- its council was com- to PR after all yester- en members voted on separate motion on on which happened to a pro-PR clause.

the contention of t Caldecote, and (on whose council he at the present electoral



Photograph: John Manning

If not a government by businessmen, why not government for businessmen? Scottish CBI's David Nickson (left) and Delta Metal's Viscount Caldecote in Brighton yesterday.

system leads to business uncer- tainty either by returning minority governments too weak to do anything or to majority governments bent on destroy- ing the industrial strategy of the previous administration.

Viscount Caldecote's chance came with a motion from David Nickson, of the Scottish CBI, attacking devolution in Scot- land and Wales. The Viscount was able to speak to this motion, although he did not have a chance to refer to NCER.

Yesterday's vote clearly dis- pleased the CBI president, John Greenborough, and his director general Sir John Methven, both of whom wish to exude a non-party image to help in dealings with the Govern- ment and TUC. Greenborough, it will be remembered, suc- ceeded Lord Watkinson, a former Tory minister.

The trouble is that yester- day's decision will strengthen the hands of the NCER sup- porters who have already secured a foothold in Tothill Street. Two leading lights of the CBI council, Lords Plowden and Carr of Hadley, are on the NCER council, too. Viscount Caldecote is also in the CBI council.

Members of the NCER point out that they, like the CBI, are non-party. However, a look at the fund-raising literature of the NCER's City branch, the City Committee for Electoral Reform, goes to great lengths to point out that PR is a way of spiking the guns of the Labour Party's left in the Commons.

■ Michael Edwardes, the chair- man of British Leyland and a CBI council member, was greeted with the by now custo- mary acclamation when he spoke in yesterday's taxation debate.

However, I could not help wondering if he might have enlisted a more suitable ally than Francis, Lord Bacon, in mustering an apt quotation with which to grace his pleas for lower personal taxation. Edwardes quoted Bacon as say- ing: "Never will a people over- burdened with taxes become valiant and martial."

Bacon, who was both Attorney-General and Chancel- lor of the Great Seal in the time of James I, was fined £40,000, banished from the court and imprisoned in the Tower for corruption. "He and his depen- dents", wrote Macaulay", accepted large presents from persons who were engaged in Chancery suits."

Bacon also gae patents of monopoly for the manufacture of gold and silver lace to a pair of Jacobean schemers, who then adulterated the metal of which the lace was made. The pro- ceeds of this knavish trade were split with the Crown, says Macaulay—an early example, perhaps, of state intervention in industry.

Edwardes must have ventured on such shakey ground through ignorance rather than design. He said, for instance, that Bacon had written the above "some 250 years ago". Bacon in fact died in 1626, more than 350 years ago.

I decided to check the quota- tion and, already sure that Edwardes had got his dates wrong, I hied me to the Brighton public library—which is in the same street as the Dome, where the conference is being held.

There I found that unless Edwardes knows his Bacon better than the reference sec- tion, the actual quotation (from of *The True Greatness of King- doms*) is: "Neither will it be that a people over-laid with taxes should ever become valiant."

It was Bacon who also wrote: "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man—and and writing an exact man."

■ One of the less expected faces down here yesterday was that of the United States Ambassador, Kingman Brew- ster. Even less expected was his mode of transport.

Brewster told me that he came down on Sunday with his wife Marie Louise on board a 1904 Speedwell dog cart, a veteran car entered in the Lon- don to Brighton old crocks race.

The driver, he said, was Ray Tindle, who publishes *The American*, a newspaper which circulates among the American community in Britain. Brewster told me that the ride was smooth, although Tindle did four times have to change sparking plugs.

The slide of the dollar has had one intriguing side-effect in London, according to an anec- dote I heard here on Sunday night. Apparently, the ladies of the town regularly retained for the pleasure of a visiting Arab customer by a London com- pany are now demanding pay- ment for their services in Swiss francs rather than dollars. With pressures such as this, can it be long before Opec itself fol- lows the ladies' lead?

Ross Davies

ANIMAL FEEDS
PIG PRODUCTION
FUEL OIL
DISTRIBUTORS

FEEDEX

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT MNFRS.
POULTRY PRODUCTION
AND HATCHING

Interim Report for the six months to 30th June 1978

£000	1978	1977 (Re-stated)
Turnover	10,859	9,836
Group profit before tax	516	316
Profit attributable to Feedex	262	182

EXTRACTS FROM CHAIRMAN'S REPORT:—
a) Highest Group profit achieved in any half year.
b) Continued development of international trade.
c) Interim dividend raised from .585p per share to .65p per share.

Feedex Limited, Burstwick, Hull

Stock markets

Signs of technical rally dwindle

Signs of a technical rally yesterday after the attempt at one at the end of last week were faint, but better than nothing. Turnover dwindled to its lowest since July 3, as dealers and brokers agreed with the adage "when in doubt, do now't".

The *FT* survey of monthly business opinion indicating rising output but profit margin worries, and a report on the Treasury foreseeing slower growth next year were not thought new. The same applied to the labour and pay news.

Dealers are still waiting to see whether the Government will live up to its stern words about fighting inflation but they did not get a lead from the gilt edged market. Weekend and broking suggestions of Government action soon, ranging all the way from an imminent rise in Minimum Lending Rate through a monetary funding package to a full autumn austerity budget failed either to enliven or unnerve gilts.

Dealers are content at the moment to take the view that high returns on "shorts reflect the stress on monetary policy while the refusal of longs to fall indicates a belief, yet to be falsified, that inflation will be beaten.

Pending action by the authorities, long dated gilt edged remained frozen. Scattered falls of up to 118 in shorts were seen at the close.

Lacking a lead from gilts, equity dealers marked shares higher to start with, but there was no interest, and at the close the market men were more demoralized than the rise in the *FT* index of 3.0 to 475.4 indicated.

Mirroring the mood, blue chips saw some trifling gains as in ICI, 2p up at 360p. Glaxo hardened 5p to 540p and Beecham rose 5p to 640p. Unilever was 4p better at 530p.

Lucas Industries was the biggest to report. Sellers appeared soon after the start of business, but the sares rallied a few pence before the figures. These were judged to be better than feared, but analysts were gloomy after a meeting with the group. The shares fell 6p to

Among sectors, electricals and foods stood out. After last week's shake out Farnell put on 10p to 360p and Electrocomponents added 5p to 280p. EMI, ahead of the full report, and still *cum* the dividend, hardened 3p to 152p. Ahead of today's bread strike Rank Hovis McDougall eased 1p to 50½p while Associated British Foods lost 4p to 68p.

In special situations, interim figures had Feedex unchanged at 32p but BCA's figures were good for a 1½p rise to 48p. Turner Curzon came back from suspension at 8½p, or 3½p down on the price before suspension.

Weekend Press comment on departures at Britannia Arrow left the shares at 14p, but put 1p to 164p on Bambers Stores. Comment also helped Capper-Neill (figures today up 1½p to 80p). Similarly Valor rose 3p ao 50p and Baker Perkins 3p to 112p.

Elsewhere, Lonrho—cleared of sanctions breaking—hardened 4p to 64p and De La Rue picked up 5p to 415p ahead of interim figures today. A fortnight ago they were 465p.

Banks went better on thoughts of high interest rates, and good advances with Midland typical rising 5p to 350p. However Barclays shed the same amount to 340p. In properties, Peachey on reports of the sale of its Park West apartment block rose 2p to 82p while the exit of one bidder and the entry of another knocked Corn Exchange 3p to 227p.

Equity turnover on November 3 was £60,741 (13,382 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, BP, Shell, John Haggas, Lonrho, Midland Bank, ICI, Marks & Spencer, Plessey and BAT.

Rolls-Royce Motors at 102p are still much nearer the 1977-78 high of 120p than the 55p low. Even so shareholders will be wishing the Shah of Iran well. At risk, presumably, to the unrest there are deliveries of the V12 engine for a thousand Chieftain tanks.

Chloride rose 2p to 115p. Interim results are due soon. There is an impression that profits in the half year to September 30 probably rose from £7.2m to around £12.5m and some hope for £34m against £25m for the full year to next March. Such figures would show what Chloride can do without strikes, but business is still thought to be reasonable.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Aberdeen Invests (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.0(0.9)	1/12	—(—)
Brit Car Auction (F)	109.2(86.4)	1.7(1.1)	6.01(4.02)	1.85(1.33)	14/12	2.51(1.98)
Feedex (I)	10.8(9.8)	0.51(0.31)	—(—)	0.65(0.58)	5/1/79	—(—)
Lucas Indsts (F)	971.17(886.07)	75.05(76.78)	59.89(63.46)	6.84(6.09)	—	9.17(8.22)
Prop Partnerships (I)	—(—)	0.158(0.158)	—(—)	1.0(0.8)	18/12	—(—)
Rand Mines P (F) (A)	20.0(20.9)	4.1(3.3)	29.9(25.2)	15(14)	12/1	15(14)
H. C. Slingsby (I)	1.8(1.6)	0.07(0.04)	6.18(4.03)	0.6(0.6)	29/12	—(—)
Tysons (Contract)	4.8(5.3)	0.10(0.03)	1.23(0.41)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Yarrow & Co (F)	6.7(5.3)	1.3(1.8)	22.2(37.5)	3.4(3.1)	—	5.1(4.6)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. A = R & cents.

Engineering sparks Feedex's 63 pc leap

By Rosemary Unsworth

An increased contribution from the engineering division enabled Feedex, the animal food and farm equipment manufacturer, to produce a sharp rise in profits at the interim stage, although the dividend increase has been restrained by legislation.

In the six months to June 30, 1978, pre-tax profits rose by 63 per cent to £516,000 on a 10 per cent increase in turnover to £10.8m. Rowlands Engineers, in which Feedex acquired the outstanding minority interest early in the year produced record profits because of high demand for its storage equipment. But margins were depressed at John H. Taylor because of a lack of investment by livestock producers.

Despite the overall growth, which the group says will continue in the second half at the same rate, the interim dividend has been raised only by 10 per cent to 0.96p gross compared with 0.88p. Mr John Williams, chairman, said: "While the Government have issued more flexible legislation, it is unlikely to prove the basis for the size of increase we would like to see.

"In the meantime we will continue to explore every possible way of achieving an increased yield to investing shareholders", he added.

Although the engineering division profits' surged forward in the six months, the feed division is now benefiting from the more buoyant pig market.

British Car Auction clock 55 pc advance but demand sluggish

By Ray Maughan

Driven by a high rate of vehicle cost inflation, profits from British Car Auction expanded by 55 per cent in the year ended July 31 last to £1.72m.

Gross auction sale proceeds improved by £22.81m to £109.23m—topping £100m for the first time—while commissions earned climbed from £3.75m to £4.94m. "Trading prospects for the year ending July 31, 1979", Mr David Wickins, chairman, reports, "show an improvement over 1978 at the present time, with new records being achieved by the motor auctions".

BCA's qualities as a inflation hedge are clearly making themselves felt for, while obviously happy enough with its own profitability, the group is complaining that demand for cars generated by its customers is still very sluggish. Certainly, capacity is far greater than the current requirement to handle no more than 6,000 to 7,000 lots each week. Weekly stocks held for customers are probably standing at around 8,000 vehicles.

Ex-acquisition growth comes out at around 29 per cent since the two recent purchases, Bill McAlister and Coin Machine Sales, contributed a total £287,000 pre-tax in their first seven months of consolidation. The combined £550,000 consideration, and that of the purchase of the freehold on the Farnham head office, was provided by a placing last May which raised almost £800,000.



Mr David Wickins, chairman of British Car Auction.

As forecast, the twice covered total gross dividend is to be raised by 25 per cent to 3.75p per share.

With gearing probably now more favourable than about 1:1, the group is in a position to pursue further acquisitions. Expansion will probably be undertaken "within our present parameters".

The total cost is likely to work out at around £1.5m for the 57 acres involved and there looks to be no shortage of attractive long-term finance on offer. Eagle Star Insurance, for example, is advancing £750,000 on a long-term basis.

The shares climbed 1p yesterday to 48p where, on stated earnings adjusted for the placing, the historic p/e is just under 8.

Suitors in the wings for John Haggas

By Alison Mitchell

If merger talks with I International break dow sted spinner John Hagga be taken over by some group.

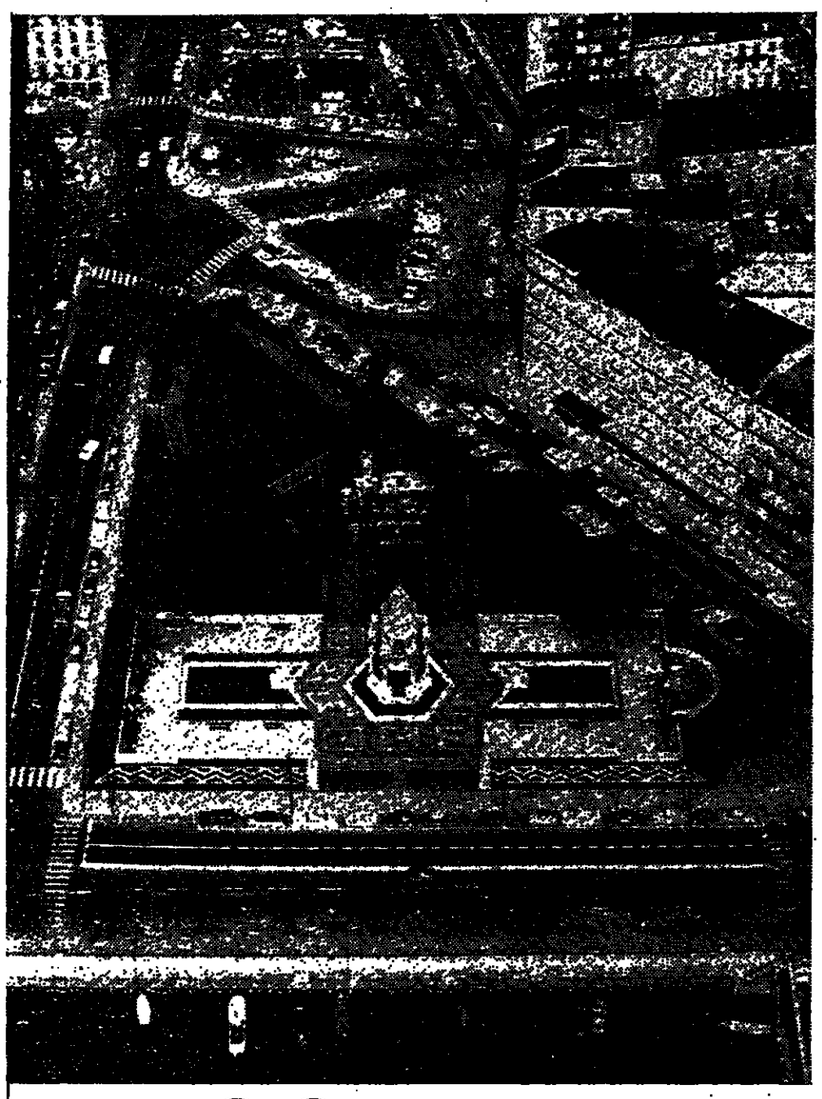
Mr Brian Haggas, cha admitted last night that were several suitors wings but denied spec that the merger talks w the verge of collapse.

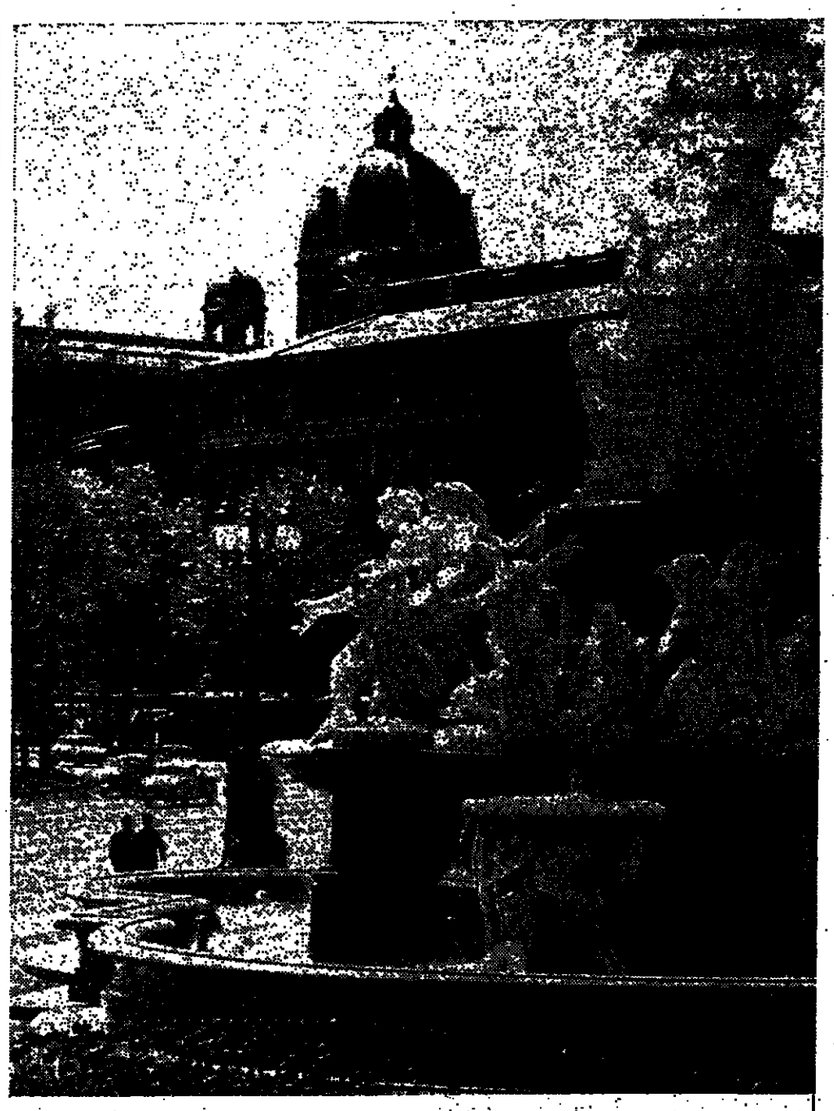
Following the abortiv son bid by major shar William Baird, talks t the two textile group resumed at the end weck. However, in the the changed circumstan exchange of "more information" is now ne and a further announ will be made later in th

After touching 176p ye the Haggas share price with a net fall of 4p at fears that Dawson, with of over 9 per cent, may keen on the deal. Howe Alan Smith, chairma yesterday that he was very convinced of the of the merger.

Mr Haggas, who las forecast record profits group, tells shareholder annual report that they not be too disappoi agreement is not reach unless the directors a that the new enlarged is a sound investm Haggas shareholders th not recommend the me

The group balance shows that Haggas has some £10.8m, against bo of £2.3m





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NEARLY 1,200 BRANCH OFFICES IN BRAZIL.

Greencoat sells 55pc sta in City of Aberdeen Lar

Greencoat Properties, which recently borrowed £15m to help offset the effects of heavy development costs in Paris, is raising £514,000 through the sale of its 55.19 per cent stake in City of Aberdeen Land Association. Its profit on the deal would be £161,000. The buyer is Scottish Western Trust, the Stenhouse insurance broking family's investment vehicle, which is to pay 107p (equivalent to 103½p ex div) in a deal which values Aberdeen Land at £932,000. In accordance with the rules of the City Code, SWT is to extend the terms to all minority shareholders. The consideration compares with a pre-suspension price of 85½p ex div and net assets, as indicated by the end-June balance sheet, of 93p per share.

SWT regards the deal as a logical extension of its policy of financing private company growth by taking significant minority stakes in predominantly Scottish concerns in that Aberdeen Land is a "long established and highly regarded Scottish company".

S Montagu takes 10 pc of Euromobiliare

Samuel Montagu has agreed terms for the purchase of a 10 per cent shareholding in Euromobiliare SpA to a merchant bank based in Milan from Finco SpA, a private company owned by Mr Carlo de Benedetti and his family.

After completion, the shareholders of Euromobiliare will be Finco (70 per cent), Pirelli eC (10 per cent), Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta (10 per cent) and Montagu International Investment BV (10 per cent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Samuel Montagu.

Euromobiliare's main activities are money and stock brokerage, trading in domestic bonds and Italian Treasury bills, management and underwriting of domestic and Eurobond issues, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate finance.

Sime Darby (Ldn) sells Stanley

The Sime Darby London offshoot of Sime Darby Holdings, has sold for a nominal consideration of £2, its W. F. Stanley company. This scientific instrument maker has continued to make losses since its acquisition in 1975. The buyer is EIF Consultants.

Sime, which sees the move as a step in its policy of concentration upon its traditional business (plantations, trading and manufacture), made a full provision for the loss arising on the disposal in its results for the year to June 30.

Turner Curzon resumes listing

Turner Curzon returned to the Stock Exchange's lists yesterday at 8½p, a fall on the suspension price of 11½p.

The capital equipment and timber broking group was suspended during discussions over an offer which was announced last week. Trading group S. & W. Berisford has made an agreed 8p a share offer—which values the group at about £1.7m.

Turner Curzon said last week when it announced a slip in pre-tax profits from £763,000 to £760,000 for the year to March 31 that the only alternative to the offer would have been to dispose of a substantial amount of the group although this would not have improved its prospects or those of its shareholders.

The board members and their families hold a 20 per cent stake in the group.

DBA aeronautics division may be sold

Bendix Corporation's French subsidiary Ducellier Bendix Air Equipment wants to sell its aeronautics division, Air Equipment, and concentrate on the production of braking systems,

sources close to DBA s

Discussions are taki with several firms, i Thomson-Lucas-owned cent by Thomson Bra 49 per cent by Lucas— trying to stop Ferodo control of Ducellier.

Ashton venture shows promise

The third quarterly r the Ashton joint ven which Conzinc Riot Australia has a 52.6 stake, says that sampling programme ha up 2,319 diamonds weight of 215 ca average of 0.09 each. pipe "A" alone acco 966 stones at a weight carats—an average of 0. Conzinc is itself 72.6 owned by Rio Tinto-Z

Hunt & Moscrop one-for-4 scrip

Hunt & Moscrop ton), which is proposi issue of one deferred for four ordinary now in a year of con But improved profits emerge in the second Mr Edward Hunt, ch the annual report.

He told shareholder company now has th and capabilities to further and substanti in activity, but at time it has the shor proportionate burden head costs needed the potential increase

Pre-tax profits ro cent to £1.4m in th June 30.

Ldn Scottish Fi again set fair

Trading has starte London Scottish Fi poration, which pro ing, consumer credit financial services. Landman, chairma that the group another good year.

He hopes that gea has been reduced t help to cushion the higher interest char ever, the group some extent a changes in the weathercock.

Jackson on cou with interim ri

Turnover of Jac the East Anglian and industrial ser which is quoted o the-counter market £4.14m to £5.14m, months to June profits improved b to £235,000, bu minority charge r £18,000 to £7,000, per cent up at £22 £211,000.

Mr Frank Jackst says that this is expectations, and forecast of a sati formance for the tax charge is e year, because of equipment and stocks and work

The interim raised from 2p t Earnings a shar 8.4p to 9.1p

Optic

Yesterday was quietest day on traded options quite. It arrange contracts against low of 266. The o note was done ir 15 stocks on the GEC and ICI. Th virtually untested moribund look a ventional option well. Perhaps it today, the sta account.

هكذا من الأصل

...ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

...ubling of ...out at Kynoch

...olders of G. & G. ...re to receive a doubled ... of 2.99p gross for the ...August 31. The group, ...id no interim a year ... which was making ...til August 1977, is con... ...at it can make the ... on recovery grounds ...eking formal Treasury ...The last year in which ...s a full dividend was ... when 2.3p gross was ...a loss of £26,527 pre... ...72-73 5.25p gross was ... a pre-tax profit of ...

...977-78 profits leapt ... £2,000 to £29,000, on ...1.39m against £1.33m. ... a share are 1.9p ...loss of 0.6p. ...oup's traditional busi... ...re wool-woven fabrics ... depressed and the ...es not regard the re... ...tisfactory. However it ...ved without the full ...f a "substantial spe... ...r"—about which the ...saying little. Also, the ...s yet to see the full ... a cost reduction exer... ...ied out during the ...

EXTENSION

...ies Commission investi... ...to Lonrho's plan to ... Scottish & Universal ...s extended by three ...Commission due to re... ...November 11 but has ...nted a postponement ...ary 11 by Secretary for ...

...ptions ring

... Metal Exchange ring ...in options yesterday ... included efforts by ...o close out options ... traded, trade sources ...The LME started a daily ... "kerb ring" in ...terday for the first time, ...om 11.55 am to 12 noon. ...n such outstanding "in ...oney" options actually ...

...trading does develop, it ...iquidity to the London ...on business, the sources ...per call option for ...l was quoted 38 to £41 ...on a basis price of £762, ... to the first ring three ...se of £781-781.5. Three ...copper options were ... to £23 per tonne. ...t option for January 31 ... 14.50p an ounce on a ...306.80p. Three months ...d the first ring 300.60p ... while three months ...ons traded in the kerb ... an ounce.

...etal stocks

...in London Metal Ex... ...icial warehouses at the ...st week (all in tonnes ...ilver, which is troy ...

...l 4,050 to 398,125; ...200 to 2,240; ... 1,800 to 3,070; ... 50 to 77,500; ...e 480,000 to 21.31m.

Commodities

COPPER.—Wire bars closed steady; cathodes were idle. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £763.50-764 a metric ton; three months, £784-84.50. Sales, 3,850. Cash cathodes, £750.50-51.50; three months, £771-771.50. Sales, nil tons. Morning: Cash wire bars, £761.50-762; three months, £782.50-783. Settlement, £762.00. Sales, 7,075 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £749.50-750; three months, £770-771. Settlement, £750.00. Sales, 275 tons.

SILVER closed firmer. Bullion market (fixing levels): Spot, 292.35p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 577.80); three months, 299.85p (588.70c); six months, 308.05p (602.60c); one year, 324.10p (628.30c). London Metal Exchange: Afternoon: Cash, 296.1-96.5p; three months, 303.4-303.6. Sales, 37 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning: 300.6-300.7p. Settlements, 293.4p. Sales, 44 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal closed easier, while high-grade was idle.—Afternoon: —Standard cash, £7,920-7,930 a metric ton; three months, £7,750-7,755. Sales, 270 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £7,920-7,930; three months, £7,765-7,785. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,990-8,000; three months, £7,780-7,790. Settlement, £8,000. Sales, 250 tons. High grade, cash, £7,990-£8,000; three months, £7,800-7,825. Settlement, £8,000. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M2,085 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £435-437.00 per metric ton; three months, £420-421.00. Sales, 850 tons. Morning.—Cash, £435.50-436; three months, £420.50-421; Settlement £436.00. Sales, 3,400 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £356.50-357 a metric ton; three months, £368.50-369. Sales, 1,100 tons. Morning. — Cash, £358.50-359.50; three months, £369-369.50. Settlement: £359.50. Sales: 1,900 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £168.40 ($332.25) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Three months, £609.50-610.00 a metric ton. Sales, 75 tons. Morning.—Three months £609.00-609.50. Sales, 800 tons.

RUBBER closed slightly easier (pence per kilo).—Dec, 64.25-64.55; Jan, 65.00-65.30; Jan-March, 66.20-66.35; April-June, 68.90-68.95; July-Sept, 71.25-71.30; Oct-Dec, 73.30-73.35; Jan-March, 75.45-75.50; April-June, 77.50-77.55; July-Sept, 79.65-79.70. Sales: Seven lots at five tonnes each and 313 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were inactive.—Spot: 63.75-65.00; Cifs: Dec, 64.10-64.50; Jan, 65.25-65.75.

COFFEE: Robustas closed about steady. ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Nov, 1,830-32; Jan, 1,456-57; March, 1,358-59; May, 1,317-18; July, 1,285-90; Sept, 1,260-65; Nov, 1,234-58. Sales: 611 lots, including nine options. ARABICAS: were all unquoted.

COCOA was about steady (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,960.0-62.0; March, 2,001.0-02.0; May, 2,031.0-30.0; July, 2,035.0-36.0; Sept, 2,028.0-32.0; Dec, 1,990.0-98.0; March, 1,985.0-2,000.0. Sales: 1,594 lots, including six options. ICCO prices: daily for Nov 4, 174.14c; 15-day average, 177.10 c; 22-day average, 174.82c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £106; the "whites" price was £2.00 higher at £111.00. Futures were quiet (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 112.50-12.50; March, 116.70-16.80; May, 118.75-18.85; Aug, 121.20-21.25; Oct, 123.80-24.00; Dec, 125.75-26.00; March, 129.80-30.40. Sales: 3,134 lots. ISA prices (for Nov 3): 8.55c; 15-day average, 8.86c.

White sugar was quiet.—Feb, 116.70-16.85; April, 121.50-21.75; July, 126.00-26.40; Sept, 129.50-30.50; Nov, 133.50-36.50; Feb, 138.00-41.00; April, 141.00-44.00. Sales, 84 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Dec, 124.90-25.00; Feb, 127.90-28.10; April, 127.80-28.30; June, 126.50-27.00; Aug, 125.00-29.00; Oct, 124.50-25.50; Dec, 120.00-27.00. Sales, 157 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec, $501 per long ton. "D" grade, Nov-Dec, $485.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian Western Red Spring, Number One, 13½ per cent, Nov-Dec, £93.50 Tilbury. United States Dark Northern Spring, Number Two, 14 per cent, Nov, £90.00; Dec, £91.50 transhipment E coast. United States Hard Winter, Number Two, 13½ per cent, £89.75 trans-shipment E coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 Yellow American French option, unquoted. French: Nov, £102; Dec, £105 E coast. South African White, Jan-Feb, £57.75 UK. South African Yellow, Jan-Feb, £57.75 UK.

BARLEY.—English Feed fob, Dec, £85; Jan-March, £86 E coast. All per tonne, cif UK, unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was fully steady.—Nov, £80.00; Jan, £82.40; March, £84.70; May, £87.00; Sept, £83.30. Sales: 65 lots.

WHEAT was firm. Nov, £88.70; Jan, £90.50; March, £92.85; May, £95.20; Sept, £89.85. Sales, 91 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Cen Scotland	£90.00	£89.40	£77.30
Cambridge	£89.50	£84.60	£75.70

The UK monetary coefficient for the week beginning Monday, Nov 13, (based on H-GCA calculations) is expected to decrease to 1.284.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority's regional and UK average ex-farm spot prices for week ending Thursday, Nov 2:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT
S East	£87.50	£85.10
S West	£88.00	£84.50
Eastern	£89.20	£85.10
E Midlands	£87.90	£84.70
W Midlands	£86.80	£83.70
N East	£88.30	£85.80
N West	£85.70	£85.00
Scotland	£90.20	£89.60
N Ireland		
UK	£88.40	£85.10

	Feed BARLEY	Malting BARLEY
S East	£76.80	£80.60
S West	£73.70	£83.20
Eastern	£76.50	£84.80
E Midlands	£76.50	£83.20
W Midlands	£76.70	£79.60
N East	£76.20	£81.80
N West	£75.50	—
Scotland	£79.20	£89.60
UK	£76.70	£84.70

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 6: GB: Cattle, 67.89p per kg LW (+0.64). UK: Sheep, 134.9p per kg est DCW (−0.1). GB: Pigs, 65.0p per kg LW (−1.2). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.7 per cent, average price 67.63p (+0.68). Sheep numbers down 3.4 per cent, average price 134.9p (+0.2). Pig numbers down 2.8 per cent, average price 65.0p (−1.3). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 16.0 per cent, average price 69.43p (+0.28). Sheep numbers down 7.6 per cent, average price 132.8p (−2.1). Pig numbers down 34.0 per cent, average price 66.7p (+5.4).

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets for week ending Nov 4: GB: Cattle, 67.25p per kg LW (+0.54). UK: Sheep, 133.8p per kg est DCW (no change). GB: Pigs, 65.8p per kg LW (−0.6). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 0.2 per cent, average price 66.74p (+0.58). Sheep numbers up 25.1 per cent, average price 133.9p (−0.2). Pig numbers up 8.2 per cent, average price 69.32p (+0.28). Sheep numbers up 39.0 per cent, average price 131.4p (+1.2). Pig numbers down 1.1 per cent, average price 63.9p (−0.5).

TEA.—There was a good demand for the 55,485 packages on offer at this week's tea auction, the London Tea-brokers' Association said. Selected bright liquoring descriptions were fully firm to sometimes several pence dearer. Other sorts were irregular, but often two to four pence per kilo lower. Plain liquoring teas with poor leaf were difficult of sale. There was a fair general demand for Sri Lanka teas, but prices were irregular and mostly lower. Dust grades and a few brighter liquoring sorts were often dearer.

South Indian teas opened with a good demand at steady rates, but closed irregularly easier. The highest price was 170 pence for an Assam GBOP.—Reuter.

Carter package sends platinum to new peak only to tumble again

By a Special Correspondent

The travails of the dollar have become an unsettling factor in the commodity markets. President Carter's emergency moves to defend the dollar last Wednesday reversed the rising trend in United States commodity prices, while in London the markets were left in a state of confusion.

When the doller begins to strengthen against the pound, commodity prices in London should theoretically rise. This trend, however, was not clearly in evidence in London early last week. There was a general fall in London based metals prices when the pound devalued against the dollar last Tuesday.

Some traders explained that they feared higher interest rates in the United States might trigger a recession and a cut-back in demand. Other sources believed that base metals were moving in sympathy with precious metals which fell heavily in New York.

The next day, as President Carter announced his emergency package, base metals prices in London recovered, in line with the strengthening of the dollar. Platinum, however, which might have been expected to follow the tumble it was taking in New York, rose to a new peak of £187.9 an ounce before falling sharply later in the week.

Tin reached a new peak of £8,090 a tonne on Thursday. This reflected the movements in Malaysia more than the United States. The chairman of the London Metal Exchange, Mr Ian Foster, last week called for quotations in the International Tin Agreement to revert from Malaysian Ringgits to sterling, and he thought the Malaysian market was too insular.

The confusion in London extended to the soft commodity markets. Cocoa prices fell in sympathy with the United States markets while coffee, rubber and sugar prices rose on the strength of the dollar. By the end of the week most traders were suspending their judgment on the dollar and the markets were subdued.

The trends were clearer in the United States. The weakness of the dollar this year has brought more overseas buyers to the United States markets, while local investors have been turning to commodities, and precious metals in particular as a hedge against inflation.

Commodities

This has brought a big increase in futures buying. The Dow Jones Futures index is about 25 per cent higher than a year ago, while its spot price index has risen just 6.5 per cent. When the dollar began to strengthen, the first move was a liquidation of speculative precious metals holdings.

In three days the platinum price dropped back from a peak of just under $400 an ounce to less than $350 an ounce. Platinum has been in extremely short supply this year as the Soviet Union, which accounts for about a quarter of world production, has stopped selling on world markets.

Since only about 6,500 platinum futures contracts usually exchange hands each week in the United States, its price is extremely volatile when speculators are in the market. Platinum soared two weeks ago as a result of disappointment with President Carter's voluntary wage and price policy. However, there was a record turnover in contracts last week.

Silver and gold prices also fell sharply. There are limits on the daily price movements for these metals in the United States and many traders found it impossible to find buyers at the lower price limits.

The weakness in precious metals spread to most other commodities, including sugar, copper, grains and livestock. Some traders who were caught out on bullion and precious metals made profit-taking sales of soft commodity contracts. By the end of the week however market forces began to reassert themselves. Copper made some gains and even the pressure on silver began to ease. As in London there was some hesitancy about the future of the dollar's recovery.

Last week also saw more determined action by the United States Administration to support the International Sugar Agreement. Administration officials said they may decide to limit sugar imports from non-ISA countries before their quota for shipments to the United States is filled.

Under the ISA which the United States has yet to ratify, imports from non-ISA members may reach 136,610 tonnes over 1978 and 1979 (excluding imports from Taiwan). Imports from these countries had already passed 85,000 tonnes by the end of August.

United States officials said it would be undesirable to exhaust the entire quota in the first year of the agreement. Customs officials are now monitoring all sugar imports and it is possible that a limit of 100,000 tonnes may be placed on non-ISA imports this year. The free market sugar price has firmed this year as a direct result of the ISA quotas, however the advance has been slowed by the expansion of exports by non-members.

The present price of around nine cents a pound is still well short of the ISA target minimum of 11 cents a pound.

...t Issues

...in parentheses. * Ex dividend. ... Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 ... d £50 paid. c £25 paid. f Fully ...

...gn ...ange

...ted States dollar con... ...draw encouragement ...veek's support measures ...i exchanges yesterday. ...g was at a fairly low ...ted by today's Election ...y in the United States.

...nd was initially over... ...by the numerous pay ...out later appeared to ...ue from the firming ... finished dearer against ...tinental centres. The ..." exchange rate index ... just 0.1 down at 62.8, having fallen to 62.5 at the outset.

Gold closed at $210.875, down $4.50.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 6	Market rates (close) November 6
New York	1.9610-9810	1.9760-9775
Montreal	2.2950-3165	2.3060-3070
Amsterdam	4.04-04½	4.06¼-07¼fl
Brussels	58.70-59.10f	58.95-59.05f
Copenhagen	10.35-41k	10.39-40k
Frankfurt	3.74½-77½m	3.76½-77½m
Lisbon	90.70-91.50e	90.90-91.40e
Madrid	140.45-90p	140.70-85p
Milan	1,654-63lr	1,659½-64½lr
Oslo	9.93-10.00k	9.98½-99½k
Paris	8.51-55½f	8.53½-54½f
Stockholm	8.56-61k	8.59-60k
Tokyo	370-80y	376-78y
Vienna	27.40-55sch	27.50-55sch
Zurich	3.22½-27½f	3.25¾-26¾f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was down 0.1 to 62.8 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.27-.17c prem	1.07-.97c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	1.70-1.50c prem
Amsterdam	1¾-¾c prem	5¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	15-05c prem	50-35c prem
Copenhagen	2½-4¾ore disc	6-8ore disc
Frankfurt	3¾-2¾pf prem	9¾-8¾pf prem
Lisbon	70-170c disc	200-350c disc
Madrid	180-280c disc	550-650c disc
Milan	4-7lr disc	9-12lr disc
Oslo	¾-2¾ore disc	3¾-5¾ore disc
Paris	3-2c prem	9¾-7¾c prem
Stockholm	¾-¼ore prem	1¾-¾ore prem
Vienna	25-15gro prem	58-48gro prem
Zurich	3¾-2¾c prem	11-10c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.8501-70.

Euro-$ Deposits

Calls, 9¼-10¼; seven days, 9¾-10¾; one month, 10¾-11¾; three months, 11¼-11¾; six months, 11¼-11¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $208¾ (an ounce); pm, $210. Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $214½-217¾ (£109-110), resident, $215½-219¼ (£109-110½). Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $58-60 (£29½-30½); resident, $58-61 (£30-31).

...nk Base Rates

...ank	11½%
...s Bank	11½%
... Bank	11½%
...idated Crdts	10%
...re & Co	*11½%
... Bank	11½%
...1 Mercantile	11½%
...d Bank	11½%
...estminster	11½%
...inster	11½%
...	11½%
...ns and Glyn's	11½%

...v deposit on sums of ...00 and under 8½%, up ...35,000, 9½%, over ...00, 9½%.

Discount market

The flow of credit proved adequate overall in the discount market yesterday and the Bank of England found no need to intervene. Nevertheless, there were times when the picture became a little patchy in expectation of a small surplus; early rates in the band of 8 to 8½ per cent were heard, though most of the morning passed with houses paying in the area of 9½-¾ per cent for fresh funds. At these levels, money answered in size, if a little spasmodically, and good progress had been made by lunchtime. Money ran a little drier after lunch and the close was less easy for some houses than for others. In general, books were ruled off within bounds of 9 and 10 per cent.

Identifiable factors appeared all to be of modest individual significance. On the "minus" side were bank balances from Friday at levels very slightly below target and a small increase in note circulation. Revenue receipts were fairly squarely matched by Exchequer disbursements, leaving a small figure for net Treasury bill maturities as the only "plus" item.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 8.6.78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 11½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10 Low 9½
Week Fixed: 9½-9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅛	2 months	10⅛
3 months	10⅛	3 months	10⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11¼-10⅞	3 months	11⅞
3 months	11⅛-11	4 months	12
4 months	11⅛-11⅛	6 months	12⅛
6 months	11⅛-11⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11⅛-11⅛	7 months	11⅞-11⅝
2 months	11⅛-11⅛	8 months	11⅞-11⅝
3 months	11⅛-11⅛	9 months	12-11⅞
4 months	11⅛-11⅛	10 months	12-11⅞
5 months	11⅛-11⅛	11 months	12-11⅞
6 months	11⅛-11⅛	12 months	12-11⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10⅞-10⅝	6 months	11⅞-11⅝
3 months	11⅛-11⅛	12 months	11⅞-11⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½	3 months	11⅛
7 days	10	6 months	11⅛-11⅛
1 month	10½	1 year	11½

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 8½-9½ Close 9½

1 week	9½-10	6 months	11⅞-11⅝
1 month	10¼-10⅛	9 months	11⅞-11⅝
3 months	11⅛-11⅛	12 months	11⅞-11⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 11⅞ 6 months 12

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Bid	Offer
Australia 8 1982	94⅞	95⅛
Austria 8¼ 1990	93⅞	94⅛
Avco 9⅛ 1985	95⅞	96⅞
Barclays 8¾ 1992	92⅞	93⅛
Beatrice 7⅞ 1983	94⅞	94⅞
Canadair 8⅜ 1983	93	93½
Canada Nat Railway 8⅛ 1986	91⅞	91⅞
CECA 9 1993	96	96⅛
Charbonnage de France 8⅝ 1981	96	96⅞
Citicorp 6⅞ 1980	95⅛	94
Citicorp 7 1981	92⅞	95
DFC New Zealand 8⅞ 1983	91⅞	92⅞
DFC New Zealand 8⅞ 1985	91⅞	92⅞
Dow Chemical 8 1986	92⅞	92⅞
EEC 7⅞ 1979	96⅞	97⅞
EEC 8⅜ 1982	94⅞	95⅞
EIB 8 1984	92⅞	92⅞
EIB 9⅛ 1993	96⅞	97⅞
Elf-Aquitaine 8⅛ 1985	93⅞	93
Eurofima 8⅝ 1988	92⅞	93
IC Industries 9 1985	91⅞	91⅞
ITEL 9⅞ 1988	93⅞	94
IU 8⅝ 1987	89⅞	90⅞
MacMillan Bloedel 9⅛ 1993	95⅞	95⅞
Midland Bank 8⅞ 1993	91⅞	92
NCB 8 1987	89⅞	90
National Westminster 9 1986	93⅞	94
New Zealand Forest Products 9 1986	91⅞	92
Newfoundland 9⅞ 1990	95⅞	96⅞
Nordic Invest Bank 8⅞ 1988	96⅞	96⅞
Norsk Hydro 7⅞ 1982	93	93⅞
Norway 7⅞ 1983	92⅞	93⅞
Offshore Mining 8⅞ 1985	92	92⅞
Occidental 8⅞ 1985	91⅞	91⅞
J. C. Penney 8⅞ 1983	95⅞	96⅞
Quebec Hydro 9⅞ 1993	96⅞	96⅞
Renault 9⅞ 1981	95⅞	96
R. J. Reynolds 7⅞ 1983	95⅞	96
Shell 8⅞ 1990	93⅞	94⅞
Tauernautobahn 8⅞ 1987	90⅞	91
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9⅞ 1982	94⅞	95⅞
Ford 8⅞ 1984	90⅞	91
General Motors 9⅞ 1988	94⅞	95⅞
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1982	89⅞	90⅞
Union Carbide 9⅞ 1986	93⅞	94⅞

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Bid	Offer
Chase Manhattan 9 5-16 1993	96⅞	97
Intl Westminster 10 9-16 1984	98	98⅞
Midland 9 7-16 1993	96⅞	97
Offshore Mining 9 7-16 1986	97⅞	97⅞
Williams & Glyns 9⅞ 1984	98⅞	99
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4⅞ 1987	73⅞	75
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	136⅞	138
Beatrice Foods 4⅞ 1992	92⅞	94
Beatrice Foods 4⅞ 1992	106⅞	108
Beecham 6⅞ 1992	104⅞	106
Boots 6⅞ 1993	89	90
Borden 5 1992	90	91⅞
Broadway Hale 4⅞ 1987	73⅞	75
Carnation 4 1988	71	72⅞
Dart 4⅞ 1987	75	76⅞
Eastman Kodak 4⅞ 1988	81⅞	83
Economic Labs 4⅞ 1987	72	73⅞
Firestone 5 1988	73⅞	75
Ford 5 1988	75	76⅞
General Electric 4⅞ 1987	74⅞	76
Gillette 4⅞ 1987	72	73⅞
Gulf & Western 5 1988	84	85⅞
Harris 5 1992	199	201
Honeywell 6 1986	82	83⅞
ICI 6⅞ 1992	82⅞	84⅞
INA 6 1997	88⅞	90
Inchcape 6⅞ 1992	104	106
ITT 4⅞ 1987	74	75⅞
Jusco 6 1992	147⅞	149⅞
Komatsu 7⅞ 1990	164⅞	166
J Ray McDermott 4⅞ 1987	141	143
Nabisco 5⅞ 1988	100	101⅞
Owens Illinois 4⅞ 1987	100	101⅞
J C Penney 4⅞ 1987	72	73⅞
Revlon 4⅞ 1987	127⅞	129
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	85	86⅞
Sperry Rand 4⅞ 1987	87⅞	89
Squibb 4⅞ 1987	77⅞	79
Texaco 4⅞ 1988	72	73⅞
Texas Int Airlines 7⅞ 1993	82⅞	84
Toshiba 6⅞ 1992	140⅞	142⅞
Tyco 8⅞ 1988	95	96⅞
Union Carbide 4⅞ 1982	87	88⅞
Warner Lambert 4⅞ 1987	76⅞	78
Warner Lambert 4⅞ 1988	72	73⅞
Xerox 5 1988	73⅞	75

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel. 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
29	Airsprung Ord	74	—	5.5	7.4	9.7
06	Airsprung 18½% CULS	215	—	18.5	8.6	—
25	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	3.6	8.5	7.6
05	Bardon Hill	182	—	12.0	6.5	9.9
26	Deborah Ord	68xs	—	2.8	4.1	8.4
08	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
20	Frederick Parker	130	−1	12.4	9.5	5.1
35	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	7.0
55	James Burrough	116	—	6.5	5.6	10.7
188	Robert Jenkins	305	—	29.7	9.7	5.0
9	Twinlock Ord	24	—	—	—	21.4
54	Twinlock 12% ULS	80	—	12.0	15.0	—
54	Unilock Holdings	112	—	7.4	6.6	12.0
67	Walter Alexander	127	—	7.2	5.6	7.8

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International Funds

City Offices
Hampton & Sons
01-236 7831

Stock Exchange Prices

Scattered gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 30. Dealings End, Nov 10. § Contango Day, Nov 13. Settlement Day, Nov 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

High 1977/78	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
107	95¼	Treas 11¾% 1979	100	-¼	11.500	11.328
97⅞	84⁹⁄₁₆	Treas 3% 1979	95⅞	-⅛	3.145	8.684
93⅛	85¼	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96⅝	-⅛	4.410	8.576
106⁹⁄₁₆	92⁵⁄₁₆	Treas 10½% 1979	98⅞	-¼	10.654	11.041
97½	84⅞	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95½	+⅛	3.664	8.193
106¾	87⁹⁄₁₆	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98⅞	-¼	9.290	11.637
105¾	88¾	Treas 9½% 1980	96⅝	-⅛	9.900	11.801
96	83¾	Treas 3½% 1977-80	92⅞	-⅛	3.769	8.346
95¼	83¾	Fund 5½% 1978-80	93⅞	-⅛	5.593	9.458
117⁹⁄₁₆	96⅞	Exch 13% 1980	101¼	-⅛	12.848	12.337
108⁹⁄₁₆	92⅞	Treas 11½% 1981	98¼	-⅛	11.712	12.425
94⅞	77⁹⁄₁₆	Treas 3¼% 1979-81	88¾	-⅛	3.945	8.079
104	86⁹⁄₁₆	Treas 9¾% 1981	95¼	-¼	10.256	12.184
97⅞	91⅞	Exch 8¼% 1981	91⅞	-⅛	9.029	12.224
110⅝	93¾	Exch 9¾% 1981	93¾	-⅛	10.188	12.471
93¾	85⅞	Exch 3% 1981	86	-⅛	3.490	8.774
113⁹⁄₁₆	96¾	Exch 12¾% 1981	100⅞	-⅛	12.687	12.584
100¾	87⅞	Treas 8½% 1980-82	90⅞	-⅛	9.385	12.135
93⅞	77⅞	Treas 3% 1982	84	-⅛	3.571	8.720
119⁹⁄₁₆	101⅞	Treas 14% 1982	103⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛	13.470	12.530
97¾	88⅞	Treas 8¼% 1982	88⅞	-⅛	9.315	12.214
103⅞	90⅝	Exch 9¼% 1982	90⅞	-⅛	10.256	13.816
96⁹⁄₁₆	88⅛	Exch 8¾% 1983	88⅞	-⅛	9.929	12.478
97⅞	79⅞	Exch 3% 1983	81	-⅛	3.704	8.958
114¾	95⅞	Treas 12% 1983	98¾	-⅛	12.175	12.441
101⅞	88¹¹⁄₁₆	Treas 9½% 1983	88¾	-⅛	10.423	12.481
97⅞	88⅞	Exch 10% 1983	89¾ ●	..	11.029	12.539
95	72⅞	Fund 5½% 1982-84	82⅞	..	6.822	10.419
99⅞	77⅞	Treas 8½% 1984-86	85⅞	..	9.964	11.422
87⅞	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	76⅞	..	8.497	10.807
102⅞	80⅞	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	81	..	9.839	11.941
73⅞	49⅞	Trans 3% 1978-88	62⅞	..	4.893	9.115
75⅞	54⅞	Treas 5% 1986-89	64⅞	..	7.792	10.614
120½	90¼	Treas 13% 1990	105¾	..	12.872	12.813
93½	67⅞	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	80⅞	..	10.669	11.901
111	90⅞	Treas 11¾% 1991	96⅞	..	12.654	12.915
73¾	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64	..	9.060	11.290
117	96⅞	Treas 12¾% 1992	102	..	12.985	13.034
98⅞	84⅞	Treas 10% 1992	85	..	12.072	12.694
113	89⅞	Exch 12¼% 1992	97⅞	..	12.880	13.015
113⅞	84⅞	Treas 12½% 1993	100⅞	..	12.976	13.060
72⅞	51⅞	Fund 6% 1993	61⅞	..	9.961	11.706
134	94	Treas 13¾% 1993	103¾ ●	..	13.245	13.164
129⅞	99	Treas 14½% 1994	111⅞	..	13.373	13.206
114⅞	94⅞	Exch 12½% 1994	95⅞	..	13.027	13.106
95¾	60⅞	Treas 9% 1994	70⅞ ●	..	11.731	12.374
110¾	93	Treas 12% 1995	96⅞	..	12.801	13.031
57⅞	33⅞	Gas 3% 1990-95	44⅞	..	6.807	9.992
91⅞	67⅞	Exch 10¼% 1995	85⅞	..	12.438	12.834
119⅞	87⅞	Treas 12¾% 1995	98 ●	..	12.078	13.010
91⅞	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	76⅞	..	11.933	12.601
133¾	101¾	Treas 15¼% 1996	113	..	13.521	13.361
123½	89⅞	Exch 13¼% 1996	101 ●	..	13.086	13.075
50	32	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43⅞	..	6.987	9.841
121	87⅞	Treas 13¼% 1997	104⅞	..	13.162	13.137
98⅞	84⅞	Exch 10½% 1997	85⅞	..	12.616	12.896
89⅞	65⅞	Treas 8¾% 1997	74⅞	..	12.027	12.551
72⅞	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	58⅞	..	11.298	12.211
135⅞	103⅞	Treas 15½% 1998	116⅞	..	13.497	13.348
200¾	91⅞	Exch 12% 1998	92⅞ ●	..	12.918	13.006
96⅞	66⅞	Treas 9½% 1999	80⅞	..	12.301	12.631
93⅞	82⅞	Treas 10½% 1999	83⅞ ●	..	12.640	12.869
96⅞	83⅞	Exch 12% 1999-02	94⅞	..	12.996	13.054
43⅞	27⅞	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅞	..	9.999	11.317
81⅞	57⅞	Treas 8% 2002-06	66	..	12.260	12.490
88½	40⅞	Treas 5½% 2008-12	46⅞	..	12.036	12.383
80	53⅞	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	64⅞	..	12.421	12.503
98½	91⅞	Exch 12% 2013-17	91⅞ ●	..	12.905	12.918
33⅞	26⅞	Consols 4%	32	..	12.938	..
38⅞	25⅞	War Ln 3½%	28⅞ ●	..	11.926	..
70⅞	24⅞	Conv 3½%	34⅞	..	10.291	..
24⅞	20⅞	Treas 3%	23⅞	..	13.060	..
24⅞	17⅞	Consols 2½%	20	..	12.647	..
24	17⅞	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	19⅞	..	12.994	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
96¾	79¾	Aust 5½% 77-80	94¾	..	3.918	12.319
89½	69¾	Aust 5½% 81-82	82	..	6.742	12.329
87¾	83¾	Aust 6% 81-83	77¾ ●	..	7.726	11.808
95	77¾	Aust 7% 79-81	88	..	8.058	12.716
90	90	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
73½	61¾	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	76¾	..	7.919	14.063
405	197	German 4½% 1930	405	..	..	..
52	33½	Hungary 4½% 1924	48	-1	..	..
90¾	69¾	Ireland 7¾% 81-83	83¾	..	..	..
100	84¾	Jamaica 7¾% 77-79	99¾	..	7.989	12.581
410	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	370	-5	..	..
87½	63	Japan 6% 83-88	67	-1	..	..
79½	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	78	..	6.496	14.016
88	69	Malaya 7¾% 78-82	85¾	..	8.973	13.307
96½	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	93¾	..	6.470	12.231
79	53¾	N Z 7¾% 88-92	67¾	..	11.530	13.209
89	66¾	N Z 7½% 83-86	81¾	..	9.451	11.918
91	74	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.878	12.882
91	74	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.878	12.882
155	142	Peru 6% Ass	155	+5	..	..
95½	82	S Africa 9½% 79-81	89	..	..	..
70	30	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	53	..	..	..
65	20	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	41	..	..	..
97	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	82	..	..	..
55	45	Spanish 4%	45	-1	..	..
81	67	Tang 5½% 78-82	80	..	7.269	13.871
88	60	Uruguay 3½%	94	-2½	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
27	20¾	L C C 3% 1920	23½ ●	..	13.421	..
84½	64¾	L C C 5% 80-83	79¾	..	6.265	10.887
91	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	87	..	6.316	10.893
85¾	62	L C C 5½% 82-84	73½	..	7.158	11.052
79½	53¾	L C C 5½% 85-87	68¾	..	8.283	11.412
97¾	81¾	L C C 6% 76-79	95¾	..	6.262	11.586
78	52¾	L C C 6¾% 88-90	66½	..	10.467	12.671
73¾	53	G L C 6¾% 90-92	61	..	11.324	13.308
100½	82	G L C 9½% 80-82	89¾	..	10.571	12.882
107¾	98½	G L C 12½% 1982	98¾ ●	..	12.611	12.789
111½	91	G L C 12½% 1983	98¾	..	12.642	12.831
85¾	70½	C of L 6¾% 80-82	83	..	7.823	12.358
95½	69¾	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	80¾	..	9.721	12.802
77⅞	55¾	Ag Mt 7¾% 91-93	64½	..	12.183	13.502
73½	53¾	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	62¾	..	10.792	13.164
91⅞	73¾	Belfast 6½% 77-80	88	..	7.378	13.520
98½	94½	Brightn 9½% 76-79	97¾	..	6.645	11.402
99¾	85	Camden 6½% 77-79	98¾	..	6.611	11.521
90½	72½	Croydon 6¾% 78-81	86	..	7.840	12.416
99½	85½	Edin 6¾% 77-79	98½	..	6.594	11.684
103	80	Glasgw 9¼% 80-82	88¾ ●	..	10.320	12.451
110¾	96¾	Liverpl 13¾% 1981	101½	..	13.279	12.782
31	22¾	Met Water B 34-03	27	..	11.316	13.053
93	76½	N I 7% 79-80	91¾	..	7.064	14.370
83¾	60	N I 7% 82-84	73¾	..	9.449	13.901
86¾	65	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	79½	..	8.185	12.814
98¾	84	Sthend 9¾% 77-79	96¾	..	5.338	12.406
85	60¾	Swark 6¾% 83-86	74	..	9.100	11.847
94½	77¾	Surrey 6% 78-80	92¾	..	6.496	12.292

Investment Dollar Premium 77¾% (77¾%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7379.

FOREIGN STOCKS

High 1977/78	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
57	48½	Bayer	£51¾	..	158	3.1	22.0
19¾	11¾	Commerzbank	£17	..	45.0	2.6	18.5
36	27½	Cp Fn Paris	£32	..	158	4.9	10.4
62	47	EBES	£53	..	301	5.7	..
25	14	Ericsson	£19⅞	..	59 1	3.1	24.0
21	6	Finsider	14	..	..	..	..
11	4½	Granges	£8	..	..	..	..
500	383	Hoechst	495	..	15.8	3.2	16.0
34	8	Montecatini E	16	..	..	..	..
633	470	Robeco B.3	547	-9	29.9	5.5	21.2
520	335	Rolinco Subs 11.5	443	-4	..	..	57.2
105	30	Snia Viscosa	65	..	..	..	..
89¾	42	Volkswagen	£80	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
32¾	8¾	Brascan	£8⅞	-⅛	60.3	6.3	3.2
32¾	9⁹⁄₁₆	BP Canada	£10⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
26⅞	9½	Can Pac Ord	£13⅞	-⅛	47.9	3.6	8.6
25⅞	9⅛	El Paso	£10	..	41.7	4.2	18.8
43½	27¾	Exxon Corp	£36	+1½	..	..	..
35	20¾	Fluor	£22⅞	-⅛	63.7	2.8	9.8
22⅞	16⅞	Hollinger	£21⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
31⅞	22¾	Hud Bay Oil	£23⅞	-⅛	30.8	1.3	28.2
29⅞	14⅞	Husky Oil	£20⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
20¾	9⅞	INCO	£10	-⅛	29.0	2.7	17.3
11⅞	6⅞	IU Int	£7⅞	-⅛	47.8	6.3	7.9
28⅞	18½	Kaiser Alum	£23⅞	-1	93.4	4.0	..
19⅞	8⅞	Massey-Ferg	£9⅞	..	..	..	11.4
17⅞	10⅞	Norton Simon	£11⅞	-½	47.9	4.2	9.4
29⅞	20	Pacific Petrol	£23⅞	-⅞	..	..	..
29⅞	17⅞	Pan Canadian	£19⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
245	130	Steep Rock	213	-3	..	..	..
12⅞	8½	Trans Can P	£10⅞	..	..	..	..
42	15¾	US Steel	£16	-⅛	..	..	..
725	725	White Pass	725	..	13.9	2.2	21.0
14½	7½	Zapata Corp	£8⅞	-⅛	15.7	1.9	25.1

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
360	185	Alexs Discount	336	..	21.7	9.3	5.4
371½	218¾	Allen H & Ross	305	..	30.3	9.9	6.8
230	98½	Allied Irish	205	-2	11.9	5.8	5.0
165	109	Arb-Latham	142	-2	15.3	10.8	9.0
345	190	ANZ Grp	294	..	10.9	3.8	9.5
22⅞	13¾	Bank America	£17	-⅛	57.0	3.4	11.7
465	292½	Bk of Ireland	462	+7	22.7	5.7	8.6
17	14	Bk Leumi Israel	14	..	0.4	2.7	10.4
200	150	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
705	356	Bk of NSW	530	..	19.3	3.5	11.9
315	223	Bk of Scotland	270	..	17.5	6.5	6.9
34⅞	21¾	Bnks Trst NY	£28⅞	..	161	6.9	5.6
367	227	Barclays Bank	340	-5	20.1b	5.9	5.8
245	115	Brown Shipley	230	-2	14.1	5.4	8.4
310⅞	196⅞	Cater Ryder	258	..	23.0	8.9	..
29⅞	17½	Chase Man	£21 ●	..	114	5.4	10.1
23⅞	13½	Citicorp	£17⅞	..	61.6	3.6	10.5
61	51⅞	Clive Discount	73	..	7.2	9.9	5.5
232	150	Com Bk of Aust	197	-3	9.4	4.8	7.3
185	115	Com Bk of Syd	152	..	7.6	5.0	15.5
29⅞	12⅞	CC De France	£20⅞	-⅛	95.0	4.5	14.9
7⅞	4	First Nat Fin	3⅞	..	..	..	..
11	7	Fraser Ans	12	..	..	..	..
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	180 ●	+1	13.6	7.6	4.7
59	37	Gibbs A.	46	..	3.3	7.2	19.1
277	161¾	Gillett Bros	213	..	23.2	10.9	5.3
142	35	Grindlays Hldgs	123	-3	4.2	3.4	4.1
139	75	Guinness Peat	110 ●	..	7.7	7.0	9.5
25	17	Hambros £18	£17	..	146	8.6	..
237	142	Do Ord	163	+2	14.6	8.8	7.2
116	74	Hill Samuel	85	-2	7.4	8.7	7.3
350	202⅞	Hong K & Shang	297	-9	7.9b	2.7	19.8
70¾	43½	Jessel Toynbee	56 ●	..	5.5	9.7	..
230	115	Joseph L.	170	..	12.0	6.9	8.7
74	31	Keyser Ullmann	50	..	1.0	2.0	6.7
90	42	King & Shaxson	57	..	5.2	9.1	4.4
131	76	Kleinwort Ben	96	..	6.5	7.3	6.6
325	185	Lloyds Bank	282	+2	14.5	5.5	5.2
177	93	Mercury Secs	112	..	5.7	5.1	5.9
390	256¾	Midland	350	-5	22.4	6.4	5.2
65	39	Minster Assets	59	..	5.7	9.6	5.2
280	165	Nat of Aust	195	..	9.3	4.8	7.8
81	58	Nat Com Bk Grp	73	-1	4.2	5.7	5.4
288	205	Nat W'minster	278	+3	18.2	6.5	5.7
56½	29	Ottoman	£42½	..	280	6.2	10.5
64	45	Rea Bros	56	..	2.5	4.5	11.2
24⅞	14⅞	Royal of Can	£20⅞ ●	+⅛	78.1	3.7	21.1
490	290	Schroders	410	..	17.5	4.3	9.1
290	195½	Seccombe Mar	280	..	28.2	10.1	9.2
88½	51½	Smith St Aubyn	80 ●	..	7.3	9.4	..
452	293	Standard Chart	408	..	29.6	7.3	5.2
280	213¾	Union Discount	300	..	24.0	8.0	4.8
74	37	Wintrust	70	..	4.6	6.6	17.7

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	58	Allied	82½	..	6.7	8.1	11.3
170	87	Bass Charrgton	157	+1	7.6	4.8	10.5
234	78¾	Bell A.	232 ●	-4	7.3	3.3	7.9
110	54¾	Boddingtons	90	-1	4.0	4.4	14.0
127	64	Brown M.	112	..	6.1	5.4	13.1
177	96	Bulmer HP Hldgs	138	..	4.9	3.6	8.0
175	73	Burtonwood	172	..	5.2	3.0	10.2
68	40	C of Ldn Dfd	60	..	4.6	7.7	20.7
203	100	Devenish	193	..	9.1	4.7	10.2
214	119	Distillers	180	+1	11.0	6.8	8.9
137	50⅞	Greenall	114	..	4.2	3.6	11.5
310	152	Greene King	290	..	12.1	4.2	14.1
198	124	Guinness	148	..	11.0	7.4	7.0
202	95	Hardys & H'sons	175	..	10.9	6.2	11.7
158	53	Highland	149 ●	..	4.9	3.3	9.4
152	35	Invergordon	141	..	2.5	1.8	13.1
184	42	Irish Distillers	192	..	6.1	3.2	13.0
84	31	Marston	79	..	2.9	3.6	9.8
72	46	Scot & Newcastle	62½	..	5.3	8.4	8.5
20⁹⁄₁₆	13¾	Seagram	£17⅞	-⅛	41.9	2.4	13.7
90	40	SA Breweries	69½	-1	7.0	11.0	3.4
131	42	Tomatin	123	..	4.7	3.8	15.1
134	57	Vaux	115	+1	6.1	5.4	11.7
104	59½	Whitbread 'A'	98	..	6.0	6.1	6.2
107	60	Do B	99	-1	6.0	6.0	1.8
96	53	Whitbread Inv	92	..	6.1	6.7	22.3
234	114	Wolverhampton	216	-1	9.3	4.2	12.8

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

High 1977/78	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	96	-2	9.3	9.5	6.8
45	25	AC Cars	40	..	1.4	3.6	8.4
121½	29¾	AGB Research	102	..	3.8	3.7	16.9
257	134	APV Hldgs	197	-2	9.1	4.6	7.3
79¾	45¾	Aaronson Bros	66	+1	5.3	8.0	6.7
138	62	Acrow	124	..	4.0	3.2	10.2
111	52	Do A	89	-1	4.0	4.4	7.4
54½	11	Adda Int	49	..	1.1	2.2	9.1
310	150	Adwest Group	297	..	15.2	5.1	7.8
130	34	Aeron't & Gen	96	..	3.9	3.9	10.3
62	42	Airfix Ind	51	+1	4.9	9.6	4.9
12¾	7¼	Akzo	£10	..	..	..	..
166	138	Alcan Ord	138	..	15.0	10.9	4.4
96	69	Do 10½%	£85	..	1050	12.4	..
303	205	Alginate Ind	225	..	20.9	9.3	6.6
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	54	+1	6.6	12.1	9.6
52¾	23	Allen W. G.	45	..	3.8	8.4	4.0
100¾	44¾	Allied Colloids	70	..	2.6	3.7	12.9
74	43	Allied Insulators	62	+1	6.5	10.5	4.7
18½	7½	Allied Plant	15	..	1.2	6.4	7.9
115	14¾	Allied Retail	101	+5	4.4	4.4	12.9
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	68½	..	4.2	6.1	17.6
352	210	Amal Metal	285	..	24.7	8.7	11.6
171	87¾	Amal Power	128 ●	+2	8.8	6.9	3.4
54	21	Amber Day	47	..	3.8b	8.1	6.5
28	6	Amber Ind Hldgs	27	+1	0.8	3.1	4.6
96	41	Anchor Chem	71	..	6.3	8.9	4.6
71	28½	Anderson Strath	66	..	4.0	6.0	7.6
96	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	82	..	6.7	8.1	6.7
640	390	Anglo Amer Ind	500	..	43.1	8.6	5.4
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	..	..	..
105	49	Appleyard	87	-1	9.5	10.9	7.8
57½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	42½	-½	2.4	5.6	8.9
80	20	Arenson Hldgs	75	..	3.0b	4.0	15.0
137	66¾	Arlington Mtr	109	..	11.7	10.7	4.3
77½	38	Armitage Shanks	70	..	6.5	9.3	12.2
73	39	Arms Equip	63	+1	3.4	5.4	7.4
94	55¾	Ass Biscuit	74	..	5.3	7.1	5.0
260	85	Ass Book	227	..	6.8	3.0	7.8
78	48	Ass Brit Food	68	-4	3.5	5.2	7.0
130	68½	Ass Comm 'A'	117	+1	10.0	8.6	7.0
142	82	Ass Engineer	108	..	7.9	7.4	5.6
71	36	Ass Fisheries	42	..	..	..	..
78	26½	Ass Leisure	65	-1	4.8	7.4	6.3
196	121	Ass News	180	..	8.7	4.8	8.0
66	20	Ass Paper	53	..	4.6	8.6	5.6
44	23	Ass Tooling	39	..	3.9	9.9	18.0
67	22	Astbury & Mdley	67	..	3.0	4.5	6.8
58	27	Atkins Bros	54	..	5.6	10.3	6.0
43	17	Audiotronic	20	-1	0.3	1.3	..
45	23	Ault & Wiborg	40	..	3.1	7.7	8.1
101	56	Aurora Hldgs	85	..	8.2	9.6	4.0
117	30	Austin E.	117	..	5.8	5.0	5.3
90½	30	Automotive Pd	69½	..	2.2	3.2	7.2
61	14½	Avana Grp	59	+½	1.8	3.1	10.7
197	113	Averys	171	..	9.2	5.4	10.0
225	74	Avon Rubber	164	+2	14.1	8.6	2.4
347	235	B.A.T. Ind	265	..	22.6	8.5	4.8
304	203	Do Dfd	235	..	..	..	..
68	39	BBA Grp	53	..	3.8	7.1	5.4
124	71	BET Dfd	108	..	8.8	8.3	6.3
144	87	BICC	126 ●	+2	11.1	8.8	10.8
28	20	BL Ltd	20	-1	..	..	..
82	61	BOC Int	67	+½	5.3	7.9	4.8
278	111	BPB Ind	228	..	11.6	5.1	5.1
65	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	62	..	4.8	7.7	4.5
45	17½	BSG Int	39¾ ●	..	3.6	9.0	3.8
151	83	BSR Ltd	83	..	7.5	9.0	5.6
354	149½	BTR Ltd	323	+1	16.7	5.2	11.1
161	70	Babcock & W	149	+3	8.8	5.9	7.4
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	34	..	3.5	10.4	10.5
9¾	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	7¾	-¼	0.4	4.8	5.7
194	93	Baird W.	169	..	14.9	8.8	5.5
123	65	Baker Perkins	112	+3	6.5	5.8	3.8
85	28½	Bambergers	77 h	..	5.0	6.5	12.2
174	14	Bambers Stores	164	+1	2.6	1.6	12.5
70	28¾	Banro Cons	64	..	3.4	5.2	7.5
16	3½	Barker & Dbson	12	..	..	..	38.9
264	144	Barlow Rand	206	+4	16.4	8.0	4.3
174	39	Barr & Wallace	143	-6	5.6	3.9	4.8
170	37	Do A	142	-3	5.6	3.9	4.8
128	58¾	Barratt Devs	108	+1	12.4	11.5	2.9
54	28	Barrow Hepbn	36	..	2.3b	6.3	6.2
73	33½	Barton & Sons	59	-1	4.6	7.8	6.1
155	69	Bassett G.	114	..	8.7	7.6	5.8
99	29	Bath & P'land	54	..	5.2	9.5	3.1
85	34	Beales J.	83	..	4.6	5.6	3.6
202	66	Beatson Clark	177	-1	8.7	4.9	4.7
55	29½	Beauford Grp	55	..	5.0	9.1	6.1
84	45	Beckman A.	74	-1	7.6	10.2	8.9
743	372	Beecham Grp	640	+5	28.2	4.4	12.4
83	39½	Bejam Grp	63	..	2.4	3.9	8.4
85	34	Bemrose Corp	78 ●	-1	6.2	7.9	10.3
69¾	30	Benn Bros	61	..	4.9	8.0	12.6
211	121	Berec Grp	129	-1	6.7	5.3	5.9
167	74¾	Berisf'd S & W	155	-1	6.5	4.2	5.5
68	31	Berisfords	65	..	3.3	5.8	5.5
175	132	Bestobell	142	-1	14.4b	10.2	6.4
69	28	Betts Bros	59	..	2.7a	4.8	9.3
274	102	Bibby J.	208	..	10.7	4.8	5.1
56	28½	Bifurcated Eng	52½	..	4.4	8.4	5.2
135	60	Birm'gham Mint	124	..	7.4	5.9	8.1
123	66	Black & Edg'tn	84	-2	7.1	8.4	10.2
72	35¾	Blackwd Hodge	59½ ●	..	0.9	1.6	..
30	15	Blackwood Mt	22	..	..e	..	12.6
275	122	Blagden & N	238	-2	18.2	7.8	10.2
302	183	Blue Circle Ind	257	..	14.7	5.7	6.6
87	39	Blundell Perm	84	..	4.8	5.7	8.2
20¾	7½	Boardman K. O.	19	..	1.7	8.7	6.4
86	33	Bodycote	84	..	3.4	4.1	8.1
300	128	Booker McCon	270	..	12.0	4.4	7.9
212	84	B'sey & Hwkes	163 ●	..	8.0	4.9	6.6
161	87	Boot H.	110 ●	..	13.7	12.5	6.1
242	115	Boots	192	+1	9.1b	4.7	13.6
97	45	Borthwick T.	57	..	9.4	16.5	7.8
29¾	11¾	Boulton W.	21½ ●	..	1.8	8.5	8.1
218	160	Bowater Corp	175	..	14.9	8.5	8.0
69½	34	Bowthorpe Hldgs	66½ ●	..	2.6	3.8	7.9
90	51¾	Braby Leslie	70	..	6.7	9.6	3.5
76	34	Brady Ind	60	..	5.3	8.8	..
75	48	Do A	56	..	5.3	9.5	10.6
41	21½	Braham Millar	36	..	2.2	8.2	5.1
45	17	Braid Grp	37	..	2.2	8.8	8.5
179	67½	Braithwaite	102	..	6.5	6.4	5.7
119¾	29½	Brammer H.	106	+1	4.6	4.3	10.4
58	38	Bremner	50	..	7.0	13.9	12.8
218	70¾	Brent Chem Int	188	..	4.8	2.6	15.8
68	25	Brent Walker	58	-1	1.9	3.6	22.0
54	22	Brickhouse Dud	47	..	3.5	7.4	7.2
172	90	Bridon	108	+1	9.3	8.6	10.7
41½	27½	Bright J. Grp	35	..	3.7	10.5	11.9
51½	28	Brit Car Auctn	49½	+1½	3.8b	7.7	11.9
246	137	Brit Home Strs	192	..	9.8	5.1	13.5
56	34	Brit Printing	49	..	5.2	10.7	4.6
104	45½	Brit Stm Spec	88	-4	7.1	8.0	8.4
156	69½	Brit Sugar	148	-2	7.2b	5.0	3.4
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	53½	+½	5.0	9.4	3.8
65½	30½	Brit Tar Prod	48	-1	3.1	6.5	11.2
123	36	Brit Vita	116	+1	3.0	2.6	5.1
30	13½	Britains	20	..	2.3	11.4	5.3
74	44	Brockhouse Ltd	58½	-½	5.8	9.9	5.6
86	41	Brocks Grp	69	..	5.7	8.3	17.5
785	385	Broken Hill	655	+5	19.0	2.9	28.8
89	35	Brook St Bur	78 ●	..	6.5	8.3	15.8
56	38	Brooke Bond	46	..	4.6	10.0	6.6
50	17	Brooke Tool	40	-1	3.9b	9.4	8.5
158	49	Brotherhood P.	104	..	9.8	9.4	7.8
290	23	Brown & J'kson	240 ●	-6	3.0	1.2	21.1
143	74	Brown & Tawse	129	..	7.3	5.7	7.4
62	22	BBK	47 ●	+1	3.3	7.1	5.9
30	12	Brown Bros Cp	27	+½	1.6	6.0	4.9
405	98	Brown J.	418	+4	13.4	3.2	4.3
134	85	Bruntons	108	..	11.7	10.8	9.6
58	17	Bryant Hldgs	43 ●	..	3.8	8.7	4.1
176	61½	Bullough Ltd	146	..	9.3	6.4	6.0
70	28	Bulmer & Lumb	55	..	4.7	8.6	4.3
120	87	Bunzl Pulp	94	..	7.9	8.4	4.2
81½	35	Burco Dean	70	-2	6.2	8.9	7.0
32	22	Burgess Prod	52	..	5.2	10.0	4.9
221	64	Burnett H'shire	213	-2	4.3	2.0	5.6
221	63	Do A NV	213	-2	4.3	2.0	5.6
61	16	Burns And'son	54	..	2.5	4.5	5.1
17¾	9	Burrell & Co	10	..	..	..	18.9
186	130	Burt Boulton	180	..	15.2	8.4	6.7
192	51	Burton Grp	164	+2	2.3	1.2	..
184	39	Do A	178	..	2.3	1.3	..
88	30	Butterfld-Harvy	72	+1	3.6	5.0	5.4

C—E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	14¾	CH Industrials	28	..	3.0	10.8	4.0
81½	39½	Cadbury Sch	54 ●	-1	4.6	8.5	7.0
112	58½	Caffyns	98	..	9.6	9.7	7.3
62	48	C'bread Robey	60	..	2.5	4.1	15.9
136	30	Campari	94	+2	3.0	3.2	4.0
134	64	Do B	92	..	3.0	3.2	..
82	45½	Camrex Hldgs	52	-1	6.0	11.5	4.3
74	36	Canning W.	67	..	6.0	8.9	6.1
130	97	Cape Ind	129	+3	13.0	10.1	3.4
118	37	Caplan Profile	106	..	7.3	6.7	7.0
97	33½	Capper Neill	80	+1½	3.2	4.0	4.0
95	33	Caravans Int	71	..	7.3	10.3	2.7
78	35	Carclo Eng	74	-1	4.5	6.1	3.7
51	29	Carless Capel	38	..	1.4	4.7	8.4
237	59	Carlton Ind	210	+2	8.3	3.9	8.3
76	39	Carpets Int	59	..	2.5	4.2	15.3
50	16½	Carr J. (Don)	47	..	1.4	3.0	7.3
43½	22½	Carr'ton Viy	34	+½	3.3	9.7	4.3
110	63¾	Carroll P. J.	97	..	9.7	10.0	7.4
38½	13½	Casket S Hldgs	34	+1	1.6	4.8	5.7
13	7	Causton Sir J.	24	..	..e	..	5.9
165	84	Cawoods	139	..	5.5	4.2	9.3
36½	13	Celestion	29½	..	1.1	3.9	6.3
110	32¾	Cement Rdstone	95	-1	8.0	8.3	9.1
39½	12½	Cen & Sheer	38½ ●	+1	1.9	5.9	8.8
300	68¾	Centreway Ltd	280 f	..	18.4	6.6	5.4
64	24	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	..	4.1	6.7	4.4
59½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	45	..	4.6	10.2	4.9
25	10	Change Wares	15	..	0.9a	6.0	2.2
21¾	13	Do Cnv Cum	15	..	1.6	10.1	..
155	81	Chloride Grp	115	+2	7.8	6.8	11.0
137	57	Christies Int	129	+1	5.3	4.1	11.2
55	27	Christy Bros	48	..	4.3	8.6	4.7
142	97	Chubb & Sons	136	..	7.9	5.8	8.3
168	57	Church & Co	170	..	5.6	3.3	6.8
79	45	Coalite & Chem	78	..	4.2	6.0	5.0
78	50	Coates Bros	77	..	3.6	4.7	7.5
78	45	Do A	75	..	3.6	4.9	7.3
84	57	Coats Patons	64	+1	4.9	7.7	4.3
135	45	Cole R. H.	94 ●	+1	5.8	6.2	4.8
101	33	Collett D'son	76	..	5.2	6.8	5.3
186	89	Collins W.	140	..	7.0	5.0	8.7
166	99	Do A	140	..	7.0	5.0	8.7
38	14	Combex Grp	31	..	3.6b	11.7	9.1
135	50	Comb Eng Strs	109	-1	5.5	5.0	12.4
154	30	Comet Radiov'n	132	..	3.9	2.9	12.0
114	64	CompAir	83	-1	5.7	6.9	6.8
74½	20	Compton Webb	74 h	..	2.8a	3.8	13.3
57¾	10½	Cook W.	22	..	2.1	9.5	3.3
79½	37	Cope Allman	69	..	5.2	7.6	4.7
18	8	Copson F.	16	..	1.3	7.9	7.6
43	16½	Corah	37½	..	3.0	7.9	5.5
144	54¾	Coral Leisure	107 ●	+2	9.9	9.3	6.3
61	22¾	Cosalt	60	..	3.5	5.8	5.9
298	89¾	Costain R.	234	..	3.8	1.6	7.8
46	8	Countryside	42	..	3.5	8.4	14.6
133	73	Courts (Furn)	113	..	5.4	4.8	7.1
124	73	Do A NV	113	..	5.4	4.8	7.1
135	90	Courtaulds	114	+1	11.4	10.0	10.2
72	30	Courtney Pope	67 ●	..	3.6	5.4	5.8
76	30¾	C'wan de Groot	63	..	3.4	5.5	4.8
48	23	Cowie T.	41½	..	2.7	6.5	3.7
44	14	Crellon Hldgs	15	..	1.8	12.1	..
20½	15	Do 13% Conv	16½	..	1.2	7.3	..
90	28	Crest Nicholson	73	..	5.6	7.7	8.5
62½	30¾	Croda Int	54½ ●	..	3.6	6.6	6.8
43	23	Cronite Grp	37	..	3.7	10.1	12.4
65	23	Cropper J.	85	..	2.3	2.7	4.2
169	94	Crosby H'se	121	-2	..	..	..
117	48	Crouch D.	105	-1	6.2	5.9	9.0
73½	25	Crouch Grp	67	..	4.5	6.7	11.9
64	32¾	Crown House	60	-½	5.8	9.6	9.6
147	81	Cum'ns En Cv	£81	-7	375	4.6	..
190	63½	Dale Electric	140	+4	4.3a	2.6	15.0
34¾	14	Dana Corp	£19	-¼	68.1	3.6	..
140	70¾	Davies & New	132	-1	11.3	8.6	20.2
101½	29	Davis G.	94	..	5.0	5.3	3.7
154	75	Davy Corp	142	+4	8.4	5.9	8.2
700	350	De Beers Ind	570	..	46.4	8.1	10.7
40	21	Deanson Hldgs	40	..	3.2	7.9	8.9
116	64¾	Debenhams	85	..	8.3	9.7	8.1
500	128¾	De La Rue	415	+5	14.8	3.6	7.7
580	233	Decca	430	+5	18.0	4.2	17.5
535	223	Do A	415	+5	18.0	4.3	16.9
81½	49	Delta Metal	68	..	7.6	11.0	8.6
107	68	Denbyware	104	..	8.2	7.9	11.1
178	82	De Vere Hotels	159	..	7.3	4.6	23.0
77	20¾	Dewhirst I. J.	73	..	2.3	3.1	7.9
28	11	Dewhurst Dent	20	+1	..	..	7.7
143	89	DRG	117	..	11.0	9.4	9.2
210	57	Diploma Inv	171	..	5.8	3.4	9.3
115	28	Dixon D	107	+2	5.6	5.3	4.5
175	63	Dixons Photo	137	+1	3.7	2.9	6.5
65	20	Dizer	50	-3	0.9b	1.8	48.5
122	40¾	Dobson Park	101	+1	6.1	6.0	8.2
85	41	Dom Hldgs	83	..	7.0	8.5	12.0
80	47¾	Dorada Hldgs	68	..	7.6	11.2	6.3
106	43¾	Douglas R. M.	90	..	5.2	5.8	6.3
31	17	Dow'd & Mills	29½	-½	1.8	6.2	8.1
163	82½	Downing G. H.	123	..	8.8	7.1	3.7
308	93	Dowty Grp	258	+1	6.8	2.6	13.6
38	13½	Drake & Scull	36	..	1.5	4.2	5.5
38	14	Dreamland Elec	33	..	2.0	6.1	6.1
39¾	27½	Dufay	29	..	2.2	7.4	10.8
123	67	Dunlop Hldgs	67	..	8.0	12.0	5.0
27½	5½	Duple Int	22½	+½	1.0b	4.4	8.8
87½	57½	Duport	65 ●	-½	7.1	10.9	4.4
160	41	Durapipe Int	140	-2	6.2	4.4	8.5
54	26	Dutton For	45	..	4.6	10.3	3.4
40	21	Dykes J. Hldgs	36½	..	..	..	..
253	129	E.M.I.	152	+3	14.0	9.2	21.7
126	30¾	ERF Hldgs	117	..	3.6	3.1	2.6
89	35	E Lancs Paper	68	..	5.2	7.7	7.2
109	23	Eastern Prod	79 ●	..	6.5	8.3	2.2
160	56	Eastwood J. B.	158 k	..	5.9	3.7	9.9
265	105	Edbro	230	..	9.6	4.2	7.1
56	19	Eleco Hldgs	46	..	2.9	6.3	5.2
63	32	EIS	59	..	4.7	7.9	9.7
318	44½	Electrocomps	280	+6	4.2	1.5	12.9
26½	15	Electronic Mach	23	..	..	..	..
145	46	Electr'nic Rent	123	..	7.4	6.2	7.3
163	55½	Elliott B.	140	..	8.1	5.8	4.9
111	68	Ellis & Everard	93	..	7.6	8.2	18.8
30½	14½	Ellis & Gold	27 ●	..	3.0	11.1	11.5
103	37	Elson & Robbins	82	-1	5.0	6.0	6.4
21¾	10	Elswick Hopper	18½	..	1.5	8.1	5.6
282	82½	Empire Stores	170	+1	8.0	4.7	13.5
20¾	4½	Energy Serv	15½	+½	0.5	3.2	13.6
36	22	England J. E.	24 ●	..	2.2	9.0	3.2
34	22½	English & O'seas	23½	..	1.1	4.5	8.6
108	50	English Card Cl	98	..	4.5	4.6	5.3
109	69¾	Eng China Clay	77	+1	6.0	7.7	8.5
104	51	Erith & Co	97 ●	-1	8.5	8.8	12.1
220	123	Esperanza	130	..	8.6	6.6	11.5
78	43	Eucalyptus Pulp	58	..	6.4a	11.1	2.5
142	54	Euro Ferries	126	+1	4.4	3.5	6.1
200	140	Eurotherm Int	174	..	5.3	3.1	16.6
107	52	Eva Industries	104	..	7.3	7.0	4.3
38¾	12½	Ewer G.	34	..	2.1b	6.2	10.8
19½	7½	Excalibur	17	..	0.5	4.8	5.8
138	65	Exch Telegraph	112	..	8.2	7.3	9.8
87	55	Expand Metal	73	..	5.9	7.9	8.4

F—H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	67	..	6.1	9.0	8.5
26	7	FPA Cons	14	..	..	..	7.3
75	28¾	Fairbairn L'son	60	..	7.7	12.8	5.3
78	37¾	Fairclough Cons	65	..	5.3	8.2	7.6
140	29	Fairview Est	122 ●	..	9.4	7.7	4.5
138	109	Farmer S W.	136 ●	..	7.7	5.6	7.6
436	81	Farnell Elect	360	+10	10.3	2.8	14.9
51	13	Fed Lnd & Build	51	+1	3.6	7.0	13.6
36	22	Feedex Ltd	33	..	2.1	6.5	6.8
172	111	Fenner J. H.	156	+1	10.3	6.8	10.7
128	45	Ferguson Ind	118	..	9.1	7.7	7.7
67½	19½	Fine Art Dev	61½	..	2.8	4.5	12.8
130	50	Finlay J.	95	-2	7.5	7.9	4.5
51½	10	First Castle	40	..	3.4	8.4	11.3
400	253	Fisons	318	+1	20.2	6.4	6.4
73	45	Fitch Lovell	64	..	6.2	9.7	10.2
69	20	Fodens	59	-1	5.1	8.6	2.1
193	36	Fogarty E.	135	..	4.3	2.7	6.1
29¾	19½	Folkes Hefo NV	23½	..	2.1	8.9	4.1
35	16	Ford M.	34½	..	3.2	9.4	12.2
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	135	-6	8.3	6.1	14.3
110	33¾	Formminster	105	..	4.2	4.0	7.9
212	121	Foseco Min	148	+1	7.3	4.9	10.0
184	39	Foster Bros	135 ●	..	4.8	3.1	14.7
48	15	Foster J.	43	..	3.6	8.8	8.2
109¾	73	Fothergill & H	105 s	..	9.8	9.3	9.2
48	28	Francis G. R.	46	..	6.0	13.0	8.8
81	28	Francis Ind	60	-2	5.0	8.4	3.4
400	127	Freemans Ldn	365 ●	..	9.9	2.8	13.0
76	40	French T.	64	..	4.2	6.6	4.9
41	14	French Kier	34	..	2.7	7.8	6.0
112	53	Friedland Doggt	96	..	5.0	5.2	6.9
89	48	GEI Int	83	..	6.3	7.6	5.5
68	35½	Galliford Brindley	62½	..	15.8	25.3	4.4
18	7½	Garford Lilley	16½	..	1.2	7.8	5.4
108	67	Garnar Scotblair	106	-1	7.2	6.8	5.1
339	163	GEC	312	+6	6.1	2.0	11.1
104¾	96½	Do F Rate	£99⅞	..	3106	11.1	..
27	12	Gen Eng (Rad)	14	..	..	..	19.7
330	165	Gen Mtr BDR	305	..	10.1g	4.9	19.9
204	124	Gestetner 'A'	148	-2	6.3	4.3	5.2
91	32¾	Gibbons Dudley	60	-1	4.0	6.6	3.0
105	36	Gieves Grp	87	..	6.8	7.8	5.8
106	80¾	Gill & Duffus	139 ●	-1	7.3	5.2	8.5
72	23	Glltspur Ltd	57	-1	4.4	7.7	6.0
86	38	Glass & Metal	77	..	4.2	5.5	5.5
27	13	Glass Glover	24	..	1.9	7.9	6.6
667	400	Glaxo Hldgs	540 ●	+5	17.0	3.2	11.0
54	19	Gleeson M. J.	37	..	2.9	7.8	5.7
68	34	Glossop & W.J.	58	+1	5.9	10.1	6.1
124	76	Glynwed	104	-1	12.4	11.9	8.4
80	39	Goldbg & Sons	72	..	6.1	8.5	12.2
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	66 ●	+1	5.0	7.6	14.1
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	83	-2	4.5	5.4	7.0
28	11	Gordon L. Grp	21	..	..	..	17.6
72	47	Grampian Hldgs	56 ●	..	6.0	10.3	14.8
126	42¾	Granada 'A'	109	..	3.1	2.9	11.9
120½	63½	Grand Met Ltd	104½	+½	6.7	6.4	8.7
158	77	Grattan W'hse	100	..	8.3	8.3	7.6
348	183	Gt Univ Stores	300	..	12.5	4.2	11.8
348	275	Do A	296	+2	12.5	4.2	11.7
53½	17¾	Greenfield Mill	45½	-½	2.7	6.0	5.9
73	38	Gripperrods	57	..	4.7	8.2	4.7
368	248	GKN	287	+2	23.7	8.3	7.9
137	49	HTV Grp	112	-2	14.0	12.5	7.1
128	71	Haden Carrier	105	-1	12.2	11.6	13.9
175	55	Haggas J.	166	-4	1.1a	0.7	10.6
133	62½	Hall Eng	99	..	7.2	7.2	5.8
257	98½	Hall M.	205	..	10.7	5.2	8.6
47½	6¾	Halma Ltd	39	+2	1.1	2.8	7.0
104	59	Hanimex Corp	65	..	4.4	6.7	3.9
161	100	Hanson Trust	127	..	10.0	7.8	6.2
31	26	Hardy Furn	35	..	0.3	0.9	..
43	28	Do A	34	..	0.3	0.9	..
62	38	Hargreaves Grp	58	+1	4.9	8.4	9.2
59	34½	Harris Sheldon	48	..	4.8	9.9	8.1
125	45	Harrison T.C.	103	-1	6.4	6.2	6.6
573	276¾	Harrisn Cros	525	-12	33.0e	6.3	10.5
118	82	Hartwells Grp	97	..	10.2	10.5	2.9
288	113	Hawker Sidd	230	+2	6.3	2.8	9.7
77	43	Hawkins & T'son	64	..	6.1	9.5	4.2
83	24	Hawthorn L.	74	-2	..	..	..
14¼	5½	Hawtin	12	..	..	..	10.3
189	57	Hays Wharf	130	..	7.7	5.9	13.5
60	37¾	Headlam Sims	55	..	2.5	4.8	4.3
25¾	8½	Helene of Ldn	23¾	-½	1.0	4.4	5.4
41	20	Helical Bar	24	..	..	..	..
90	39½	Hend'son Kent	79	..	3.7	4.7	8.0
137½	84½	Henly's	122	..	13.0b	10.7	4.9
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	80	+1	5.3	6.7	6.4
82	29¾	Hepworth J.	61	-1	3.8	6.2	9.6
12	6½	Herman Smith	12	..	..e	..	..
131¼	72	Hestair	79	..	10.4b	13.2	3.1
74	14½	Hewden-Stuart	71 ●	..	1.6	2.3	8.9
25	11	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
112	63	Hicking P'cost	106	..	10.9	10.3	5.1
228	98	Hickson Welch	212	..	5.4	2.6	8.1
97	36	Higgs & Hill	67	-1	5.5	8.2	3.7
89	22¾	Hill & Smith	72	..	5.3	7.4	4.5
150	76	Hill C. Bristol	82	..	..	..	25.9
300	71	Hillards	205	..	7.5	3.6	6.0
98	68	Hoffnung S.	77	..	6.5	8.5	9.5
73	35	Hollas Grp	65	..	6.9	10.6	6.3
78	34	Hollis Bros	66	..	6.8	10.3	8.1
178	70	Holt Lloyd	155	-2	11.6	7.3	11.5
338	60	Home Charm	219	..	5.9	2.7	14.9
410	195	Hoover	250	-5	22.5	9.0	8.7
412	195	Do A	253	-4	22.5	8.9	9.8
121	55	Hopkinsons	96 ●	..	7.8	8.1	8.5
121½	63	Horizon Mid	121½	..	8.6	7.0	12.3
176	71	Hse of Fraser	148	..	7.5	5.1	10.9
90	26	Hoveringham	88 ●	..	3.5	3.9	7.4
87	31½	Do RV	85 ●	..	3.5	4.1	7.1
32	11½	Howard & Wynd	27	-1	1.0	3.7	5.7
29	10½	Do A	23	..	1.0	4.3	4.9
82	53	Howard Mach	29	+1	1.8	6.2	20.3
38¾	17	Howard Tenens	34	..	3.6	10.5	..
90	44	Howden Grp	81	..	7.1	8.6	7.9
16¾	9¾	Hudsons Bay	£12¾	..	31.2	2.6	12.0
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	27½	..	1.2	4.3	10.8
377	78	Hunting Assoc	287	-3	4.9	1.7	10.2
52¾	18	Huntleigh Grp	47 ●	..	1.1	2.4	10.0
118	47	Hutch Whamp	90	-2	..	..	..

I—L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
487	350	ICL	458	+10	11.6	2.8	7.8
138	75	IDC Grp	130	..	13.9	10.7	24.4
68	46	IMI	56	-½	5.2	9.3	5.8
198	74	Ibstock Johns'n	169	..	9.7	5.7	6.3
445	336½	Imp Chem Ind	380	+3	26.5	7.4	7.9
88	65	Imperial Grp	79½	..	8.8	10.8	6.0
33	17	Ingall Ind	30	..	2.8	9.4	9.9
40	26	Ingram H.	38	..	..	..	18.4
95	51½	Initial Services	88	..	7.6	8.5	6.9
82	41½	Int Paint	78	..	3.5	4.4	6.3
305	248	Int Thomson	248	..	7.7	3.1	4.7
250	200	Do Conv Pref	207	+2	15.9	7.7	..
145	70	Int Timber	129	..	10.7	8.3	8.1
82	47	Invereak Grp	63	..	7.4	11.8	7.3
11¾	6⅞	Itoh BDR	£8⁹⁄₁₆	-⅞	3.6	1.6	..
67¼	24½	JB Hldgs	66	..	1.6	2.5	6.7
38	12	Jacks W.	23	..	1.5	6.5	..
75	37	Jacksons B'End	65	..	3.0	4.7	8.0
15¾	5½	James M. Ind	12¾	..	1.5	11.9	9.4
358	149	Jardine M'son	240	-2	6.5	2.7	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	169	..	14.5	9.0	9.5
46	16	Jessups Hldgs	38	..	2.6	6.9	5.8
75	43¾	Johnson & F B	69	..	7.2	10.4	6.5
113	27	Johnson Grp	99	-2	6.3	6.4	7.2
492	307	Johnson Matt	438	..	20.6	4.7	8.4
134	36	Johnson-Richd	89	..	2.7b	3.0	8.1
169	137	Jones (Ernest)	149	+1	..	..	..
108	42½	Jones Stroud	105	..	7.1	6.7	5.3
45	21	Jourdan T.	38	..	4.4	11.6	4.2
81	27	K Shoes	70	..	3.8	5.4	6.3
37	29½	Kalamazoo	35½ ●	..	3.2	9.1	8.9
133	36	Kelsey Ind	99	..	4.9	4.9	4.6
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	71½	..	6.9	9.7	5.3
44	21	Kent M. P.	40	..	3.4	8.4	8.5
152	52¾	Kode Int	125	..	7.4	5.9	6.8
56½	13½	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	49½	-½	1.3	2.7	13.3
137½	65¾	Kwik Save Disc	80	..	3.9	4.9	12.2
101	63	LCP Hldgs	59	..	8.3b	9.4	6.3
46	29½	LRC Int	35½	..	4.4	12.5	9.1
158	89	LWT Hldgs 'A'	134	..	10.5	7.8	8.1
216	88	Ladbroke	158	-2	21.6a	13.7	4.6
64	25¾	Ladies Pride	58	-1	4.4	7.4	7.3
87	74	Laing J.	75 s	+1	2.5	3.3	..
87	74	Do A	74 s	..	2.5	3.4	..
104½	46	Laird Grp Ltd	96	-1	4.5b	4.6	7.0
65	43	Lake & Elliot	53	+1	5.8	11.0	6.5
54	31	Lambert H'wth	53	..	5.0	9.3	6.5
78	28	Lane P. Grp	47	..	5.0	10.7	3.3
131	83¾	Laporte Ind	109	+1	10.7	9.9	11.1
130	63	Latham J.	120	..	11.4	10.4	8.9
136	45	Laurence Scott	104	+1	7.6	7.3	5.1
110	53	Lawrence W.	94 ●	..	10.9	11.6	7.5
72	24	Lawtex	55	..	4.8	8.7	3.6
177	128	Lead Industries	148	..	11.6	7.9	6.1
62	36	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.9	7.1	..
35	15¾	Lee A.	22½	..	2.3	10.6	4.9
180	22	Lee Cooper	162	-2	3.7	2.3	6.1
172	60¾	Leigh Int	116	+2	6.6b	5.7	14.3
117	45¾	Leisure C'van	109	..	5.1	4.7	14.2
45	27	Lennons Grp	34	-1	2.5	7.4	6.7
283	113	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2a	2.2	6.9
97	57	Lesney Ord	79	-1	4.5	5.7	5.6
167	70	Letraset	133	..	8.2	6.1	8.0
91½	42	Lex Services	78½	-½	6.8a	8.9	5.3
198	31¾	Liberty Ord	175	-5	4.4	2.5	9.7
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	69 ●	..	3.9	5.7	6.4
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	50	-1	5.6	11.3	2.8
151	38	Lindustries	131	+1	13.6	10.4	5.5
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	141	+1	14.2	10.1	7.0
39	19	Linread	34	..	3.7	11.0	5.4
61	22	Lister & Co	32	+1	1.5	3.0	7.8
79	64	Lloyd F. H.	65	..	8.1	12.4	6.8
21½	9	Locker T.	18	-½	1.3	7.3	6.9
19¾	8¾	Do A	17¾	-¼	1.3	7.7	6.6
120	58	Lockwoods Fds	103	..	6.2	6.0	5.6
110	49	Ldn & M'land	98	..	10.2	10.4	7.3
43½	23	Ldn & N'thern	37	+2	3.0	8.2	9.9
95	39	Ldn Brick Co	65 ●	..	5.1	7.8	5.1
217	94	Ldn Prov Post	205	..	15.0	7.3	7.7
76	31	Longton Trans	72	..	5.8	8.1	4.6
87	56	Lonrho	64	+4	20.0	15.7	3.8
92	39	Lonsdale Univ	87	..	7.7	8.9	6.1
74	26	Lookers	53	..	3.5	7.4	2.8
120	44	Lovell Hldgs	105	..	5.9	5.5	5.1
200	120	Low & Bonar	174	-4½	17.3	9.7	5.7
337	204	Lucas Ind	299	-6	12.8	4.3	7.4
159	47	Lyons J. Ord	151 h	..	11.5b	7.6	..

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
146	16½	MFI Furn	139	+2	3.3	2.4	6.0
241	87	MK Electric	208	..	8.9	4.3	6.3
245	48	ML Hldgs	175	..	6.5	3.7	11.8
77	37	MY Dart	56	-1	3.6	6.5	6.1
315	138	McCorquodale	272	-3	23.5	8.6	7.7
49	15	McInerney Prop	35	-1	3.0	8.7	9.6
39	10	McCleery L'Amie	16½	..	0.3	1.8	..
49	28	Mackay H.	46	..	4.9	10.7	21.7
102	60¾	McKechnie Bros	97	..	8.3	8.5	8.5
52½	13½	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	..	2.5	5.3	6.1
60	31	McNeill Grp	31 f	..	..	..	..
81	37	Macpherson D.	74	+½	4.5	6.0	7.6
155	75¾	Magnet & Sthns	125	..	9.0	7.2	6.8
56½	29	Mallinson Denny	50½	..	4.2	8.3	6.4
96	50	Man Agey Music	90	..	8.6	9.5	6.9
293	177	Man Ship Canal	290	-3	22.8	8.5	15.2
100	34	Mang Bronze	68	..	2.9	4.2	3.6
25	5½	Maple Hldgs	21	..	..e	..	..
168	108	Marchwiel	110	+2	7.6	6.9	..
93	47½	Marks & Spencer	82 ●	..	3.5	4.3	13.9
99	46	Marley Ltd	69	..	3.8	5.5	6.1
37	9¾	Marling Ind	34	..	1.6	4.6	7.7
58½	31	Marshall Cav	50	-½	6.6	13.3	8.4
52	27	Marshall T Lox	47	..	3.9	8.3	2.8
52	26	Do A	45	..	3.9	8.7	2.7
150	93	Marshalls Univ	148 ●	+2	10.6	7.6	4.6
97	45	Martin-Black	45	..	3.0	6.6	..
260	95½	Martin-News	218	..	11.0	5.0	5.2
230	91	Martonair	188	-10	8.3	4.4	11.7
85	48	May & Hassell	73	..	4.6	6.4	24.9
150	60	Maynards	135	..	8.2	6.1	9.7
31	13	Mears Bros	19	..	..	..	79.2
36	10½	Medminster	38	..	3.0	8.4	8.7
118	50	Melody Mills	88	..	4.9	5.0	7.3
17	9	Mentmore Mfg	16	+½	1.4	8.6	13.8
200	38	Menzies J.	188	..	4.0	2.1	10.1
382	246	Metal Box	372	..	22.2	7.1	5.0
109	65	Metal Closures	101	+2	6.7	6.6	8.4
55	19¾	Metalrax	48	..	1.7	3.6	9.3
77	29	Mettoy	66 ●	..	3.5	5.4	4.7
88	44	Meyer M. L.	82	..	7.1	8.6	6.7
48	19½	Midland Ind	40	..	3.6	3.9	5.9
60	17¾	Milbury	42	-2	3.6	8.7	3.4
205	25	Mills & Allen	200	..	11.4	5.7	5.4
118	29	Mining Supplies	109	..	1.9	1.7	14.8
49	36½	Mit Cotts Grp	44	+½	5.2	11.7	5.9
68	24½	Mitchell Somers	56	-2	2.4	4.3	4.3
76	43	Mixconcrete	66	..	5.1	7.7	10.6
55	22¾	Modern Eng	54	..	4.2	7.8	11.7
155	97	Molins	131	+1	11.1	8.5	9.7
108	23½	Monk A.	99	..	5.3	5.4	3.5
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£46	..	500	10.9	..
56½	40	Do 6¾ Ln	£54	..	625	11.6	..
220	98	Do 5% Cnv	£107	-1	500	4.7	..
74	35	Montfort Knit	74	..	5.5	7.4	9.3
90¾	21	Mora O'Ferrall	80 ●	..	5.0	6.3	9.5
138	86	Morgan Cruc	121	..	8.9	7.4	8.6
76	24	Morgan Edwds	75	..	..	..	..
95	24	Morrall Abel	43	..	3.7	8.5	4.5
115	36	Morris & Blakey	112	..	6.2	5.5	13.2
92	33	Do A	92	..	6.2	6.8	10.9
147	36¾	Moss Bros	126	+1	4.8	3.8	20.5
73	46	Moss Eng	70	-1	6.9	9.8	8.1
210	101	Mothercare	154	+6	4.6	3.0	15.2
15½	8	Movitex	13	..	0.5	3.9	14.6
144	48	Mowlem J.	104	..	9.9	9.5	5.5
220	127¾	Muirhead	158	-4	7.6	4.0	14.4
73	39	Myson Grp	58	..	1.9	3.6	20.8
120	43¾	NSS News	96	..	3.1	3.2	8.7
66	27	Nathan B. & L.	60 ●	..	5.1	8.5	6.7
67	35	Nat Carbon	37	..	..e	..	..
42	12	Needlers	41½	+½	2.3e	5.5	6.9
49	30½	Neepsend	41½	..	4.9	11.8	5.4
94	37	Negretti & Zam	84	-1	5.5	6.6	12.2
109	69	Neill J.	86	..	9.7	11.4	4.1
187	45	Newarthill	152	..	7.3	4.8	4.7
97	33½	Newman Ind	82	+1	9.0	10.9	3.2
72	33	Newman Tonks	62 ●	+1	6.1	9.8	4.9
280	88	Newmark L.	265	-3	10.2	3.8	8.2
109	31	Norcros	91	..	6.7	7.4	6.2
44	11	Norfolk C Grp	37	..	0.9b	2.5	15.4
49	26	Normand Elec	45	..	4.3	9.5	8.3
142½	54	NEI	128	..	9.9	7.7	6.6
116	45¾	Nthn Foods	96	..	5.7b	5.9	11.4
125	23	Norton & Wright	120 s	..	3.2	2.6	14.7
35½	6	Norton W. E.	29	..	1.2	4.2	6.6
107	52	Norwest Holst	86	..	7.6	8.1	3.9
147	80	Notts Mfg	129	+1	5.1	3.9	7.6
123	45½	Nurdin & Peacck	77	..	2.9	3.8	8.2
32½	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	28½	..	2.5	8.7	13.5

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	68	Ocean Wilsons	78	-1	4.4	5.6	7.0
131	55	Office & Elect	117	..	6.4	5.5	7.7
116	50	Otrex Grp	104	+1	4.8b	4.6	9.4
23⁹⁄₁₆	11⅞	Ogilvy & M	£11⅞	-⅛	51.7	3.6	9.9
127	43	Owen Owen	116	+1	4.5	3.9	10.0
74	7	Oxley Printing	59	..	3.9	6.7	2.5
130	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	122	-2	5.5	4.5	5.3
115	89	Parker Timber	109	-1	9.2	8.4	5.9
53	14	Paterson R.	40	..	3.5	8.7	6.1
230	126¾	Paterson Zoch	180 ●	..	11.9	6.6	3.2
225	117⅞	Do A NV	175 ●	..	11.9	6.8	3.1
135	69½	Pauls & Whites	111	..	6.5	5.9	6.6
267	103	Pearson Long	212	+2	9.1	4.3	8.7
246	123	Pearson & Son	212	..	11.5	5.4	8.9
37½	24½	Do 4½%	£32½	..	400	11.9	..
208	148	Pegler-Hatt	160	+2	11.6	7.3	6.1
29½	6	Pentland Ind	20	+½	1.1	5.3	4.5
111	43	Pentos	95	..	7.2	7.6	5.5
108	63	Perkin El 4%	£94	-1	..	..	..
141	30½	Perry H. Mtrs	102 ●	-1	4.6	4.5	3.6
87	44	Petrocon Grp	44	..	6.9	15.6	5.8
64	31	Philips Fin 5¾	£64	-1	575	10.6	..
11	7⅞	Philips Lamps	£8⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛	42.1	4.9	..
21	7	Phillips Pats	17	..	..	..	13.7
195	64	Phoenix Timber	140	..	6.5	4.7	..
150	67	P'dilly Theatre	115	..	2.7	2.3	32.3
19	11	Pickles W.	16	..	0.7	4.4	11.0
112	54	Pifco Hldgs	92	..	4.6	4.9	6.4
100	52	Do A	85	-1	4.6	5.4	5.9
335	139½	Pilkington Bros	285	+8	8.8	3.1	7.4
59¾	36¾	Pittard Grp	58	..	4.4	8.5	4.9
98	40½	Plaxtons	98	..	5.4	5.5	8.3
79	31	Pleasurama	69	..	3.1	4.4	6.7
125	62	Plessey	107 ●	+3	8.3	7.8	8.7
16¾	7⅞	Do ADR	£13¾	..	..	..	..
108	42	Plysu	105	-1	3.1	2.9	8.8
286	158	Portals Hldgs	229	..	12.3	5.6	9.2
127	81	Porter Chad	86	..	8.0	9.2	4.6
73	32	Portsmth News	73	+2	4.8	6.5	4.8
225	119	Powell Duffryn	186	+2	15.2	8.1	4.7
74	50	Pratt F. Eng	68	..	7.6	11.1	8.7
88	32	Preedy A.	82	..	4.3	5.3	5.1
33	19¾	Press W.	28½ ●	..	1.4	5.1	7.1
185	107	Prestige Grp	177	-1	8.5	4.8	10.2
46	27	Prestwich Pkr	41	..	4.6	11.1	11.3
205	125	Pretoria P Cem	135 ●	..	17.1	12.7	2.6
57	45	Priest B.	77	..	8.1	10.5	4.2
43	18¾	Pritchard Serv	37½	..	2.3	6.2	8.2
113	37	Pye Hldgs	79	..	3.4	6.5	5.0
65	23	Pyke W.J.	65	..	1.0	1.5	..
46	28	Pyramid Grp	40	..	3.7	9.3	7.5
22⅞	14	Quaker Oats	£15⅞	-⅛	60.9	3.8	9.3
46	6½	Queens Moat	40½	..	0.5	1.3	44.0
34	31	R.F.D.Group	67	..	2.4	3.6	4.1
380	117	Racal Elect	339	+2	5.9	1.8	12.6
283	140	Rank Org Ord	247	+3	12.1	4.9	7.7
61	38½	RHM	56½	-1	5.2	10.2	8.0
67	39	RHP	62	..	5.8b	9.4	8.1
168	96	Ransomes Sims	170	..	13.1	7.7	5.3
83	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	83	..	8.0	9.6	6.9
79	15½	Ratners	64	..	3.6	5.5	9.0
101	31⅞	Raybeck Ltd	91	..	5.1	5.6	10.0
45	23½	Readicut Int	40½	..	2.4	5.9	8.5
185	73	RMC	125	+1	9.2	7.3	7.3
330	330	Reckitt & Colmn	440	..	17.0	3.9	8.5
50	39	Record Ridgway	79	..	7.5b	9.5	6.7
336	74	Redfearn Nat	262	..	24.0	8.5	3.8
106	64	Rediffusion	90	..	7.2	8.1	12.1
173	88	Redland	155	..	6.4	4.1	7.7
62½	16	Redman Heenan	59	+½	3.1	5.2	4.1
106	32	Reed A	93	..	4.4	4.8	7.9
106	32	Do A NV	92	..	4.4	4.8	7.9
68	15	Reed Exec	78	+2	4.6	5.9	10.9
336	102	Reed Int	137	+2	11.9	7.8	7.3
29¾	14½	Reliance Grp	22⅞	+½	80.7	3.6	6.6
55	19	Reliance Knit	54	..	5.4	9.9	4.6
88	44	Rennies Cons	50	-1	4.7	19.3	2.4
184	113	Renold Ltd	132	..	14.5	11.0	7.6
75	35	Rentokil Grp	68	+½	2.7	4.0	13.4
49	17	Renwick Grp	47	..	1.5	3.2	4.2
74	17	Restmor Grp	62	-2	2.7	4.3	6.2
72	43¾	Revertex	63	-1	5.1	8.3	7.5
71	37	Rexmore	65	..	6.4	9.9	8.2
333	68	Ricardo Eng	304	..	10.0a	3.5	13.0
85	37	Richards & Wall	73	..	7.1	9.1	5.0
129¾	14	Rich'n-Merrell	£15⅞	..	35.0	3.6	10.9
44	35	Richardsons W.	48	-1	6.6	14.1	6.5
160	71½	Rockware Grp	113	..	8.2	7.3	3.4
120	55	Rolls-R Motors	102	..	7.8	7.6	9.8
39½	25	Ropner Hldgs	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
49	24½	Do A	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
31	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	27	-1	..	..	7.8
56	30	Rotaflex	37	..	2.5	6.8	5.1
52	22	Rotaprint	37	..	4.4	12.0	3.3
62½	32	Rothmans Int 'B'	60	..	3.1	5.2	3.7
80½	40	Rotork Ltd	55	..	1.9	3.4	5.5
190	95	Routledge & K	180	..	6.1	3.3	10.7
33	10	Rowlinson Con	30	..	0.9	3.1	7.9
448	229	Rowntree Mac	385	+2	20.7b	5.1	9.4
150	66	Rowton Hotels	142	..	9.9	6.7	14.6
171	84	Royal Worcs	166	..	10.0	6.0	36.3
45	14	Royco Grp	44	..	1.8	4.0	12.5
47	15	Ruberoid	41	+1	3.5	8.5	10.6
91	46	Rugby Cement	75	..	5.9	7.9	9.2
198	58	SGB Grp	155	-3	8.3	5.4	9.1
19	7¼	SKF 'B'	£9⅞	..	47.9	3.3	4.5
132¾	38	Saatchi	107	+1	5.5	5.2	10.9
255	130	Sainsbury J.	212	..	9.2	4.3	8.2
28½	16	St Gobain	£24	..	173	7.2	54.0
167½	56¾	Sale Tilney	144	-2	8.0	5.6	7.9
209	58	Samuel H.	182	+2	7.6	4.2	11.8
188½	56½	Do A	178	+2	7.6	4.3	10.7
70	41	Sanderson Kay	63	..	6.5	10.4	7.6
41	29	Sanderson Mur	38	..	5.2	13.6	7.2
36	27	Sanger J. E.	35	..	..e	..	6.9
129	74	Sangers	81	..	8.8	10.9	7.1
87	30	Savoy Hotel 'A'	68	..	1.5	2.3	10.6
116	89	Scapa Grp	103	..	8.3	8.0	8.1
303	193	Scholes G. H.	290	..	28.1	9.7	10.0
92	41	Scoteros	71	..	4.9	6.9	7.1
73	34	S.E.E.T.	63	..	2.8	4.4	3.6
47	12¾	Scot Heritable	43	..	1.4	3.3	5.1
74	25	Scottish TV 'A'	69	..	3.7	5.4	4.9
133	35	Scot Univ Inv	123	-1	11.0	8.9	4.9
44½	16¾	Sears Hldgs	37½	..	1.9	5.1	13.6
135	47¾	Securicor Grp	130	..	3.8	3.2	8.0
135	45	Do NV	118	..	3.8	3.2	8.8
135	56	Security Serv	122	..	5.3	4.3	7.3
135	53¾	Do A	120	..	5.3	4.4	7.2
41	21½	Sekers Int	30	..	2.3	7.6	7.5
29¾	10¾	Sellincourt	27¾	..	1.9	6.9	3.4
30	16	Senior Eng	23 ●	..	1.9	8.1	7.5
120	44	Serck	80	+1	9.9b	12.4	6.6
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	27½	..	2.9	10.6	5.5
73	13	Shaw Carpets	68	..	3.5	5.6	20.6
101	55	Sheepbridge	68	+1	6.7	9.9	9.2
14½	3½	Sherman S.	13½	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	86	-1	9.1	10.6	9.9
219	113	Siebe Gorman	198	..	8.6	4.3	7.6
67	38	Siemssen Hunt	35 ●	..	4.7	8.5	6.9
175	132	Signode 7% Cn	£157	..	700	4.5	..
109	28	Silentnight	96	..	4.4	4.6	5.1
286	129	Simon Eng	260	..	12.3	4.7	8.9
139	36	Simpson S.	112	..	6.4	5.7	7.8
115	36	Do A	110	..	6.4	5.8	7.7
93	31	Sirdar	83	+3	4.7	5.1	5.8
108	34	600 Group	96	..	8.8	9.3	8.1
138	61	Sketchley	119	..	8.2	6.9	8.4
41	16	Smallshaw R.	33	..	..e	..	3.7
55	21½	Smart J.	40 ●	..	3.0	7.6	6.2
107	28	Smith D. S.	81	..	4.0	5.0	7.0
80	36½	Smith & Nephw	64½	..	3.9	6.0	7.6
191	47½	Smith W. H. 'A'	148	+2	3.1	2.1	16.6
230	120	Smiths Ind	199	+1	11.4	5.7	9.1
210	84¾	Smurfit	165	..	13.1	6.8	10.1
32	15	Sobranie	32	+1	2.7	8.3	32.7
31	15	Do NV	31	+1	2.7	8.8	31.6
63	42	Solicitors Law	54	+1	5.9	10.9	14.7
326	156	Sotheby P. B.	316	+10	12.9b	4.3	12.0
173	111	Spear & Jackson	126 ●	..	14.2	11.3	12.6
245	100	Spear J. W.	220	..	2.8	1.3	6.6
19	7	Spencer Gears	16	..	0.9	5.7	4.2
36½	23½	Spillers	31	-½	2.0	6.5	7.5
184	79	Spirax-Sarco	164	+2	7.1	4.3	12.5
158	66	Staffs Potts	150	..	6.0	4.0	6.4
139	40¾	Stag Furniture	137	..	7.7	5.6	9.7
40	12	Stakis (Reo)	38	..	1.3	3.1	16.2
175	42¾	Stanley A. G.	158	-1	6.4b	4.1	11.7
120	41	Startrite Eng	112	+5	6.4	5.7	4.5
186	163	Staveley Ind	285	..	25.3	8.9	5.9
250	103¾	Steel Bros	198 ●	..	9.9	5.2	6.4
254	126	Steetley Co	178	+1	10.2	5.8	4.4
21	9	Steinberg	20½	..	1.5	7.1	11.7
60	35	Stew't & Ll 6%	47	..	..	..	..
85	23	Stocklake Hldgs	60	..	3.9	6.5	3.3
182	83	Stocks J. & Son	150	..	6.6	4.4	4.3
116	60¾	Stonehill	110	-1	9.1	8.3	12.7
146	93	Stone Platt	105	..	6.1	5.8	8.1
235	98	Stothert & Pitt	235	..	14.9	6.3	10.6
43½	20	Streeters	22	..	2.6	11.7	..
57	34	Strong & Fisher	69	..	7.0	11.1	8.9
36	21	Sunbeam W'sey	36	..	4.3	11.9	4.8
72	28	Sutcliffe S'man	58	..	8.5	14.7	7.7
177	63¾	Swire Pacific 'A'	140	-4	..	..	..
154	44	Sylone	142	..	8.4	5.9	5.4
16	9	Symonds Eng	17	..	2.0	12.0	9.3

T—Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	9	Tace	26½	..	1.9	7.1	4.6
16¾	6¾	Takeda Bdr	£15⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛	16.8	1.1	44.0
29½	3	Talbex Grp	16¼	-¼	0.8	5.0	7.9
220	124	Tarmac Ltd	135	+3	15.6	11.6	6.4
280	165	Tate & Lyle	174	..	20.4	11.7	4.2
139	70	Tavener R'lge	74	..	..e	..	10.7
94	43	Taylor Pallis	90 ●	..	6.7	7.4	5.8
304	244	Taylor Woodrow	410	..	11.8	2.8	9.8
139	58	Tecalemit	130	..	5.4b	6.5	6.8
43	18	Telefusion	33	..	2.0	6.0	13.4
42	17	Do A	32	..	2.0	6.2	13.0
156	84	Telephone Rent	130 ●	+1	9.1	7.0	11.2
57	33	Tesco	51½	-½	2.5	4.8	9.7
34	11	Textured Jersey	32	..	1.5	4.8	7.6
138	81	Thermal Synd	100	..	6.8	6.8	5.4
450	198¼	Thorn Electric	348	+1	17.4	5.0	8.7
29	6½	Thurgar Bardex	19	..	1.2	6.1	6.7
316	186	Tilbury Cont	283	-5	30.4	10.7	5.6
147	64½	Tilling T.	116½	+½	6.8	5.9	6.4
209	52	Time Products	174	..	7.9	4.5	6.7
20	8	Tinghur Jute	10	..	..	..	..
26	10	Tomkins F. H.	24	..	1.5	6.1	7.3
54	31	Tootal	45½	+1	4.3	9.4	5.8
79	16	Toye	63	..	1.9	3.0	7.9
61	32¾	Toner Kemsley	51	..	4.8	9.4	4.6
166	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	114	+½	8.6b	7.5	7.1
85	48	Trans Paper	67	..	7.5	11.2	9.2
68	48	Transport Dev	68	..	5.0	7.4	11.0
194	77	Travis & Arnold	166	..	5.9	3.6	7.1
90	25	Tricoville	83	-1	3.1	3.7	7.5
61	31½	Trident TV 'A'	49	..	4.4	9.0	6.1
102	29¾	Triefus & Co	102	..	2.8	2.5	10.8
105	50	Triplex Found	86	-8	7.0	8.2	4.2
259	114	Trust Hse Forte	239	+1	13.4	5.8	9.4
438	311½	Tube Invest	376	+2	33.3	8.8	4.6
312	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	278	..	16.6	6.0	7.6
18½	7	Turner Curzon	8¼	-¾	1.1	13.1	5.0
233	132	Turner Newall	176	+1	17.4	9.9	5.8
142	53	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
86	27	Turriff	81	-2	3.5	4.3	4.7
109	54	UDS Grp	90	..	8.0	8.9	9.7
182	138	UKO Int	150	..	13.3	8.9	8.1
109	85	Unicorn Ind	99 ●	..	8.6	8.7	7.2
76	42	Unigate	70	-1	5.2	7.4	7.9
600	412	Unilever	530	+4	20.8	3.9	9.2
26⁹⁄₁₆	20⅞	Do NV	£24¾	-½	121	5.1	7.8
177	55	Unitech	158	+3	6.1a	4.0	13.8
94	69¼	Utd Biscuit	75	..	4.5	6.0	8.4
72	21¾	Utd City Merc	51	..	1.3	2.5	6.3
78	20	Utd Eng	70 ●	..	3.7	5.2	11.9
70	31¾	Utd Gas Ind	60	..	5.6	9.4	6.5
403	198	Utd News	348	..	22.1	6.4	6.9
382	91¾	Utd Scientific	265	..	9.1	3.4	11.2
58	19	Valor	50	+3	3.2	6.5	4.8
137	78	Vantona	123	..	8.1	6.6	5.7
230	95	Vereeniging Ref	190	..	19.7	10.3	5.1
200	84	Vibroplant	190	..	16.1	8.5	11.1
242	144	Vickers	194	+5	14.9	7.7	7.0
60	36	Vita-Tex	58	..	5.3	9.1	7.6
228	71	Vosper	200	..	7.6b	3.8	7.4
79	37	W Ribbons	55	..	5.0	8.6	5.5
136	70	WGI	125	-3	9.8	7.9	8.0
282	111	Waddington J.	194	..	17.1	8.8	11.1
33	14	Wade Potteries	28	-1	1.7	6.0	7.5
160	70	Wadkin	140	..	9.5	6.8	5.3
158	83	Wagon Ind	128	-2	11.6	8.4	7.4
132	79½	Walker C & W	120	-3	10.0	8.3	8.0
133	32	Walker J. Gold.	102	+3	3.6	3.5	6.0
116	32	Do NV	91	+4	3.6	4.0	5.4
117	55½	Ward & Gold	93	..	6.9	7.4	8.1
82	39½	Ward T. W.	73	..	6.3	8.5	8.9
110	19	Ward White	91	..	6.1	6.7	4.6
32	13	Wardle B.	30	-1½	2.0	6.7	6.0
135	44½	Waring & Gillow	126	..	5.4	4.3	7.5
87	29¾	Warne Wright	63 h	..	4.2	6.6	7.6
65	18½	Warrington T.	48	..	4.7	9.8	17.8
64	27¾	Waterford Glass	56	..	2.2	4.0	9.9
106	38½	Watmoughs	95	+1	6.1	6.3	7.9
125	69	Watts Blake	119	..	4.4	3.7	12.1
49	13	Wearwell	38	+½	..	..	10.3
59	15	Websters Pub	56½ ●	..	2.0	3.6	9.2
150	71½	Weir Grp	106	..	8.1	5.7	5.8
29½	11½	Wellco Hldgs	25	-½	1.7b	6.8	7.5
59½	31	Wellman Eng	45½	-1½	3.6	7.8	7.0
86	22	Westbrick Pds	53	..	2.3	4.3	3.2
65	29	Westinghse Brke	56	..	3.4	5.8	6.2
69½	30	Westland Air	35	..	4.8	13.8	9.1
9	9	Westminster Inv	9 f	..	..	..	..
28	15	Wharf Mill	23	..	2.2	9.3	..
54	28	Whatlings	40	..	3.8	9.7	7.7
46	26	Wh'lock Mar	52	..	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	76	..	7.3	9.7	4.1
12	5	Wheway Watson	22	..	1.3	5.8	5.4
129	41	White Child	109	..	7.0	6.4	7.9
112	64	Whitecroft	108	+1	10.0	9.3	7.0
54	18	Whiteley BSW	25	..	..e	..	..
240	56	Wholesale Ftg	209	..	8.9	4.3	9.0
276	95	Wigfall H.	285	..	20.5	8.7	10.2
37	11	Wiggins Constr	34	..	2.5	7.4	8.1
125	58	Wight Const	116	..	11.4	9.8	6.6
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	175	+1	15.3	8.7	7.8
104	79	Do 10% Conv	200	..	1000	11.1	..
54	29¾	Wills J. Cardiff	47	..	4.2	8.9	6.2
48	35	Wills G. & Sons	56	+1	3.6	4.6	8.5
81¾	51	Wilmot Breeden	59½ ●	+1	4.6	7.7	4.4
47	17½	Wilson Bros	37½	-1	2.1	5.7	6.0
100	38	Wimpey G	82	+1	1.0	1.3	8.0
34	24	Winn Ind	49	-½	4.7	9.7	6.2
57	28½	Witter T.	48	-1	4.8	10.0	11.3
290	52	W'sley Hughes	205	+5	10.8	5.3	2.6
58	12	Wood & Sons	46 ●	..	2.5	5.4	7.9
48	38	Wood S. W.	44	..	6.5	14.8	..
101	63	Wood Hall Tst	90	..	8.2	9.1	8.3
127	48½	Woodhead J.	86	-2	5.8	6.0	5.2
32	26	W'dh'se Rixson	28	..	3.5	12.5	26.2
77½	49	Woolworth	68	..	6.3	9.3	12.4
363	140	Yarrow & Co	325	-5	7.8	2.4	11.1
75	28¾	York Trailer	47	-2	3.5	7.4	4.5
80	30	Youghal C'pts	30	..	..	..	..
44	11	Young H. Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
68	21	Zetters	54½	..	2.8	3.6	7.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
255	173	Akroyd & Sml	203	..	35.4	13.5	2.1
410	299	Assam Trdng 'B'	385 ●	..	3.8	1.1	3.7
65	17	Boustead	64	+1	2.3	3.6	13.9
25	6	Brit Arrow	14	..	..	..	..
149¾	80¾	Challenge Corp	130 s	..	6.2	5.1	9.3
68	42	Charterhse Grp	58	..	5.1	8.8	11.4
54½	27¾	C Fin de Suez	£46	..	..	..	..
397	215	Daily Mail Tst	365	..	19.4	5.3	20.5
395	210	Do A	360	..	19.4	5.4	20.2
321	204	Dalgety	304	+6	24.4b	8.0	5.5
46	13	Dawnay Day	37 ●	+2	2.8	7.1	5.5
23	8	Edin Ind Hldgs	19	..	0.2a	1.3	..
137	78	Electra Inv	110½	-1	8.2b	7.4	20.4
28	15	Exploration	26	..	0.8	3.4	8.1
85	37	FC Finance	70	..	3.1	4.5	14.1
24	7½	Fitzroy Inv	20½	..	..	..	..
30	14	Goode D & M Grp	21	+1	0.2	0.9	..
443	203¾	Inchcape	357	+2	22.7	6.4	8.9
129	60	Lloyds & Scot	87	..	6.2	7.1	11.4
36	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	30	..	..	..	..
146	81	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	130	..	3.8	4.3	13.7
54	29	Manson Fin	45	..	5.3	11.8	11.9
119	61	Prov Fin Grp	85	-1	7.7	8.1	8.8
131	43½	Sime Darby	110	-3	3.9	2.7	17.0
89	37	Smith Bros	57	..	7.5	13.2	8.6
860	631	Tyndall O'seas	825	..	46.4	5.6	..
55	14	Utd Dom Tst	38	+1	..	..	6.8
59½	21¾	Wagon Fin	43	..	3.1	7.3	9.1
87½	33	Yule Catto	63	..	2.2	3.4	8.2

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
131	65	Bowring	107	+4	4.7	4.4	..
38	23	Brentnall Beard	34	..	2.0	5.0	10.5
184	112	Britannic	184	..	11.0	9.0	..
172	162¾	Com Union	137	+2	12.2	8.9	..
190	107	Eagle Star	132	+2	9.9	7.5	..
254	214	Equity & Law	170	+2	10.1	6.0	..
294	161	Gen Accident	196	+4	12.8	6.6	..
284	173	GRE	212	+2	16.2	7.6	..
405	285	Hambro Life	368	+2	31.8	8.6	..
297	130½	Heath C. E.	243	+6	7.3	3.0	9.4
147½	83½	Hogg Robinson	133 s	-1	6.2	4.7	10.2
191½	128	Howden A.	141	+4	10.6	7.5	7.8
184	106	Legal & Gen	141	+3	8.9	6.4	..
180	91½	London & Man	124	+3	10.2	8.2	..
195	87	Ldn Utd Inv	181	..	6.4	3.5	10.1
286	160	Matthews W'son	173	+2	14.5	8.4	8.1
277	100	Minet Hldgs	171 ●	+3	5.6	3.3	10.7
59	43	Moran C.	50	..	5.0a	10.0	5.5
282	182	Pearl	250	+2	20.1	8.3	..
322	158	Phoenix	238	+3	16.8	7.0	..
343	100	Prov Life 'A'	142	..	13.5	9.6	..
143	100	Do A Br	143	..	12.8	8.9	..
137	100	Do B	137	..	12.8	9.3	..
137	100	Do B Br	137	..	12.8	9.3	..
180	116	Prudential	140	+5	10.6	7.6	..
154	84	Refuge	136	..	10.5	7.8	..
400	290	Royal	342	+5	26.3	7.7	..
478	224	Sedg. Forbes	400	+5	16.5	4.1	12.8
213	89	Stenhouse	93	..	6.4	6.9	7.0
562	385	Sun Alliance	490	+3	32.3	6.6	..
117	65	Sun Life	94 ●	+1	5.2	5.5	..
183	112	Trade Indem'ty	170	..	13.4	7.9	..
310	195	Willis Faber	237	+4	14.1	6.0	10.9

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
156	104	Aberdeen Trst	133	..	8.0	6.0	22.4
230	160	Alliance Trust	206	+2	10.4a	5.2	25.1
52½	31¾	Amer Trust	40½	..	2.1	5.2	30.8
114	75	Ang-Amer Secs	89	..	4.6	5.1	26.9
53	39	Anglo Int Inv	41	..	4.8	11.8	12.3
163	87	Do Asst	155	..	..	..	..
53	31	Anglo Scot	43½	..	2.6b	6.0	27.6
142½	92¾	Ashdown Inv	118¾	-1	6.3	5.3	28.4
74	35	Atlanta Balt	53	..	0.5	1.4	54.1
115	48	Atlantic Assets	97½	+½	0.6	0.6	..
69½	40	Atlas Electric	59½	+½	2.9	4.9	25.4
65	38¾	Bankers Inv	54	..	3.8	7.1	20.8
76½	40	Berry Trust	71	..	1.6	2.2	56.8
88	41¾	Border & Sthrn	56	+¼	11.7	21.0	34.6
48	28	Brit Am & Gen	38	..	2.6	6.7	22.6
67½	48	Brit Assets Tst	63½	..	3.9	5.7	27.8
13½	7½	Brit Emp Sec	11¾ ●	-½	1.0	9.2	14.3
178	110	Brit Invest	164	..	7.2	4.4	34.2
177½	109½	Broadstone	139½	..	8.0	5.8	23.6
110½	63	Brunner	94½	..	5.8	6.1	25.3
128	43	Brycourt Inv	125 ●	..	3.8	3.0	46.6
79½	43	CLRP Inv	63	..	2.9	4.6	26.6
289	187	Caledonia Inv	253	-1	12.9	5.1	24.2
93	56	Caledonian Tst	75	..	2.9	3.9	43.9
90	52	Do B	73	+1	..	..	..
141½	91	Capital & Natl	118½	..	7.4	6.2	..
135½	84½	Do B	116½	..	..	..	..
124½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	101½	..	6.1	6.0	..
133	89½	Carliol Inv	107½	..	5.8	5.4	24.9
74	46	Cedar Inv	62	..	3.9	6.4	23.5
66	40	Charter Trust	58½	..	2.2	6.5	22.9
92	54	Clydesdale Inv	73	-1	2.7a	3.6	41.2
85	49	Do B	71	..	..	..	..
14½	8½	Common Mkt	11½	..	34.0	2.3	..
216½	182½	Cont & Ind	177½	-1	9.7	5.5	26.7
204	102	Crescent Japan	168	..	..	..	..
84	48	Crossfriars	73	..	5.6	7.2	21.0
31½	14½	Cumulus	27½	..	1.2	4.4	34.4
185	80	Delta Inv	145	..	..	..	..
232	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	210	..	21.6	10.3	18.1
178	88	Do Cap	158	..	..	..	..
145	100	Drayton Com	121	..	6.8	5.6	23.5
165	115	Drayton Cons	132	..	7.1	5.4	24.9
216	150	Do Premier	180	-3	10.3	5.6	25.0
74	40½	Dundee & Ldn	57½	..	3.6	6.3	24.3
142	83	Edin Amer Ass	106	..	1.7	1.6	70.1
249	164	Edinburgh Inv	215	+1	10.4	4.8	30.4
87	50	Elec & Gen	72½	..	2.4	3.3	39.0
97½	68½	Eng & Int	80½	..	5.7	7.0	19.3
87	54½	Eng & N York	70	..	4.6b	6.5	26.1
92	38¾	Estate Duties	74	..	2.9	3.9	35.8
111½	69	First Scot Am	86½	-½	4.3	5.0	28.1
191	117	Foreign & Colnl	162	+2	5.7	3.5	42.9
148	98	Gt Japan Inv	137	..	3.0	1.7	83.8
192½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	168½	..	7.1	4.2	45.8
150	76	Do Conv	138	..	..	..	..
118	74½	Gen Inv & Tsts	101	..	6.2	6.1	22.0
99	85	Gen Scottish	84	..	5.0	6.0	24.6
111	64	Glenderon	90½	+½	2.8	3.1	50.8
131½	71	Globe Trust	113	+½	7.6	6.7	19.6
85	49	Grange Trust	75	..	3.3	4.4	33.2
113	75	Great Northern	97	+½	6.1	6.3	24.6
102	61½	Greenfriar	84	..	2.2	2.6	52.2
77	37	Gresham Hse	74 ●	..	4.5	6.1	11.7
89	57	Guardian	72½	+½	4.3	5.9	25.6
108½	61	Hambros	93	+1	5.5	5.9	24.7
204	122	Hill P. Inv	179 ●	+1	12.2	7.2	21.3
91	42	Home Hldgs A	74	..	7.1	9.6	16.1
69¾	36½	Indus & General	48¾ ●	+¾	2.8	5.8	26.2
84	53	Internat Inv	72	..	4.3	5.8	23.9
178½	89½	Invest in Sco	158	..	4.9	2.9	50.3
93	59½	Inv Cap Trst	77	-1	2.9b	3.8	42.8
182	103½	Jardine Japan	165	+3	1.3	0.8	..
200	103	Jersey Ext	187	..	..	..	..
105	66	Lake View Inv	87½	-½	4.0	4.5	32.8
115	68	Law Deb Corp	94½	+½	7.2b	7.6	18.7
129	84	Ldn & Holyrood	108	-1	5.7	5.3	30.1
209	138	Ldn & Montrose	174	..	8.8	5.1	29.1
127	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	105	-2	5.4	5.1	30.9
76½	37	Ldn Merch Sec	64 s	+2	1.2	1.9	..
72½	39½	Do Cap	63 s	+2	..	..	..
87	46	Ldn Pru Invest	75	..	4.3	5.8	26.5
117	63½	Ldn Trust	98	+1	6.9b	7.1	23.2
47	26	Mercantile Inv	39	..	1.9	4.8	35.3
83	35	Merchants Trust	67	..	4.4b	6.6	23.3
110	60	Moorside Trst	86	..	7.6	7.9	19.8
22½	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	18½	-½	2.3	12.6	11.6
161	34	Do Cap	136	-2	..	..	..
107	79½	North Atlantic	85	+1	4.6	5.4	26.6
114½	71	Northern Amer	92	..	4.3	4.7	32.4
130	64	Northern Sec	122	..	5.2	4.3	27.9
68	48	Oil & Associated	54	+1	3.3	6.0	25.1
136	88	Pentland	107½	..	6.1	5.7	28.2
78	58	Progressive Sec	58	..	4.2	7.3	18.8
140½	98	Raeburn	111	-1	5.8	5.3	24.4
192	106	River & Merc	161	-2	13.1	8.1	18.2
162	85½	River Plate	135	..	9.9b	7.3	..
105½	69	Romney Trust	78½	..	4.0	5.1	27.1
221½	104½	Rothschild	187	+4	10.6	5.7	20.7
78	44	Safeguard	73	..	5.5	7.5	19.3
102	57½	Scot Amer	80½	+1	3.9b	4.9	..
131	49	Scot & Merc 'A'	95	-1	4.6	4.8	20.8
180	102	Scot Eastern	127½	-½	6.8b	5.3	29.9
44½	25	Scot European	42 ●	..	2.3	5.4	34.7
118½	75	Scot Invest	93½	..	4.2	4.5	35.0
188	111	Scot National	142	+½	5.5	3.8	37.2
118	70	Scot Northern	97	-½	5.5	5.7	28.5
92	57½	Scot United	74	+1	2.6	3.5	46.0
110½	78	Scot Western	98	+1	3.5	3.6	43.3
107	64½	Do B	88½	-½	..	..	..
237	142	Sec Alliance	174	+½	9.6a	5.5	27.3
101	61½	Sec Gt Northern	82	+½	..	..	41.4
98½	58	Do B	77	..	..	..	..
185	132	Sterling Trust	161	..	8.0	5.0	26.9
116	67½	Stockholders	89	+1	3.6b	4.0	41.4
209	68	Throg Sec 'Cap'	89	..	..	..	..
89½	42½	Throgmtn Trust	73½	..	6.6	9.0	16.8
191	125	Trans-Oceanic	163	+1	7.6	4.7	28.8
81	55½	Tribune Inv	67	+1	2.1	3.2	38.3
67½	46½	Triplevest 'Inc'	60	..	6.8	11.3	13.6
178	94	Do Cap	133	+2	..	..	..
156	92	Trustees Corp	133	-2	7.4	5.6	25.5
126	87½	Tyneside Inv	101	+1	5.8	5.8	23.9
144½	97	Utd Brit Secs	118½	+½	6.7	5.6	26.9
107	74½	Utd States Deb	88	..	5.3	6.2	23.0
204	142	Utd States Gen	174	-6	9.2	5.3	26.0
104	69½	Viking Res	79	-1	1.7	2.1	51.6
220	140	W'bottom Trust	192	..	7.6	3.9	40.8
104	63	Witan Inv	86½	+½	3.5	4.0	..
101	61	Do B	88	-3	0.1	0.1	..
196	111	Yeoman Tst	170	..	11.5	6.8	21.8
38	17	Yorks & Lancs	31	..	2.3b	7.3	22.5
80	50	Young Co Inv	65	+1	5.5	8.5	24.3

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	280	..	14.1	4.9	8.5
180	84	Fisher J.	175	..	2.3	1.3	8.6
355	207	Furness Withy	245	..	12.8	5.2	6.8
305	100	Hunting Gibson	112	..	0.2	0.1	..
41½	24½	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	2.5	7.6	15.1
270	205	Manch Liners	225	..	7.6	3.4	20.5
179	104	Ocean Trans	106	..	12.6	11.9	3.6
172	85	P & O 'Dfd'	85	..	9.0	11.7	4.8

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
765	379	Anglo Am Coal	525	-10	38.1	7.3	..
383	195	Anglo Am Corp	290	-4	21.0	7.2	..
26¼	11¾	Ang Am Gold	£15⁷⁄₁₆	-⁷⁄₁₆	104	6.6	..
49	19	Anglo Am Inv	£24¾	..	374	10.8	..
8⁹⁄₁₆	4¾	Anglo Transvl	£7	..	72.5	10.4	..
9⁹⁄₁₆	5	Do A	£7	..	72.5	10.4	..
18½	8¾	Asarco	£9¾	+¼	20.5	2.1	..
80	25	Beralt Tin	59	+1	11.7b	19.9	..
417	237	Blyvoors	281	+5	34.5	12.3	..
46	13	Botswana RST	23	..	..	..	..
107	65	Bracken Mines	63	-3	26.3	41.7	..
230	61	BH South	118	-1	..e	..	..
11¾	5¾	Buffelsfontein	£7¼	..	107	14.8	..
153	106	Charter Cons	135	+2	12.6	9.3	..
230½	136	Cons Gold Fields	173	..	13.7	7.9	..
483	188	De Beers 'Dfd'	344	+3	32.9	9.5	..
403	145	Doornfontein	255	-4	31.3	13.3	..
442	132	Durban Rood	331	..	..e	..	..
37	9	East Dagga	24	..	15.1	62.9	..
917	425	E Driefontein	586	-4	52.0	8.9	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	270	..	..	..	..
62	29	El Oro M & Ex	57	..	1.7	2.9	..
134	64	Elsburg Gold	85	+4	8.1	7.2	..
20⁹⁄₁₆	8⅞	F S Geduld	£12⅞ ●	-⅞	162	14.5	..
180	54½	Geevor Tin	158	..	7.8	4.2	..
20¾	12	Gen Mining	£15	-⅛	143	9.0	..
152	82	Grootvlei	87	+1	18.8	21.6	..
310	180	Hamersley	104	..			
139	77	Hampton Gold	121	..			
408	235	Harmony	241	-3			
18	7¾	Hartebeest	£11⅞	-¼			
18¾	10¾	Jo'burg Cons	£13¾	-¼			
490	280	Kinross	224	-3			
650	290	Kloof	430	-4			
74	30	Leslie	42	-1			
650	175	Libanon	422	-3			
83	43	Lydenburg Plat	60	-4			
242	123	MIM Hldgs	192	-3			
55	33	MTD (Mangula)	35 ●	..			
131	46	Marievale Con	77	-4			
183	62	Messina Trans	62	-2			
41	10	Metals Explor	27½	-½			
235	125	Middle Wits	145	-20			
204	125	Minorco	158	+1			
480	247	Nthgate Explor	366	+15			
570	345	Peko Wallsend	474	..			
31⅞	8⅞	Pres Brand	£17⅞ ●	-⅞			
19¾	4¾	Pres Steyn	£15⅞ ●	-⅞			
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	97	-2			
42¾	10	Randfontein	£28⁹⁄₁₆	+⅞			
264	164	Rio Tinto Zinc	233 ●	+2			
115	60	Rustenburg	88	-7			
90	35	Saint Piran	98	..			
32⅞	5¾	St Helena	£15⅞	+⅞			
515	370	Selection Tst	430	..			
237	118	Sentrust	179	-2			
97	29	SA Land	55	..			
76	48	South Crofty	66	..			
813	235	Southvaal	424	-3			
240	57	Sungei Besi	205	-6			
159	116	Tang Cons	150	+1			
193	42	Tanjong Tin	87	..			
280	207¾	Tharsis Sulph	240	-10			
17⅞	8⅞	Transvaal Cons	£12⅞	..			
205	81	Tronoh Mines	225	-5			
215	117	UC Invest	192	-7			
339	165	Union Corp	238	-2			
17⁹⁄₁₆	8	Vaal Reefs	£11⁹⁄₁₆	-⅛			
238	70	Venterspost	162	-20			
42	27	Wankie Colliery	30	..			
375	114	Welkom	221 ●	+1			
29¾	11¾	W Driefontein	£19⅞	-⅛			
200	78	W Rand Cons	96	+1			
243	110	Western Areas	140	+6			
60⅞	3⅞	Western Deep	£25⅞	+⅞			
24¾	10½	Western Hldgs	£13⅞ ●	-⅛			
164	84	Western Mining	132	-4			
870	340	Winkelhaak	548	-15			
23¾	10	Zambia Copper	12½	-¼			

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
83	43	Ampol Pet	62	..
120	47	Attock	86 f	..
188	128	Brit Borneo	154	..
960	720	BP	864	+8
85	41	Burmah Oil	69	..
69½	44½	Century Oils	64	..
34½	18½	Charterhall	22	+½
23⅞	13⅞	C F Petroles	£22	..
44	24	KCA Int	34	..
185	130	Lasmo	150	..
415	265	Do Ops	350	-5
108½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£99	-½
392	77	Oil Exploration	302	-8
22½	8	Premier Cons	16	..
17⁹⁄₁₆	7⅞	Ranger Oil	£9⅞	+⅛
50¾	39½	Royal Dutch	£31	-½
632	438	Shell Trans	562	+4
300	104	Tricentrol	158	+2
278	116¾	Ultramar	226	..
161	84	Do 7% Cnv	130	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
68	29¾	Allied Ldn	60	+1
234	127	Allnatt Ldn	214	-2
83	38	Apex Props	58 s	..
23	11	Aquis Secs	21½	..
95	51¾	Beaumont Prop	85	+1
73	29½	Bellway Hldgs	67	+3
143	59	Berkeley Hmbro	132	+4
193	120	Billion Percy	175	..
187	118	Do Accum	172	..
275	118	Bradford Prop	240	-5
47½	22	British Land	41	+1½
115	56¾	Brixton Estate	109	+1
60	30	Cap & Counties	55	+½
362	141	Chesterfield	350	-2
330	145	Churchbury Est	315	-2
70	37½	City Offices	65	+1
42	12½	Control Secs	34	-1
245	114	Corn Exchange	227	-3
34	17	Country & New T	30	+1
119	33	County & Dist	115	..
130	32½	Daejan Hldgs	108	..
51½	27	Eng Prop	36½	+1½
23½	11	Estates & Gen	20	..
104	32	Evans of Leeds	90	..
222	133¾	Gt Portland	208	-2
87	52	Guildhall	78 ●	..
643	310	Hammerson 'A'	605	..
272	152	Haslemere Ests	232	+4
290	143	Land Secs	228	+1
50	32½	Law Land	44	..
125	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	116	+1
80	40	Ldn Shop	72 ●	+1
138	69	Lynton Hldgs	122	+2
150	46	MEPC	138	+4
295	68	McKay Secs	285	..
41	8½	Marler Estates	35 h	..
48	25	Midhurst Whites	47½	..
133	46	Mucklow A & J.	120	-2
290	108	Municipal	270	..
80	28	Peachey Prop	82	+2
330	180	Prop & Rever	312	..
330	178	Do A	312	-3
347	216	Prop Hldgs	305	..
119	27¾	Prop Sec	111	+1
6¾	3	Raglan Prop	4¼	..
87	31	Regional	79	+2
78	30	Do A	68	..
128	29	Rush & Tompkins	104	+1
118	50¾	Scot Met Props	105	+1
139	77	Slough Ests	114	+3
288	158	Stock Conv	262	..
290	90	Sunley B.	252	..
17	5	Town & City	14	..
138	41	Trafford Park	122	+1
24½	10½	UK Props	23½	..
17¼	6½	Webb J.	17	..
29	10½	W'mster & City	27½ ●	+½

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
104	34	Anglo-Indonesia	100	-3
66	18	Bradwall FMS	58½	..
300	82	Castlefield	262	-2
59	13½	Chersonese	53½	..
52	16¾	Cons Plant	43	-½
68	33	Doranakande	60	..
13½	8½	Grand Central	11	..
388	185	Guthrie Corp	350	-2
129	48	Harrisons Malay	113 h	..
135	39½	Highlds & Low	111	-2
230	67	Hongkong	220	-5
265	125	Killinghall	238	-4
59½	22	Kulim Malaysia	50½	-½
197	44	Ldn Sumatra	181	..
89½	29½	Maledie	76½	..
63	17½	Muar River	57½	-½
81	34	Plant Hldgs	65½ h	-1
93	18¾	Sungei Krian	84	-1

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
390	147	Assam Frontier	292	+2
123	52	Assam Inv	94	-1
325	85	Camellia Inv	312	-3
345	120	McLeod Russel	218	..
410	124	Moran	333	..
156	35	Surmah Valley	130	-5
130	51	Warren Plant	113	-1

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
15¾	7⁹⁄₁₆	Algoma Cen Rly	£10¾	-¼
78	40	Calcutta Elec	75	+2
52½	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£45	..
39¾	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..
68	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£65	..
450	310	Imp Cont Gas	355	..
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£33½	..
130	46	Milford Docks	115	..
278	140	Nigerian Elec	210	..
39½	31½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast div... price. e Interim payment passed. f Pri... Dividend and yield exclude a special p... company. k Pre-merger figures. n Fore... capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex s... Tax free. y Price adjusted for late... significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE I[NDICES]

The Times Share Indices for 06.[...] date June 2, 1964 original base dat[e] 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Ea[rnings] Y[ield]
Latest			
The Times Industrial Share Index	216.42	6.88	1:
Largest Coys.	214.09	6.40	1:
Smaller Coys.	198.60	7.30	1:
Capital Goods	258.50	7.00	1
Consumer Goods	216.73	7.09	1
Store Shares	182.57	6.48	:
Largest financial shares	215.37	6.32	
Largest financial and industrial shares	214.31	6.42	
Commodity shares	255.91	5.80	1
Gold Mining shares	277.58	11.00	1
Industrial debenture stocks	33.96	8.44*	
Industrial Loanstocks	87.56	12.13*	
3½% War Loan	29¾	11.83*	

A record of The Times Indu[strial] Indices is given below:—

	High	
All-time	232.06 (14.09.78)	60.
1978	232.06 (14.09.78)	194.
1977	222.86 (14.09.77)	151.
1976	171.85 (30.05.76)	115
1975	168.93 (19.11.75)	61.
1974	150.18 (28.03.74)	60
1973	180.33 (12.01.73)	120.

* Flat interest yield
= Ex-dividend.

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Our client, the Personal Adviser to a Government minister, needs a first class Secretary with good appearance, education and experience to work on a 2-year renewable contract in Oman. This job would suit someone with experience in government service or international business but this is not a pre-requisite. The work involves dealing with foreign press visitors as well as high grade secretarial duties. Free accommodation, and use of car. Basic negotiable salary of £600 per month. Applicants aged 25-35 are asked to telephone Miss Juliett White 01-493 5787 for initial interview.

Gordon Yates Ltd
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35 Old Bond Street,
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CENTACOM

SECRETARY—VICTORIA

responsible post as PA to the Finance Director with complete involvement in his work. Some knowledge of accounting terms an advantage. Little figure typing. Travel arrangements etc. Free 3 course lunch daily plus other staff benefits. Good speeds essential. £3,500 p.a. For full details call

Veronica Laps
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Competent 30-40. Own office in small executive suite. Confidential and varied work offering involvement. Public/Private companies working with Ch/M.D. Industrial and investment companies. For all the above, experience in the commercial company essential. Salary negotiable. Letters only in confidence to:

Lionel P. Altman,
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YOUNG ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

£4000+

Secretary PA with audio skills required for Chief Executive of Advertising and Publishing Company in W.1. This is a demanding position dealing with travel arrangements, the co-ordination of the monthly newsletter, and applicant must be able to use own initiative. Would suit person 23+ with good all round office experience. For further details please call

Gillian Marshall on
01-637 8461

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SECRETARY—£4,200

Directors of International Company KNIGHTSBRIDGE seeks a capable secretary/shorthand typist to act as his personal assistant and become involved in all aspects of the business. Fast, accurate speeds essential with ability to communicate at all levels.

Full details call

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DEVONSHIRE PLACE
W1

Experienced organised medical Secretary required for interesting busy private practice, working for 3 Consultant doctors. Salary to be negotiated.

Phone 486 1813

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

required for financial controller/company secretary in national newspaper company. Good shorthand and typing is essential plus ability to get on with a wide range of people. Own office. 9.30-5.30. 4 weeks holiday. Salary from £4,250. Contributory pension scheme. BUPA membership and subsidised staff restaurant.

For interview please call
01-353 3030 ext 202

£5,000+ p.a.

Small private export company in South Kensington requires reliable secretary/PA aged 27-40 to assist director in the running of the office. Must be able to work on own *initiative and able to compose* own correspondence. Experience in export of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods an asset. Salary negotiable for right candidate. Please phone 370 8849

HELP A DOCTOR IN SLOANE SQUARE

in private practice who urgently requires experienced Secretary to administer his practice and also suite of consulting rooms near Sloane Square. Pleasant and quiet location. Excellent salary. Travelling assistance. Free lunches.

01-730 5119

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British Airports is a successful national enterprise which owns and manages 7 major airports in the UK including Heathrow, the busiest international airport in the world. Our offices are currently based at Victoria, London SW1 but will be moving to Gatwick Airport in 1981.

We have a vacancy in our Managing Director's office for an Audio Secretary whose duties will include audio typing, dealing with telephone enquiries and correspondence and deputising for and giving general support to the Managing Director's Personal Assistant.

You must be a fast, accurate and reliable audio typist, with an excellent command of English, a pleasant and effective telephone manner and ideally have experience in the use of a proportional spacing typewriter.

Benefits include Luncheon Vouchers, sports and social facilities and a friendly and progressive working environment.

If you would welcome the opportunity of a satisfying job in a prestige office please write to or telephone:

British Airports

Miss Isabel Lambert,
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London SW1E 6JL.
Tel: 01-834 6621 Ext 95.

LIKE TRAVELLING ?

A well known Assurance Company is seeking travelling Secretaries to replace permanent persons on a temporary basis at locations throughout the country. These are permanent positions and involve travelling from one branch in need to another. Ideal candidates will be in their early 20s and have previous secretarial experience. Full training will be given. Initial starting salary will be £3,500. For an immediate interview 'phone Jill Craddock.



GG Graduate Girls Graduate Men
7, Princes Street, London W1R 7RB Tel: 01-629 7282

NATIONAL NURSERY EXAMINATIONS BOARD

SECRETARY

with admin experience wanted to service the Board's Committees, etc. Interesting work, small office, flexible hours, LVs and generous leave; about £3,700-£4,000. Application:

NNEB, Argyle Hse,
Euston Road, NW1
Informal enquiries
Mrs McNamee 837 5458.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON

A friendly development/housing team requires a Secretary with good audio skills, prepared to take an intelligent interest in all aspects of the work and deal helpfully and pleasantly with telephone inquiries.

Salary negotiable, dependent upon skill and experience.

Please reply to: Forbes Melville, Servite Houses Limited, 17, The Boltons, London, S.W.10.

(Telephone: 01-370 3311)

Birkbeck College
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

UNIVERSITY SECRETARIES

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENTS need secretaries with excellent typing (including willingness to type mathematical material) and some shorthand. These posts offer interesting work with academic staff in congenial, informal surroundings, with 4 weeks holiday. Salary for suitably qualified and experienced applicant, on scale £3,468-£3,107 (initial salary will be below maximum but increments and cost-of-living increases are payable annually). Apply, stating age, qualifications and experience, to Administrative Assistant (T), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX, or telephone 01-580 6622, ext. 271 for application form.

INTERESTED IN PEOPLE ?

Our Receptionist/Administrator greets clients when they arrive, discusses our work on the telephone, helps with correspondence. She is the team of Career Consultants advising applicants on career decisions. Interesting and varied work in prof offices near Baker St. Typing essential. Salary £5,200 +.

CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W.1.
01-935 5452 (24 hrs.)

WEST LONDON. SEC./P.A. To £4,500. If you are tired of travelling, want to sleep late and arrive at 9.45, look no further. Our client, a major construction company based in Hammersmith, requires you to assist their Group Financial Controller. You will be an experienced secretary able to communicate with Senior Executives world-wide. Telephone Caroline Adams, Executive Secretaries, on 01-629 8633 (Rec. Cons.).

SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL RESEARCH. Victoria. Administration is the major part of this work but either shorthand typing or Audio skills needed, under 32's. £2,000 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy)., 110 Strand, WC2. 836 6613.

PA/SECRETARY to Managing Director of small lively international book publishing company in Clapham, good conditions and salary for the right person. 228 2558 for appointment.

SECRETARY/P.A. to M.D., Clapham. Importers of Cane furniture and Ceramics. Part-time considered. 671 2002.

EDUCATION DEPT. of Architect's needs Audio P.A. to £3,700. W1. Covent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARY for Chairman's office, St. James Sq. c £5,000 and free lunch. Covent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

BI-LING. SEC. BERLIN, with German. £7,500 approx. Bolle Staff Agy, 1 Marylebone High St., W1. 486 0731.

WORK IN SWISS ALPS need not apply. New England Ice Cream needs a resourceful young Sec. to help M.D. plan expanding, small prestige food company into expanding medium sized prestige food company. Must have secretarial skills, be instinctively practical and well organized, experienced and able to work on own initiative. Cooking and driving useful. £4,000 neg. South Ken. Phone 370 1385.

RETURNING TO WORK ?—Ellis International org. seeks admin. Sec., 35+ to assist hectic but friendly chmn. 15h. not essen. 01-734 5696. GI Cons.

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR seeks P.A. go-between for liaison with sales team in upper position initiative and interest dictates scope!—01-734 5096. GI Cons.

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Require experienced Secretary with shorthand. Salary according to age and experience. LVs.

Ring : 01-235 1501

ADMINISTRATOR/SECRETARY
W1 £4,000

West End Company which handles many small prestige companies, that is i.e. executive Bond St. shop, record company, etc. Liaising with Paris so French language useful. Good speeds and a sense of humour vital. Experience in pressurised position necessary.

Phone Liz Edwin
493 1251
115 New Bond St., W.1

LUXURY STORE
£3,900

Working for manager of busy department. Ideal appointment with Christmas in the air. Great perks. Really busy job for someone with plenty of initiative. Work involves usual secretarial duties, progress chasing and administration.

Phone Liz Edwin
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115 New Bond St., W.1

PRESTIGE PROPERTY CO. £4,000—AUDIO SEC.

Competent Secretary for partner in Mayfair Property Company. Age 26+. Must be a flexible person with easy going nature as sometimes pressurised.

Phone Liz Edwin
493 1251
115 New Bond St., W.1

CITY STOCKBROKERS
£4,500

Top Secretary, P.A. with personal experience to work in admin. department of busy stockbrokers. Audio and a little shorthand required. Busy position for all-rounder as offers varied duties involved. Lots of perks. Life insurance and bonus, only top secretaries need apply.

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115 New Bond St., W.1

MAYFAIR SHIPPING AND TRADING COMPANY
£3,250

Well-spoken and neatly groomed telephone receptionist to work for this company which is new to London. We need someone who can create a good impression as will be greeting clients in the reception area. A little typing involved.

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One of London's leading worlds require good Secretary/P.A. to train under accounts director in Admin and progress chase. Personality blended with basic and commonsense vital. Lots of interesting statistical work involved. Salary £3,500 plus clothes allowance and 20 per cent discount.

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115 New Bond St., W.1

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£2,500 Oil.—Junior Secretary to work in friendly office in W.1. legal department, so good typing/shorthand essential; also second jobber. Ring Grace Carlehill, 437 1126.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS

WC1 — £3,223 pa inc imminent

The Times Special Reports appear regularly with The Times and cover a wide variety of topics ranging from a country to a profession, an industry to an institution, etc. The Editor is seeking an experienced and efficient Secretary to assist him in the day to day running of his busy and highly organised Department.
As well as general secretarial duties, you will be dealing with visitors from outside and overseas and answering telephone and written queries from readers. Good secretarial skills are essential and a knowledge of languages would be desirable.
Please write to or telephone:

Angela Grindley
Personnel Department
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED
200, Gray's Inn Road
London WC1 8EZ
01-837 1234 ext 7164

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

The Institute invites applications for the post of Editorial Assistant on the National Institute Economic Review. Duties include the typing of drafts and texts, copy preparation for the printer, proof reading etc. Candidates should have fast typing speeds and be capable of working under pressure. Experience in a publisher's office would be an advantage. Salary in the range £4,000 to £5,000.
Hours 10 to 6. Four weeks annual leave. Pension scheme. Applications to the Secretary, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE.

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Go ahead young Publishing House need a Secretary to work on the editorial side of their Arts/Cookery and Handicrafts books. Great opportunity to become part of a small creative team.

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£3,800 Early 20s

One of the worlds leading perfume companies needs a young secretary for their beautiful Mayfair offices. You will need shorthand, a good education, smart appearance and a pleasant, bright telephone manner. You will have your own office and IBM Golfball. Perks include generous discounts on the company's products. Telephone Mary

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c. £4,000

No Shorthand is needed for this important and involving job working for a charming and considerate boss. Ability to handle own correspondence, good audio typing and, ideally some administrative experience are needed plus a bright and relaxed personality to fit in well with these very pleasant people.

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The college wish to appoint a successor to the present head of the training department which deals mainly with the training and monitoring of Junior Doctors and training posts. The post requires proven organising ability and good typing. Shorthand an advantage as committee work is involved. There is a small amount of travelling. Normal hours, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Free lunch provided. 3 weeks holiday. Starting salary £3,000 p.a.

APPLY IN WRITING WITH CURRICULUM VITAE TO: OFFICE MANAGER, ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ST. ANDREW'S PLACE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON NW1 4LE.

P.A./ADMIN.
c £5,000

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Please phone Miss Judy Wilson on 629 7388
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES (Rec. Cons.)

The Royal College of Art

SECRETARY TO ASSISTANT BURSAR

required. Good shorthand/typing and organising skills necessary. Salary negotiable on scale £3,541-£3,735. 4 weeks holiday plus 1 week at Christmas included. Public Holidays. For further details please telephone 01-584 5020 ext 210.

CHARITABLE organisation, W.1., needs P.A. Sec. 34-40ish, for appeals director. Good formal skills, warm enthusiastic outgoing personality, varied and stimulating duties in lively working atmosphere. Modern offices £3,000 p.a. plus cost of living bonus. 25p L.V.s. Good hols. Joyce Guinness Staff Bureau, 589 8007/0010.

AUDIO SECRETARY, W.14., to work at senior level as P.A. to Executive. Duties include general secretarial with client contact. Salary £4,200 + LV's. For full details call Veronica Laps, Centacom Staff, 937 6525.

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AUDIO SECRETARY to £3,500 at smart West End law firm for your conveyancing experience. Listen on 493 2902. Don't Speak.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—Bolle Staff Agency, 01-734 6332.

CONTINENTAL Villas requires Secretary for details please telephone 245 0181.

UNIVERSITY DEPT. seeks young secretary for all round interesting post dealing with medical appointments. £4,500 M & S Staff Agy., 01-629 6621.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES ? Come to a Medical agency for the world of books. London Town Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 836 1943.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES. Interviews for New Year start. Covent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet St., EC4.—353 7696.

ADVERTISING DIVISION.—Continent sense organiser is sought by prestige TV orientated co. to handle projects and liaise at all levels. (Some typing.)—734 5096. GI Cons.

SEC./P.A. £4,400 to W.D. of new importers, pleasant office. 70's approx., 25 years plus.—01-734 5144.

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Creating a good impression
Miss the Rush Hours
£3,300 & Super Benefits

Plush City bank wants somebody smart and bright to share duties including typing with another receptionist. If you are 21 or over and fancy working from 8.30-4.30 why not give me a ring.

Responsible receptionist c £3,500

An International Company new to Mayfair needs a competent and charming receptionist with good typing and experience of a PMBX 4 x 18 to take responsibility for all their reception duties.

Phone Susan Santler

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Jenny Bowden is 26 years of age and manages a successful business. With a staff of four, Jenny is the all important "middle man" in providing a service to people who need expert assistance. Contact with people is the essential part of the job, they are alert about to the responsibilities and rewards of the business. They are involved and highly motivated. Jenny also assists the company with staff training at in-house training courses—which is where you would start. We have a number of successful managers like Jenny Bowden. We would like to recruit several more. The rewards are high by way of salary and bonus. Locations are City, North, West and South West London. In the first instance telephone

Marie Pickering
730 8526

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Womans Own

Manager required to supervise the two sections of the Reader Service Department. He/she should have the proven managerial experience to head up this 13-strong team.
Previous experience in written or verbal counselling a definite advantage and experience dealing with people and their problems is vital. The areas of readers' correspondence cover marital and medical problems, tax, social welfare, pensions and domestic environment and a working knowledge of one or all of these areas would be useful.
This is a rewarding job for a caring and efficient person. Salary up to £4,700.
Apply in writing to Jane Reed, Editor, Womans Own, Kings Reach, Stamford St., London SE1 9LS.

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You could currently be working as a secretary, a P.A., a teacher, a nurse, a civil servant . . . In fact we don't mind WHAT you are doing if you're the very special person we have in mind for a very special job.

You must be 25-35, intelligent, articulate and willing to retrain for a lucrative and worth while career.

We are a reputable, well established, organisation who will teach you how to communicate effectively to management level people over the telephone. The current average earnings are £5,000 p.a. + (inc. Bonus).

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Our clients, internationally famous in their own line of luxurious equipment, are looking for 2 people with experience of selling high class products to work in their Mayfair and Knightsbridge showrooms. Good education, appearance and outgoing personality are essential. French would be useful and the knowledge of typing is necessary. The starting salary would be not less than £3,500 p.a. Plus commission and fringe benefits.

Applicants, aged 21-33, are invited to telephone Mrs King on 493 7881 for initial interview.

Gordon Yates Special Appointments,
35, Old Bond Street,
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PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS ?

£4,500

Director of newly established Victoria Co. connected with the travel business needs well spoken secretary with fluent French and several years' commercial experience.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 3138 (24 hrs)
Recruitment Consultants

SENIOR SECRETARY

A main national company seeks a mature P.A (female or male) accustomed to working at director level. A quick mind and ability to adapt to a technical environment are essential. Ring 493 7403, Brook Street Bureau. Employment Service.

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RECEPTIONIST. £3,500. Pleasant personality and telephone manner (PMBX 4) will help you promote the image of this friendly Mayfair office. Please ring Bond St. Staff Bureau, 499 1358.

WE ARE a firm of chartered surveyors and estate agents with a London office and branches selling country houses, farms, etc. throughout the south of England. We urgently require someone to take responsibility for typing and filing all our original correspondence. Light secretarial and/or advertising experience essential. Write in confidence to Mr. J. F. Blanchard, 6 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

FILM PRODUCTION COMPANY needs lively young receptionist, able to work on a 6- to 12-switch. Typing required. Salary negotiable.—Tel. 437 4546.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF are presently required by City Banks. Offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 170, Aldersgate, E.C.1. 628 1266.

JOBS... JOBS... JOBS. Whatever you want we have it or will find it soon for you.—Ring Barbara now. 01-377 3827. Abin and Publishing Emp. Agy., 31 Beak St., London, W.1.

GERMAN / FRENCH graduate. Mother-tongue—Language Staff Agy., 629 8385.

TELEPHONIST / RECEPTIONIST wanted by Authors' Agents near Piccadilly Circus for busy part 09.30. Varied, interesting work in friendly office. Ring Miss Kerr 434 7388.

CHRISTIAN DIOR require experienced sales assistant for their London boutique; must be well groomed with an attractive personality. Ring Mrs. Rouse, 499 9235.

ADMINISTRATION

£4,300

Marketing Manager seeks Admin. assistant to liaise with customers and manufacturers and provide general office backup as key team member. Typing useful.

Please ring
BOND ST. STAFF BUREAU
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Person with genuine concern for people to recruit and administer office staff team.

c £4,000
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£3,500

Very varied and busy position in smart W1 showroom dealing with people from overseas. Good prospects for a lively person (female or male) to progress within a national company. 491 7403, Brook Street Bureau. Employment Service.

ZERO FOUR LIMITED.—Exclusive children's wear shop in South Molton Street requires two people with charm, character and ability to sell expensive clothes to demanding customers. Excellent pay to those willing to join existing team. Long term salary thinkers preferred. Age to negotiable. Please phone Nicky at 493 4920.

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Live-in post for the right couple as Cook/Chauffeur-Gardener, caring for ailing widow. Own flat. Daily help employed. Good references essential.

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preferably middle aged to live in . . . and look after 5 well behaved children of a company director's wife. An excellent salary for the right person. Reference required.

TEL. 01-458 3814
FOR AN APPOINTMENT

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AU PAIR/DOMESTIC HELP, 18-23, for English-speaking Geneva family one child, salary neg. 1 yr. min. Ring 01-997 6607, 8.30-9.30 a.m., 6.30-8.30 p.m.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd., World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

CHEERFUL RESPONSIBLE NANNY or mother's help over 20, required for Anthony, 6, Marilyn 4 and Emily 2, living in a nice flat between Harrods and Hyde Park. Travelling involved, excellent salary.—Tel. 01-584 4130.

CITY WINE BAR seeks assistant cook (cordon bleu or similar). Monday to Friday, 9-3 p.m.—Phone 248 8697.

COMPANION/HELP required overseas for a distinguished family consisting of father and son. Educated lady aged 30-40. No domestic duties. Own room and bath. Salary offered.—Full c.v. details and recent photograph required.—Tel. 01-904 8358.

DAILY DOMESTIC Helps available, 5 months guarantee. Belgravia Staff Bureau, 584 4343.

DUTCH businessman regularly stays in London seeks chauffeur with Rolls-Royce experience. Chauffeur required to organise Rolls-Royce for him and third parties to whom the car could be rented. Salary by negotiation. Answers with full details. Apply Box 2056 K, The Times.

IDEAL SITUATION for married couple. Chauffeur/Handyman and Housekeeper required for Chairman of National Company living in south-west Oxford. Accommodation available, duties as housekeeper would include cooking of light meals and general housekeeping. Experience preferred, references essential. Replies to: W. L. Hopkins, Personnel Manager House of Holland Ltd., Chipping Warden, Nr. Banbury. Oxon OX17 1LN.

PEACHEYS, 205 Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. Cook, full time, some evenings and weekends, good wages for person willing to work hard in a commercial catering situation, for small privately owned, smart restaurant/wine bar in Belsize Park.—Phone Kimbell, 435 6744 or 609 3277.

REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN visitor and wife, experienced valet/maid for 2-3 weeks (18 Nov.-about 15 Dec.) in Kensington flat. 5-6 hours per day, mornings only, preparing breakfast, tidying up, attending laundry/dry cleaners.—Apply Box 2827 K, The Times, with references, salary required.

REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF.—Resident or part time.—Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St. S.W.1. 730 9744.

ATTRACTIVE, educated, European mature lady, strong personality, for Secretarial, Social, Private House. Considerable humour, seeks honest, fun P.R. etc. Best refs.—Write T.G.C., 9 Englewood Rd., London, S.W.12.

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Do you need any special information about the German market? Sales experts make market inquiries and business investigations, contacts and consultant help. Please write to: Market Informations—Service, Dipl-Oek W. Fric, Central Towers Room 5, 37 Norfolk Sq., London, W.2.

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Part-time Secretary, approximately 25 hours, required by two Harley Street Consultants. Good salary.

Telephone : 01-486 6622
(between 10 and 4)

PUBLISHING in Mayfair, William Heinemann, require junior receptionist. 4 hours daily, 11.30 or 1 p.m.—Ring Maureen Maynard, 01-493 9111.

PORTRAIT PAINTER needs Secretary p/t, mainly.—01-385-0866.

PART-TIME P.A./SEC. in cosmetics, 10.to-3., Salary c. £3,000 as P.A. to senior marketing executive of famous International W.1 firm, top benefits. Ring now for full details: 01-499 2921, Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

Stepping Stones

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We are looking for two Secretaries with personality and good general education for delightful Mayfair offices. Typing and shorthand should be accurate rather than fast and equally important is the ability to use own initiative. One post would suit an audio typist. Salary range £3,000-£3,800 p.a. + luncheon vouchers and interest free travel loan.

Apply to Miss D. C. Dowling
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33 CLARGES STREET
LONDON W1Y 8EE
TEL. 499 8144

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Business manager/financial director of busy firm of interior decorators requires Secretary-personal assistant. Part-time secretarial skills are necessary. Preferred age 25-35 years.

Telephone 629 6395 for appointment

EXHIBITION

Client contact, travel to trade fairs and real responsibility await a P.A./Secretary with initiative and flair in this busy sales office. Salary £3,500 neg. Please ring

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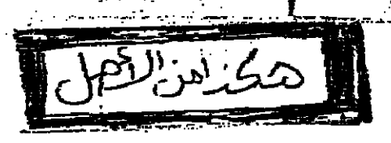
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SPECIAL REPORTS

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PERSPECTIVE



Legal Appointments

DIVISIONAL SOLICITOR

Tarmac Building Products Limited, a division of the Tarmac Group with contracting and manufacturing activities in the U.K. and overseas, wishes to appoint a solicitor to be based at the divisional head office in Victoria S.W.1. This is a new appointment and arises from expansion of the division's activities and a devolution of central group services.

With responsibility for all aspects of the division's legal activities the successful applicant will need sound commercial legal experience, an above average negotiation ability and a good understanding of commercial contracts, including, particularly, agency, distribution, marketing, licensing and joint venture arrangements. A knowledge of legal and operational aspects of company and other business aquisition procedures is also particularly relevant.

An ability to instruct and work closely with foreign lawyers is also required, and a working knowledge of French would be an added advantage.

An attractive commencing salary and a Company car will be provided. The Company is able to offer good employee benefits and above average opportunities for advancement.

Write or telephone for application form to:-

Personnel Department,
Tarmac Building Products Ltd., Ebury Gate,
23 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0NG.
Telephone No. 01-730 0055.

Tarmac

Commercial / Company Solicitor / Secretary

Vernons Organisation Ltd., the parent company of a large and fast growing group of companies including Vernons Pools, Vernons Finance Corporation, Vernons Trust Corporation and substantial overseas operations, requires a first-class lawyer to become involved in all aspects of the Organisation's business.

The successful candidate is likely to have had not less than 10 years experience as a solicitor. Experience as Company Secretary of a large company or corporate body would be an advantage.

An excellent salary will be paid and there are generous fringe benefits, including an attractive pension scheme.

Please write with full details of age, qualifications, experience and current salary to the Managing Director, Vernons Organisation Ltd., Vermail House, Ormskirk Road, Liverpool L68 1AA.

Barrister or Solicitor

Oil Industry

Continental Oil Company Limited, part of the worldwide international energy group, are seeking to appoint a Barrister or Solicitor to join their London-based Legal Department which is responsible for legal advice and services to Conoco's European subsidiaries.

The position embraces a wide variety of activities which reflect the extent of Conoco's business interests in Europe.

The successful candidate, male or female, will have a correspondingly wide experience base gained within a commercial environment.

A competitive salary will be offered and there are the usual benefits expected from a major international organisation, including a non-contributory pension plan.

Please telephone or write for an application form to:
Bob Bruce, Senior Personnel Officer,
Continental Oil Company Limited,
Park House, 116 Park Street, London W1Y 4NN.
Telephone: 01-493 1235 Ext. 3169

CONOCO
Continental Oil Company Limited

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY (DESIGNATE)

Wembley **To £8,000 + benefits**

Our client is an autonomous manufacturing subsidiary (T/O in excess of £40M) of a major U.K. engineering group whose technology has earned world-wide recognition. Applicants, aged 35 or over, should be Chartered Secretaries or legally qualified with relevant experience in industry. Based in the Company's Headquarters, the appointee will understudy the present Assistant Company Secretary until his retirement in the near future. He/she will then directly assist the Company Secretary in all Secretarial department duties relating to the Company's business activities particularly concerning contracts and agreements and the affect of EEC changes on conditions of purchase/sale. A sound working knowledge of the Companies Act is essential together with some practical experience of pensions and insurance administration.
Applications to Miss Marion Williams.

Reginald Welsh & Partners Limited.
Accountancy & Executive Recruitment Consultants
123/4 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AA Tel: 01-600 8387

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

Vacancy exists within the Group Legal Department of the Associated Communications Cooperation Ltd (formerly known as the Associated Television Cooperation) for an assistant to the Group Company Secretary and Head of the Group Legal Department.

The person appointed will act as Company Secretary to certain subsidiary companies of the Group, and be responsible for coordinating and providing information on a Group-wide basis to meet statutory obligations.

In addition, the Assistant Company Secretary will operate as part of a specialist team providing an in-house legal service to senior management throughout the *ACC Group.*

Candidates should be graduate Chartered Secretaries or have a legal qualification and be in the age range 27-35 with at least 3 years' relevant experience.

The salary for the post will reflect age and qualifications.

Please write for an application form to:

Mrs B. K. Kaye
Management Development Adviser
ACC Management Services Ltd
17 Great Cumberland Place, London, W1

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SOLICITOR

Preferably with 3 years' post admission experience to handle large volume of civil, matrimonial, commercial and criminal cases at their Holborn offices. Substantial salary for right person.

Write with CV to Mr J. Karet
349 Regent's Pk. Rd.
Finchley, N.3

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Kce.- young advocate with one/two years' experience of general litigation required to join remaining principal in *well established practice* 25 miles NW of London. Commencing salary £6,000-£7,000. Definite partnership prospects.

Please write to Box No 0057 N. The Times.

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Solicitors with old-established and expanding general practice require solicitor, preferably with experience, with a view to partnership.

Box 2639 K, The Times

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolnick, Mrs. Hartness or Mr. Gates, 01-405 7201, at No. 6 Great Queens St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).
CHAMBERS & PTNRS.—Recruitment of Lawyers for Commerce and Industry.—01-606 9371.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

CONVEYANCER NEWLY QUALIFIED

£6,000

Commercial firm of some 70 staff with excellent offices located in WC2 require a Solicitor of high academic attainment to undertake work, which arises from a range of public and private companies. It is intellectually demanding and requires a broad commercial outlook. A solicitor of ability with a grounding in general conveyancing will be introduced to commercial property work and Town and Country Planning matters. The successful candidate will deal directly with clients and therefore as well as ability, personality will be important. Partnership in the firm is not governed by minimum age qualifications and merit is rewarded.

The above advertisement appears on the specific instructions of our client. Candidates details will not be disclosed to them without express consent. Apply in confidence to RJG Macdonald, Reuter Simkin Ltd., 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2. Tel: 01-405 6852.

REUTER SIMKIN Recruitment Consultants

SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT

£4,946 p.a. to £5,654 p.a. (including 6% supplementary payment)

As a result of promotion, a vacancy has arisen within the Legal Service Department of the Automobile Association at its Headquarters in Basingstoke, for which applications are invited from suitably qualified people.

Candidates should preferably be solicitors or barristers; alternatively law graduates or legal executives with some years practical experience in a solicitors office may apply. Knowledge of the law of contract, tort, motor insurance and agency, motoring law and ability to advise on regulations and statutes is essential.

The work involved is giving written and oral advice.

The Conditions of Employment include 23 days annual leave, contributory pension scheme, sickness benefit and several other fringe benefits including relocation assistance where necessary.

Please write or telephone for application form to J. B. Burton, Personnel Officer, THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Fanum House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hants. Tel. Basingstoke (0256) 62971.

GRADUATE Articled Clerk for Gillingham Borough Council. Applications for this vacancy are invited from graduates, preferably from persons with a Law Degree and/or having taken all or some of Part II of the Law Society examinations. A varied training is available in a busy office and opportunities may be available, for a postholder who progresses well, for advocacy in the Magistrates Court and County Court and for attendance at Committees of the Council.
Salary will be within the range £2,511 to £3,339 plus supplement of £313, entry according to qualifications. Application forms and further details are available from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Gillingham Kent. Closing date November 17, 1978.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER required as assistant to senior partner in W.C.1 area. At least 2 years post admission experience necessary. Good prospects. Box 0811 K, The Times.
BEE PROFESSIONAL STAFF who are the specialist consultants to the legal profession offer a nationwide confidential service to employers and employees at all levels, from partners to legal executives. Please phone: 0275 202 828.
N.W. SURREY—Firm of solicitors, seek young Solicitor prepared to undertake most aspects of work in general practice. Ideal for newly admitted. Write with c.v. to Box 2994 K, The Times.
LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES have hundreds of openings throughout the country for staff with some experience.—Ring 01-368 6411.

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Up to £10,294

This attractive group of Pacific Islands requires a Chief Judicial Officer to perform the duties of a Registrar of the High Court and Court of Appeal, and to be Chief Administrative Officer of the Judiciary.

Candidates should be barristers or solicitors with at least eight years post call or admission experience.

Salary includes a substantial tax-free allowance paid under Britain's overseas aid programme. Basic salary attracts 25% tax-free gratuity.

Benefits include free passages, generous paid leave, children's holiday visit passages and education allowances, outfit allowance, subsidised housing, appointment grant and interest-free car loan.

The terms on which civil and public servants may be released if selected for appointment will be subject to agreement with their present employers.

For full details and application form write quoting MX/923/TC.

Crown Agents

The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, Recruitment Division.
4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Invite applications from qualified Solicitors currently practising in company/commercial law.

Essential qualities are high intelligence, technical excellence, practical and commercial application, an agreeable personality and a sense of humour. Experience in banking and financial work, a good working knowledge of French, German or Spanish and a willingness to travel and to work abroad will be distinct advantages. Members of our qualified staff travel extensively and staff overseas offices in Brussels, Hong Kong, Paris and New York. It is not expected that Solicitors of less than 4 years qualified experience will be in the running although less experienced lawyers of exceptional promise will be considered. The salary and prospects will match the challenge of the work involved.

Interested Applicants should supply a curriculum vitae to the Staff Partner, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7JA.

General Vacancies

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN ORGANISER

Prominent national trade association, undertaking expansion of its membership, require someone with drive and initiative (possibly with fund raising experience) to become thoroughly acquainted with the very worthwhile work of its members, and then recruit more members nationally. Age immaterial. Full or part-time, on an employed or consultancy basis, based London, W.1. Salary/fees by negotiation. Please reply with letter and brief cv to Box No 2826 K The Times.

CHAUFFEUR/EUSE REQUIRED

Westward Television require an experienced Chauffeur/euse capable of driving Bentleys, Daimlers etc. and with a sound knowledge of London. Office hours plus overtime. Apply:
Chairman's Office,
Sloane Square House,
Holbein Place, Sloane Square, SW1 8NT.
Telephone: 01-730 5101.

THE DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY

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. . . to be responsible for security, documentation, conservation and display and development of one of the major private picture collections in Britain.

. . . to increase public awareness and use of the Gallery and to conduct courses for both young people and adults on a variety of topics associated with the Gallery.

. . . the Director will be directly responsible to the Board of Governors.

Good degree in Art History or equivalent qualification, ability to communicate, and ability to manage and administer essential. Minimum age 28.

Full details available from the Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, SE21 7LD, to whom applications must be submitted not later than 15th December, 1978.

Advertising

CUSTOMER SERVICE DIRECTOR

Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., the number one recruitment advertising agency in the world and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is now opening a new office in London. This has created two immediate positions for detail-oriented individuals with excellent phone personality and 2 to 3 years experience in related areas. Excellent typing, grammar and spelling skills are essential. These positions offer excellent incomes, generous benefits, plus unique opportunities for professional and personal growth.

Local interviews will be held November 6 through November 17 at the
LONDON HILTON,
22 PARK LANE,
LONDON W1A 2HH.
For immediate attention, please call Mr. Ron Smith, 01-493 8000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., The Penthouse/Cleveland Plaza Towers, Euclid Ave. at E 12th, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Advertising

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., the number one recruitment advertising agency in the world and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is now opening a new office in London. This has created an immediate opportunity for the highly-motivated individual with 3 to 5 years of agency experience and a thorough knowledge of newspaper and trade magazines. A personable, yet aggressive personality is required plus the ability to follow-through on all projects. This position offers an excellent income package commensurate with your experience, a generous benefits programme, plus unique opportunities for professional and personal growth.

Local interviews will be held November 6 through November 17 at the
LONDON HILTON,
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For immediate attention, please call Mr. Ron Smith, 01-493 8000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., The Penthouse/Cleveland Plaza Towers, Euclid Ave. at E 12th, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Advertising

ARTIST

Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., the number one recruitment advertising agency in the world and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is now opening a new office in London. This has created an immediate opportunity for the individual with 3 to 5 years of agency experience in layout, design and illustration for recruitment or consumer advertising or related areas. This position offers excellent income, generous benefits, plus unique opportunities for professional and personal growth.

Local interviews will be held until November 17 at the London Hilton, 22 Park Lane, London, W1A 2HH.

For immediate attention, please call Mr Ron Smith, 01-493 8000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., The Penthouse/Cleveland Plaza Towers, Euclid Ave., at E 12th, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

BOOKKEEPER

Nationwide Advertising Service Inc., the number one recruitment advertising agency in the world and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., is now opening a new office in London. This has created an immediate opportunity for the individual with 2 to 3 years of accounting experience to handle all phases of accounts receivable, accounts payable, credit checks, banking, payroll and disbursements. Recruitment or consumer advertising or related experience desirable.

Local interviews will be held November 6 through November 17 at the
LONDON HILTON,
22 PARK LANE,
LONDON W1A 2HH.
For immediate attention, please call Mr. Ron Smith, 01-493 8000, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Nationwide Advertising Service, Inc., The Penthouse/Cleveland Plaza Towers, Euclid Ave. at E 12th, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

No relevant experience but a keen interest in STOCKBROKING
Broker to be to c £6,000 25-30 with a legal, army or commercial background and the flair, initiative and determination to develop a successful career in this top firm offering partnership prospects.
Trainee Dealer £5,00-£4,000
18-23, ambitious, outgoing person with a quick mind and enthusiasm to join leading firm and train on the floor of the Stock Exchange.
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25-35 graduate with at least 1 year's relevant experience and good written and verbal ability to assist senior analyst of top firm.
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01-935 5452 (24 hours)

FRENCH COMPANY, British owned, manufacturer of internationally known high-class women's fashion outerwear is soon to appoint a Directeur General and Directeur Commercial. Applications are now invited for these two positions. Applicants must be qualified by experience. Fluency in English and French and Paris or near Paris residence essential. Salaries range between FF300,000 and FF250,000 per annum. Interviews can be arranged either in London or Paris. Applications, giving full details to Admin. Director, Selincourt Limited, 74/80 Camden Street, London, N.W.1 0EL.

LONDON Restaurant Group requires a with-it accountant (not necessarily qualified), post includes managerial responsibility. £4,000 PA plus benefits. 235 8706.

SHIPBOARD HOTEL MANAGERS. Large Miami-based cruise line, operating several passenger vessels year-round in the Caribbean, needs shipboard hotel managers. Shipboard experience and/or food and beverage experience necessary.—Send detailed resume to P.O. Box 01-5139, Miami, Fla. 33139.
E.F.L. TEACHERS wanted, Central school, 734 9186.

ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATOR

A graduate or equivalent urgently required by civil and structural consulting engineers to administer a small accounts section, entailing the co-ordination of its various functions, correspondence and simple management data. Initially working closely with the company secretary.

A working knowledge of accounts is necessary and a qualification in business studies or related subjects useful. Intelligence, tact and foresight essential.

Starting salary in the range £4,000-£4,500 p.a. according to experience. Age envisaged, 25-35.

Apply in writing giving telephone number to Miss Mary Peaks, Harris and Sutherland, 38-42 Whitfield St., London W1P 8RF.

RESEARCH EXECUTIVE for Mayfair based head hunters, capable of passive and active research, with relevant experience. Salary £5,000-£7,000. Ring Norma Harwood, 01-498 8824, Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment consultants), 17 Stratton St., W.1.

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EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Loss Adjuster required to earn exceptional commission of at least 25 per cent working independently on a new enterprise backed by an established concern. The successful applicant will work from a well-placed central location and will have virtually unlimited resources at his/her disposal. Write to Box 2725K The Times.
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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

T.E.F.L. TEACHERS

Experienced teachers for Arab beginners. 6 month contract. Good rates of pay. Start: end-November approx. Fluent Arabic speakers preferred.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

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RESEARCH ASSISTANT £2,613 by £87(2) to £2,787 pa

This post would suit a qualified person interested in taking a higher degree through research into finance or accounting. The successful applicant, who is likely to be either a qualified accountant or a good honours graduate in economics, accounting or business studies, will be required to undertake a research project of relevance to the work of the department, and, through the project, to register for and complete a research degree under the regulations of the CNAA.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Brighton Polytechnic, Mouse-combe, Brighton BN2 4GJ. Telephone Brighton 693655, extension 2557. Closing date: November 30, 1978.

Royal Institute of International Affairs

2 RESEARCH ASSISTANTS/ASSOCIATES

for two new projects on trade policies and the new industrial powers and on Japanese and West European perceptions on international economic developments in the 1980s. Previous research experience required, ability in economics and statistics an advantage. Two-year contracts at salaries in range £3,500 to £5,500.

Further details from Personnel, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE.

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Salerooms and Antiques

PALAIS DES BEAUX–ARTS

10 Rue Royale, 1000, Brussels

AUCTIONS

21st, 22nd, 23rd November, 1978, at 2 p.m.

Important collection European earthenware from the 18th century.

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Plates, trays, figures and vases. Creil — Herculaneum — Strasbourg — Milano — Saint Clément — Fulda and English.

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IMPORTANT WORK by Cornelis MASSYS.

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Exceptional collection

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On view: Friday, 17th November, from 10 to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.45 to 6.30 p.m. Saturday, 18th and Sunday 19th from 10 to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.45 to 6 pm. Monday, 20th November, from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m.

Information: Service Des Ventes Publiques, Rue Royale, 10 - 1000 Brussels. Tel.: 512.18.94-512.85.78. Management: C. de Mul.

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ENGLISH HAMMERED SILVER CROWN PIECES
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formed by the late Harold J. Armstrong of Leeds
(Illustrated Catalogue (6 Plates)—Price £1)

WEDNESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, at 10.30 a.m.
and
THURSDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, at 10.00 a.m.
ANCIENT, ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
in gold, silver and copper
also a good series of
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(Illustrated Catalogue (in course of preparation) (13 Plates)—Price £1)

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A SINGLE LETTER or collection of letters and manuscripts, literary/historical etc. wanted to purchase for cash. In first instance write to Walford A. Sykes (Autographs) Ltd., Suite 50, 11 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Tel.: 01-836 1940.

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ROYAL COPENHAGEN Christmas plates, 1969 to 1978 inclusive, 1967 to 1977, offers, no dealers. 752 6733.

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EUROPEAN CERAMICS AND ENAMELS including the property of Mrs. Stella Pitt-Rivers, from the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Dorset) *Cat. (6 plates) 55p*
Wednesday 8th November at 10.30 am
FINE JAPANESE WORKS OF ART
Cat. (160 illustrations) £2.10
Wednesday 8th November at 11 am
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS including property sold on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral for the Cathedral Library Endowment. *Cat. (110 illustrations) £3.15*
Wednesday 8th November at 2.30 pm
18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS *Cat. (3 plates) 55p*
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS including the property of Yehudi Menuhin
Cat. (140 illustrations, 34 in colour) £5.25
Thursday 9th November at 11 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
Cat. (2 plates) 40p
Thursday 9th November at 2.30 pm
ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS 1750-1920 *Cat. (6 plates) 55p*
Friday 10th November at 10 am
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
and at 11 am
ENGLISH OAK FURNITURE *Cat. (50 illus.) £1.40*
Monday 13th November at 11 am
VALUABLE ENGLISH PRINTED BOOKS OF THE 16TH AND THE 17TH CENTURY *Cat. (8 plates) £1*
Tuesday 14th November at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN including the property of Lord Campbell of Eskan, K.T. *Cat. (48 plates, 3 in colour) £3.45*
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VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (111 illustrations) £1.20*
Wednesday 8th November at 10.30 am
ENGLISH FURNITURE, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL BRONZES, CLOCKS, WORKS OF ART, TEXTILES, RUGS AND CARPETS
Cat. (91 illustrations, 3 in colour) £1.40
Thursday 9th November at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
EUROPEAN GLASS AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS *Cat. (227 illustrations, 12 in colour) £4*

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WORKS OF ART *Cat. (28 plates) £1*
Wednesday 15th November at 2 pm
JEWELLERY *Cat. (4 plates) £1*



Thursday 9th November at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm, at Belgravia
A Meissen figure of Count Brühl's tailor after the model by J. J. Kaendler, mid-19th century, 44 cm.

115 CHANCERY LANE (HODGSON'S ROOMS), LONDON WC2A 1PX. TEL: (01) 405 7238
Thursday 9th November and following day at 1 pm
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Monday 13th November at 6 pm
SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH SILVER, FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART AND LONGCASE CLOCKS
Monday 13th November at 9 pm
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Tuesday 14th November at 10 am
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and at 4 pm
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS *Cat. £2.50*
Wednesday 15th November at 11 am
MINIATURES AND SILVER *Cat. £1.50*
and at 4 pm
GLASS, PORCELAIN AND MAIOLICA *Cat. £1.50*
Thursday 16th November at 11 am
WORKS OF ART
and at 4 pm
CARPETS
Friday 17th November at 11 am
TEXTILES
and at 4 pm
FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES *Cat. £3*
Saturday 18th November at 10.30 am and 3 pm
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Incl. a section of etchings by J. J. Tissot & A. Briscoe. Illust. Cat. 50p.

Thursday, 9th November at 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE
Incl. an Elizabeth I oak coffer; a French marquetry bonheur du jour; a French floral marquetry breakfast table; an Italian Empire settee; a Portuguese rosewood bureau c. 1775; an ormolu & sèvres porcelain mantel clock. Illust. cat. 60p.



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Friday, 10th November at 11 a.m.
PORCELAIN & WORKS OF ART

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Tuesday, 7th November at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE & CARPETS
Cat. 20p.

at Phillips

Tuesday, 7 November, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 7 November, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE & MODERN JEWELLERY. Cat. 40p

Wednesday, 8 November, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL CERAMICS & GLASS. Cat. 37p

Thursday, 9 November, 11 a.m.
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Friday, 10 November, 11 a.m.
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Friday, 10 November, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & FOREIGN SILVER & OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. Cat. 37p

Monday, 13 November, 11 a.m.
ANTIQUE DECORATIVE FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

Monday, 13 November, 2 p.m.
OILS. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 14 November, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 14 November, 1.30 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS, MAPS & ATLASES. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 14 November, 2 p.m.
GOOD CLOCKS & WATCHES. Ill. Cat. 62p

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13 at 2 p.m.
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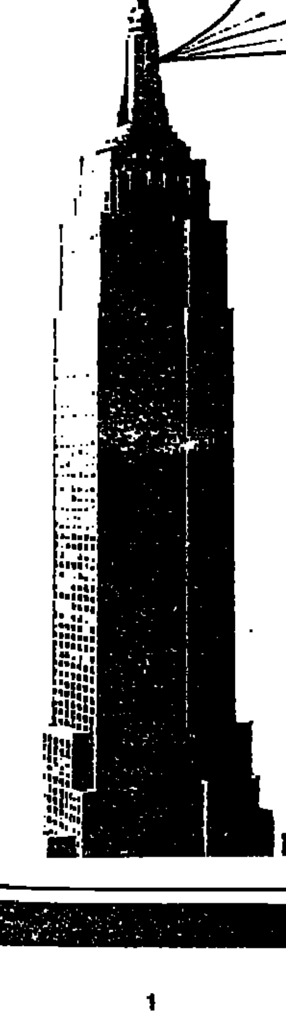
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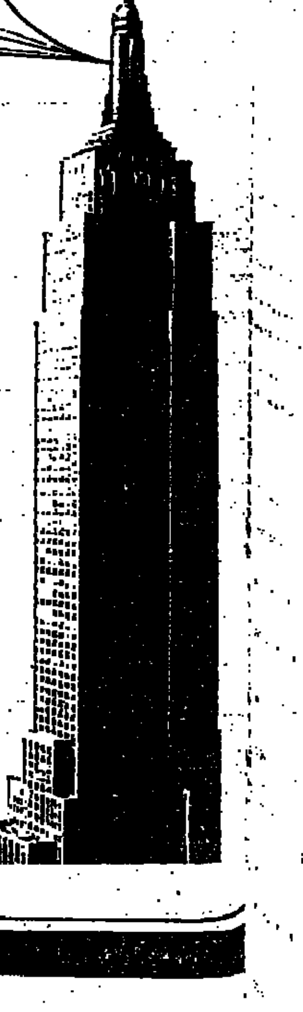
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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



...icker and members of the Hare Krishna movement: ...s World, ITV, 9.00 pm.

...hicker's Indian odyssey ends tonight (ITV, 9.00-10.00, ...until 11.30), not with a whimper but with a bang. ...er made me laugh, whistle through my teeth ...my head in despair as his tour progressed and tonight's ...ummation is yet another assault on the emotions. ...very considerable best in its contrasting of the squalor ...ombay's shanty cities with the almost insolent ...of the elegant princess who tells a clearly concerned ...er that he can worry all he likes but he will understand ...the starving Indian accepts his lot like the fatalist ...onder films pour out of this country's film studios ...ges. Was ever make-believe more desperately needed?

...'s Man Alive (BBC 2, 9.45) is called Licence to Kill, ...ch sets up Bondian vibrations. It is, however, a ...kind of slaughter altogether, that of animals in ...s so that we humans can live healthier, perhaps longer, ...oubt the old anti-testing arguments will be rehearsed— ...cigarette-smoking beagles and the rabbits whose ...ampooed. Man Alive will go into the labs to try to ...f the protection lobby is right in saying that most ...s are unnecessary, cruel or just trivial.

...hardly accuse programme planners, on either TV or ...mulating the shopkeepers' example in whipping up ...mas spirit too far in advance of the event. In fact, ...olly-bedecked programme I can find in this week's ...is today's Tuesday Call (Radio 4, 9.5 am) which will ...eners' questions about the special treats to cook at ...time and how to cook them. The only other Yuletide ...in this week's Radio Times is a saddening one— ...that no tickets are available to the general public ...ll-binding Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols ...'s College, Cambridge, on Christmas Eve.

...ic recommendations for today, all on Radio 2, are: ...ven Symphony No 7 (1.20), Valerie Tryon's piano ...ch includes Panufnik's Miniature Studies, Book II ...and the Rachmaninov Symphony No 3 (8.45 pm).

...E SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; ...T.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.38 am, For Schools, colleges (until 12.30). 9.38, Mathshow. 10.05, Look and Read. 10.30, Let's Go (teeth care). 11.00, Watch (sheep dogs). 11.17, Going to Work (pay packets). 11.38, Taking shape (Sheffield sculpture). 12.05 pm, A Job Worth Doing? (construction industry).

12.45, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: with Dr David delvin's medical feature.

1.45, How Do You Do? children's programme.

2.00, You and Me: more for children.

2.14, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00). 2.14, Encounter Germany. 2.30, English (The Government Inspector).

3.20, Pobol y Cwm: serial in Welsh.

3.53, Regional News (not London).

3.55, Play School: the story is Tim's Giant Marrow.

4.20, Deputy Dawg: cartoon.

4.25, Jackanory: Derek Jacobi reads James Riordan's Tales from Tartary.

4.40, Screen Test: movie quiz. Teams are from the Channel Islands.

5.05, John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.10, The Record Breakers: Includes items about haggis hurling, hopscotch and pond baling. With Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter.

5.40, News: with Richard Whitmore.

5.55, Nationwide: Includes Britain Today.

6.50, David Essex: The singer's *guest is Denny Laine, of* Wings.

7.20, James Burke's Connections: The fourth of these historical detective stories that link today's inventions with yesterday's.

8.10, Dallas: Texan family saga. Tonight, JR (Larry Hagman) is shocked at what a visitor to his office has to say.

9.00, News: with Richard Whitmore.

9.25, Play for Today: Dinner at the Sporting Club. Leon Griffiths's story about a boxing promoter (John Thaw), a boxer and a chance for them both to realize their ambitions.

10.30, Tonight: This edition comes from Moscow. Denis Tuohy presents highlights from the big military parade and gives a Russian's-eye-view of Britain.

11.10, Roads to Conflict: part 6 of this series about what led up to the present Middle East tensions.

11.35, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 1 variations: WALES: 10.00 am, Hyn o Fyd. 6.50 pm, Heddiw. 7.10, Pobol y Cwm. 7.40, It Ain't Half Hot Mum. 11.10, Dechrau Siarad. SCOTLAND: 6.50 pm, Tom and Jerry. 6.55, Ballad Song. 10.30, Tuesday Night. MIDLANDS: 6.50 pm, Pottery Patter. EAST: 6.50 pm, Spot on. WEST: 6.50 pm, Day Out. SOUTH: 6.50, The Brain Game.

BBC 2

9.30, CBI Conference: The debates from the Confederation of British Industry assembly at Brighton. The final day.

10.30, Working for Safety: the health hazards at work from chemicals, dust and fumes (r).

11.00, Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55.

11.25, CBI Conference: more from Brighton. Closedown at 12.40.

2.30, Tecair Ltd: industrial organization series. Today: communication problems.

3.00, Film as Evidence. How the newsreels saw Neville Chamberlain.

3.30, The Living City: Attitudes to schoolchildren (r) Closedown at 3.55.

5.35, News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40, Laurel and Hardy; Live Ghost (1934) The haunted ship.

6.00, In the Making; Stained glass windows. All the stages.

6.20, Digame: Spanish for beginners (r).

6.45, News and weather.

6.50, Empire Road: part two of the serial about Birmingham's West Indian and Asian communities. Today: Everton's domineering mother arrives from Guyana.

7.20, The Birds Falls Down: part 2 of this serialization of the Rebecca West novel about Russians and an English girl. Set in turn-of-the-century Paris.

8.05, My Kind of Movie: Hardy Amies explains why he is so fond of Far from the Madding Crowd (screened tomorrow night).

8.10, The Voyage of Charles Darwin: part 2. In the rain forest of Brazil, Darwin makes up his mind to devote his life to science.

9.10, Wodehouse Playhouse: John Alderton plays Freddie Wideon and his tall girlfriend is Anna Fox.

9.45, Man Alive: The arguments for, and against, using animals for laboratory experiments.

10.35, Floodlit Rugby League: St Helens v Castleford in the second quarter final of the BBC 2 competition. Castleford have won the title four times; St Helens have been runners-up four times.

11.15, News and weather.

11.25, The Old Grey Whistle Test: rock music show, with Siouxsie and the Banshees and John Cooper Clarke.

12.05, Closedown: Gary Watson reads D. Wilkinson's poem The Nightingales of Madingley.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00): 9.30, Seeing and Doing (rain); 9.47, Reading with Lenny; 10.00, Believe it or Not; 10.18, It's More Life (peat and pollen analysis); 10.40, Politics (trade unions); 11.05, Leapfrog; 11.22, Good Health (smoking); 11.39, The Land (North-West Highlands).

12.00, *Chorlton and the Wheelies*: for children. The Great Drought.

12.10 pm, Rainbow: for children. Stories and songs about wild animals.

12.30, Treasure in Store: Witchcraft museum in Boscastle, Cornwall.

1.00, News.

1.20, Thames News: with Robin Houston.

1.30, Crown Court: a new case opens. About a bogus claim for a hair restorative.

2.00, After Noon: Elaine Grand interviews wrestler Mick McManus.

2.25, Born and Bred: final episode of this family comedy series, set in south London, With Max Wall (r).

3.20, Heart to Heart: a father talks about his feelings for his two real sons and his adopted one.

3.50, The Sullivans: Australian family story.

4.20, *Get it Together*: pop music show for children.

4.45, Magpie: children's magazine programme. Including Newsdesk.

5.15, Emmerdale Farm: countryside serial. Today: vandalism.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: news from the area.

6.25, Help! Joan Shenton's information service.

6.35, Crossroads: the missing MoT certificates mystery is solved.

7.00, Botanic Man: How land animals evolved. David Bellamy goes to Brunei. Fourth programme in this entertaining and instructive series.

7.30, Fantasy Island: another two stories about an island where dreams come true—if the owner gets his fee.

8.30, The Upchat Connection: comedies about a womanizer. Tonight, his victim is a Japanese tourist.

9.00, Whicker's World: two-hour finale for Alan Whicker's tour of India. Extreme riches, appalling poverty, in Bombay. Part 1.

10.00, News.

10.30, Whicker's World: India. Part 2.

11.30, Lou Grant: newspaper stories. Tonight, a girl reporter and a gang shooting.

12.25 am, Close: James Coyle reads a poem by Wilfred Owen.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport. 6.10, Farming. 6.30, Today. 7.00, 8.00, Today's News. 7.30, 8.30, Headlines. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Tuesday Call. 10.00, News. 10.05, In Britain Now. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: The Chair Mender. 11.00, News. 11.05, Play: Little Lamb. 11.35, Let's Talk About Me. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.20, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather. *1.00, The World at One.* 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.10, Questions to the Prime Minister. 3.35, Vanity Fair (6).† 4.30, My Delight: Claire Rayner. 4.35, Story: Omar (2). 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, Six O'clock News. 6.30, The Peter Hudson Show.† 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, File on 4. 8.00, The Singer in His Chains: Dylan Thomas. 8.45, Scientifically Speaking. 9.30, Today in Synod. 9.35, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.30, The Jason Explanation of Taboos.† 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Tolstoy Remembered (7). 11.15, The Financial World. 11.30, Parliament. 12.00, News; weather. 12.20 am, Inshore Forecast.

VHF: 6.50 am, Regional News; weather. 7.50, Regional News; weather. 9.40, Schools. 10.45, Schools. 12.55 pm, Regional News; weather. 2.00, Schools. 5.55, Regional News; weather. 11.00, Study on 4: Digame (6). 11.30, Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Concert: C. P. E. Bach, Cherubini, J. C. Bach, Boyce.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Concert: Wolf-Ferrari, Liszt, Rossini, Dvorak.† 9.05, Composers: The Court of *Henry VIII*.† 9.40, Northern Sinfonia Wind Ensemble: Schmitt, Saint-Saens, Parry.† 10.25, Valerie Tryon, piano: Panufnik, Roger-Ducasse, Tchaikovsky.† 11.15, Tenor, Horn and Piano Recital: Schubert, Britten, Dorward, Spedding.† 12.10 pm, Midday Concert, part 1: Ravel, Prokofiev.† 1.00, News. 1.05, The Arts Worldwide. 1.20, Midday Concert, part 2: Beethoven.† 2.00, Music at St George's, Bristol, by Boccherini, Tchaikovsky.† 3.00, Sandra Browne Songs: Faure, Brahms.† 3.45, Master Cellists: Andre Navarra plays Ireland, Weber, Ibert.† 4.30, Poulenc: Mass in G.† 5.15, Jazz Today.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.30, News. 6.35, At Home. Opera in brief: Cosi Fan Tutte.† 7.30, BBC Manchester Concert, part 1: Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky.† 8.25, All Honourable Men: Talk by Donald Cameron Watt. 8.45, Concert, part 2: Rachmaninov.† 9.30, To the Office and Back.† 10.15, The Trio-Sonata.† 11.15, The Prelude (4): Summer Vacation. 11.45, News. 11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour. 11.31, Paul Burnett, new Top 40. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.30, Folk 78 (joins Radio 2).† 8.00, As VHF. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As *Radio 2*.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 8.02, Gala Night: Berlin Greets London.† 9.02, Among Your Souvenirs.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News. Weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.† 1.45, Sports Desk. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, On the Third Beat.† 7.30, Folk 78 Bonnie Dobson, Friedman and Moses in concert.† 8.02, Boxing from Wembley. Football: League Cup. 10.02, The Frankie Howerd Show. 11.02, Brian Matthew: Round Midnight. 12.00, News. Weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

REGIONAL TV

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 1.30 Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, The Rolf Harris Show. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, The Streets of San Francisco. 12.25 pm, Chapter and Verse. Weather.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News; Lookaround: weather. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, Thames. 6.00 Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale farm. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Bob Newhart Show. 12.00, Epilogue. 12.05 am, Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News; What's on Where; weather. 1.30, Thames. 5.15 Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 7.00, Mind Your Languae. 7.30, Thames. 10.28, Channel News; weather. 10.32, Thames. 11.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.10 am, commentaires et Previsions Meteorologi*ques. Close.*

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Jonny Quest. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Skiing with Gina. 12.00, Border News; weather. 12.03 am, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, *Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today*; weather. 6.10, Country Focus. 6.35, Thames. 11.30, Power Without Glory. 12.25 am, Reflections. 12.30, Grampian Headlines. 12.35, Close.

Westward

9.30, Thames. 12.27, Gus Honeybun's Birthday. 12.30, Treasure in Store: Witch's House. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Mind Your Language. 7.30, Thames. 10.28, Westward Late News. 10.30, Thames. 11.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.10, Faith for Life. 12.15, Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm Report West. 1.25, Report Wales. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30, Botanic Man. 7.00, Three Little Words. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Code "R". 12.25 am, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.20, Goglis. 6.00 Y Dydd. 10.00, News. Report Wales. 10.30, Dim Ond Heddiw. 11.00, World in Action. 11.30, Moynihan. HTV

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 am. Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, The Mary Tyler Moore Show. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Bedtime. 11.40, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 1.25, News. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Batfink. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, What's Your Problem? 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.20 am, Close.

Westward

WEST: AS HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Report West. 6.15, Report West.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames 1.20 pm Southern News. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00 Day by Day. Southsport. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames 11.40, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.25 am, Weather. So You're Lonely. Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames 1.20 pm Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.20, Calendar Tuesday. 3.50, Thames. 5.15, You're Only Young Twice. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar; weather. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Whicker's World. 11.30, The Bob Newhart Show. 12.00, Close.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Born and Bred. 3.25, Heart to Heart. 3.55 Electric Theatre Show. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Thames. 11.30 *Jazz Concert: Stan Tracey Quartet*. 12.00, Something Different. 12.20 am, Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames 1.20 pm. This Is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, University Challenge. 7.30, Thames. 11.30, Dan August. 12.30 am, Close.

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(continued on page 25)

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ALSO ON PAGE 27

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing."—I Corinthians 13: 3.

BIRTHS

ATTWOOD.—On November 4th to Susan, wife of Captain Thomas Attwood, Grenadier Guards—a son.

BAMFORTH.—On November 3rd, at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France, to Marilyn (née Scudder) and John—a daughter (Jo-Anne).

BARNETT.—On Nov 4th, at Pembury Hospital, to Carolyn (née Plummer) & Robin—a daughter, (Annabel Penelope).

EPPS.—On 3rd November, at West London Hospital, to Sue (née Dash) and Nicholas—a daughter.

FEARON.—On November 4th, at St. Teresa's, to Amanda (née Ueberne) and Timothy—a daughter (Henrietta).

GREEN.—On November 4, at Lister Home, Harrogate, to Frances and Michael—a sister for Adam.

GREENLEES.—On Friday 3rd November, to Grania and Lauchlan—a daughter (Camilla Shane).

HAMNAY.—On November 5th, to Fiona and Richard—a son, brother to Kate.

JENKINS.—On November 1st, to Sheila (née Clyde-Smith) and James—a son.

McPHERSON.—On Nov. 3rd, to Mary and Roderick—a son (Trevor Roderick Ravenscroft).

MACKIE.—On 2nd November, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Annie and David—a daughter (Eleanor Alice) a sister for James and Edward.

NORTHCROFT.—At Wycombe General Hospital, to Patricia (née Langley) and William—a son (Michael), on 4th November, and —a son (Peter) on 5th November, twin brothers to Richard.

POZO.—On 31st October, at University College Hospital, London, to Vivienne (née Allen) and Pepe—a daughter, Natasha Jane.

PRIDEAUX-BRUNE.—On Saturday, 4th November, 1978, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Vivien and Peter Prideaux-Brune—a son, brother to Nicholas.

RAWSON.—On Nov. 1st, to Margot (née Miller) and Ian—a daughter.

RIVKIN.—On November 5th, at The Wellington Hospital to Pamela (née Radcliffe) and Michael—a son (Alexander Charles), a brother for Annabel.

ROLT.—On Nov. 5th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Debbie (née Butler) and Stuart—a daughter.

SMALLHORN.—On November 4th, in Brisbane, Australia, to Susan and Ralph—a son.

THOMAS.—On 29th October, in St. Asaph, to Wendy (née Harding) and David—a daughter (Caroline Helena), a sister for Joanna.

TONDER.—On November 1st, at Townlands Hospital, Henley-on-Thames, to Caroline (née Curtis) and Ivan Tonder—a daughter (Imogen Laura), a sister for Hannah and Sophy.

TURNER.—On November 4th, at Liverpool Maternity Hospital, to Anne (née Mitchell) and Richard, of Thurstaston Hall, Wirral—a daughter (Diana Helen).

WESTHEAD.—On November 3rd, to Judith (née Smith) and Rodney —a daughter (Edwina Frances), a sister for Jeremy.

WHITFIELD.—On November 3rd, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Penny, (née Craig) and Hugh—a son, Simon, brother for Angus.

MARRIAGES

MacLEAN : WILLIAMS. — On 3rd November in Geneva, Charles Angus Sheppard MacLean, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie MacLean, of Port Navas, Cornwall, to Ruth Lacey Williams, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Williams of Wick Hill House, Bracknell, Berkshire.

SOUTHCOTT : HOLLEY. — On November 4th, at St. Etheldreda's Church, Holborn, Doctor Michael Robert, of Oxshott, to Ann, of Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

RUBY WEDDINGS

SINCLAIR : COATES.—Thomas Boland Lacky to Jean Ann Dorothy, at St. Nicholas Church, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim on 7th December, 1938. Now at Rathlure House, Old Towne, Plymouth, Box 73, Montserrat, West Indies.

EMERALD WEDDING

BOTT : GOLD.—On Nov 7th, 1923, at Marylebone Parish Church, London, Richard Edward Arden Bott, to Patricia Mary Tracey Gold, daughter of Archie and Ethel and sister to Peter. Present address (still) The Court, Radlett, Herts.

DEATHS

ABBOTT.—On 2nd November, peacefully in Hospital, Lillian Florence of Yateley, widow of Evelyn Abbott, C.I.E., I.C.S. Cremation private, interment and service at Moulsford Church at 2.30 p.m., Friday, 10th November.

ACHESON.—On 2nd November, 1978, in Hospital, Cecil Johnston (Jack), of Portsmouth Abbey, Rhode Island, U.S.A., husband of Irene and father of Meg, Felicity and Jane.

BURGESS.—At Spynie Hospital, Elgin, on Sunday, November 5th, 1978, Susan Stewart Burgess, Craigowan, Fochabers, daughter of the late James Burgess, manager of North of Scotland Bank, Rothes and sister of the late James Burgess Jnr., manager of Clydesdale Bank, Rothes. Funeral service in Rothes Parish Church, on Wednesday, November 8th, at 2 p.m., thereafter to Rothes Churchyard. All friends respectfully invited.

CECIL-WILLIAMS.—On 5th November, 1978, peacefully, Lady Olive Mary, wife of the late Sir John Cecil-Williams, beloved mother of John. Service, Golders Green Crematorium, Thursday, 9th November, at 3.30 p.m.

DAVIES.—On November 4th, William Rhys, suddenly, following an accident. Dearly loved husband of Glad and father of Angela and Robin. Aged 81 years. Much loved, dedicated family doctor of Stoke Poges and formerly Sydenham. Funeral service private. Thanksgiving Service at Stoke Poges Church on Thursday, 16th Nov. at 3.30 pm. No flowers, by request. Donations if desired to Medical Benevolent Association, 24 Kings Road, London, SW19.

DE LARCLAUSE.—On November 5th, Madame Charlotte de Larclause, M.B.E., aged 87, peacefully, at her daughter Monique Wyatt's home, Norton Glebe, Norton, Chichester. Requiem Mass at St. Richard's, Slindon, at 2.30 p.m., Thursday, 9th November. Family flowers only, to Edward White and Son, 3 South Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.

FISHER.—On 4th of November, 1978, Anne, wife of Frederick and mother of Susan. Funeral service at St. Leonard's Church, Chelsham, Surrey, on Friday, 10th of November, at 3 p.m.

GARTLY.—On the 4th of November, Elizabeth (née Massy), widow of George Herbert and most beloved mother of Godfrey and Joan. Funeral private, no flowers.

GIBBS.—On 5th November, 1978, at 6 Bull Lane, Lewes, Betty Maude Gibbs, dearly loved wife of Reginald and mother of Millicent Johnston-Jones. Funeral at St Pancras, Lewes, at 9 am on Thurs., 9th Nov. Family flowers only please.

GOWLLAND.—On Monday, 6th November, Monica Reily, peacefully, after a most gallant effort. Wonderful wife of Langton, beloved mother of Jill and Wendy and adored granny. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Grayshott, 2.30 pm. Thursday, November 9th, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations, if desired, to Friends of Guildford Cathedral.

GRAUCOB.—On Monday, November 6th, 1978, Fred Graucob, at his home, Fresh Springs, Bonne Nuit, St. John, Jersey, formerly chairman and managing director of Nu-Swift International Ltd. Dear husband of Sylvia and father of Sheila and Patrick. Funeral in Denmark.

HASLOCH.—On 4th November, 1978, peacefully, in St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, after a short illness, John, beloved husband of Cynthia, father of Elizabeth and Caroline. Funeral service on Thursday, 9th November, 1978, at St. Mary's Church, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, at 2.30 pm. followed by private burial. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to Remembrance Poppy Day Appeal.

HENDERSON.—ANDREW VIALAR, of Corstorphine, Edinburgh. Born 19th May, 1895. Died 2nd November, 1978. Bat Royal Horse Artillery 1914-1918. Survivor of the Somme, Major Royal Pioneer Corps 1939-1945. In loving memory of a father, grandfather and artist.

HUNTER.—On 4th November, 1978, at The Granary, Noddsdale, Largs, Steele Lenglie Train, in her 88th year. Wife of the late J. Charles Hunter. Mother of Jill, Elspeth and the late Dick. Service at Greenock Crematorium on Wednesday, 8th, at 11.30 am and at St Kiaran's Church, Southend, Kintyre, on Thursday, 9th, at 3 pm. Followed by interment at Kew-colm-Kell. No mourning, no flowers, at her own request.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 5th, peacefully at Sutton, after a long illness, Doctor Donald McIntosh. Much loved husband of Betty and father of Christopher, Norman and Carol. Cremation private, no flowers, donations to Fellowship for Freedom in Medicine.

LOW.—On the 6th of November, 1978, at Oxted Hospital, Major Claud John Low, D.S.O., T.D., aged 95 years, much loved father of Patrick, Margaret and Colin, dear grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Limpsfield, Oxted, on Thursday, November 9th, 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

MACLENNAN.—On November 3, at 21 Northumberland Place, London, W.2, Rita, wife of Alastair Grant Maclennan, aged 87, mother of Graeme and Morag, and dear GaGa to Sara, Joanna, Jessica, Charlotte and Alastair.

MANTON.—On November 4th, 1978, Joan Eileen Rose, aged 78, widow of Brigadier L. Manton, D.S.O., O.B.E. Enquiries to her elder son Michael, at 33 Dartmouth Park Avenue, London, N.W.5. 485 2669.

MEYER.—On November 5th, peacefully and happily, Muriel Gladys (Tommy), aged 83. Much loved mother of John and Tom. Grandmother of Montague (Nick) and Jeffrey and great grandmother of Joanna and Amanda. Funeral private. Family flowers only. Enquiries, Kenyons, 01-723 3277.

MILLER.—On November 4, suddenly, at home, Kathleen (Kay) Winifred Lilian, of Venn, Instow, in her 81st year, wife of the late Dr R. H. Miller, of the West African Medical Service. Funeral private, no flowers, but if desired, donations to Broomhayes Children's Home, Westward-Ho.

ORBACH.—On November 6th, in the early morning, in peace, and loved by all, Vera, widow of George Orbach, at her home, 10 Chesham Street. Funeral at Kensall Green Cemetery, service in Chapel, at 2.45 p.m., for burial at 3.15, Friday, 10th November. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Edgware Road.

POUND.—On November 4th, 1978, Harold Alfred Pound, M.B.E., M.C., late Royal Naval Division, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. 38 Group, aged 83 years, of Weald Cottage, Fawke Common, Sevenoaks, Kent, dearly loved husband of Violet, peacefully after a long illness, patiently borne. Funeral private, no letters or flowers, please. Donations, if desired, to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

ROSE-INNES.—On November 6th, 1978, peacefully, at Bel Air Nursing Home, Alderley Edge, Cheshire and formerly of Golders Green, London, N.W.11, Audrey Henriette, aged 90 years, wife of the late John Francis Rose-Innes, loved mother of Christopher, dear mother-in-law of Barbara and grandmother of Nicholas, Alexander, Elizabeth and Jessica. Funeral service on Friday, 10th November at Brompton Cemetery, Fulham Road, London at 1.30 p.m. Enquiries to Albert R. Slack (Funeral Director), Ltd., telephone Wilmslow 25065.

SHORE.—On November 2nd, Fairlie (née Wilkie), widow of the Hon Noel Shore. Private cremation, at her own request. Memorial service at Tickenham Parish Church on Tuesday, 14th November, at 3.30. Any letters to the Hon. Mrs Barnwell, Wick Manor, Langport, Somerset.

SPURRIER.—On Sunday, November 5th, Benison ("Ben"), dearly loved husband of Lydia, father of Jeremy, Corinna and Barnaby and grandfather of Zoë, Hannah and Katherine. Suddenly in All Saints Church, Ashover, Derbyshire where the funeral service will be held on Wednesday, 8th November, at 10.30 am. Flowers to F. Hammond, undertakers Ashover.

STOCKWELL. — On 2nd Nov.: Madeline. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Eton Sq., S.W.1, on Mon., 13th Nov., at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation.

TILLIE.—On Nov. 6th, Victoria Catherine, infant daughter of Colin and Sarah.

WELLS.—On November 3rd, at home Brig. Gilbert Coghlan Wells CBE, MC, Late Royal Artillery of Old Swan Cottage, Wylye, Wilts., and formerly of Abbotts Ann, Hants. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Wylye, at 2.30 pm. Wednesday, 8th Nov. Family flowers only please. A memorial service will be held.

WHITE.—On November 4th, in hospital, Jane Mary (née Gray), of 8 Cambourne Avenue, Sunderland, aged 86 years. Beloved wife of the late William James White (Master Printer). Devoted mother of Janet, Ashton and Douglas. Cremation at Sunderland on Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m., preceded by service in St. Andrews Church, Roker, 1.45 p.m.

WINTON.—Peacefully on 5th November, Mrs. Barbara Winton (Bebi), mother of Lottie, Nicky and Bobby. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, 9.45 a.m., Wednesday, 8th November.

WORDSWORTH.—On 3rd Nov., Andrew Sigfried, aged 67. Funeral St Nicholas Chili Okeford, Thurs., 9th Nov., 2.30 pm. Garden flowers only.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BYRNE.—The Right Reverend Herbert Byrne, 3rd Abbot of Ampleforth. Memorial service, a Requiem Mass will be celebrated on Monday, 27th November, at 6.30 p.m. in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Chelsea.

MARPLES.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Ernest Marples, will be held today at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12 noon. At his request, no mourning please. The service will be conducted by Canon J. A. Baker. Any enquiries to David Rosling, Rosling King, Aylett, 1 Pilgrim St., London E.C.4.

MITCHELL.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dennis George Mitchell, vice-chairman and chief executive of Lloyds Bank International and chairman of the Bank of London and South America, will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, E.C.2., on Tuesday, Nov. 14th, at noon.

IN MEMORIAM

CUMBER. FREDRICK.—Husband of Stella, for whom loved memories are a *continuing support* and inspiration.

JESSEL, SARAH.—Born 6th November, 1970, died 7th November, 1975. Dearly loved always.

STEPHENS.—In ever-loving memory of darling Lucian and dear little Anne.—Kate, Jill and Helen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

LEAH.—The family of the late Mr. Edgar Bannon Leah wish to express their sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy, letters of condolence, and donations in lieu of flowers to the Coronary Care Unit, Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport, received in their bereavement. Flat 2, The Croft, Mile End Lane, Stockport, Cheshire.

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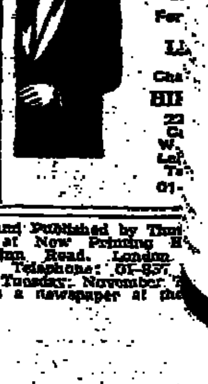
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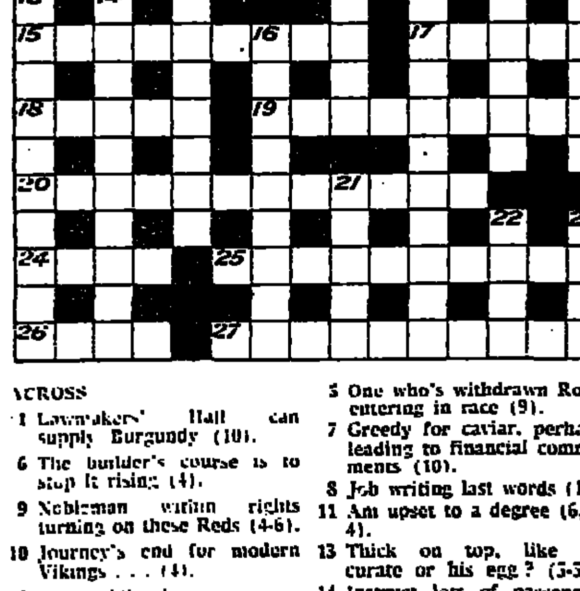
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,050



ACROSS

1 Lawmakers' Hall can supply Burgundy (10).
6 The builder's course is to stop it rising (4).
9 Nobleman within rights turning on these Reds (4-6).
10 Journey's end for modern Vikings . . . (4).
12 . . . while these venturers make the stars their goal (12).
15 With broken rib I glide in a balloon (9).
17 First-time loser needing two more goes to succeed? (5).
18 It even got Matilda down (5).
19 Race meeting overflow (5-4).
20 Let Pat if keen mix in with a colourful board (7-5).
24 Car the Market backs (4).
25 Clean-up here after play unusually breath-taking (6-4).
26 A bite for the down-and-out (4).
27 Blooming sort of baby carrier! (6-4).

DOWN

1 Make better preserve (4).
2 Fire it, go on! (4).
3 Somewhat lovey-dovey start to such a course (12).
4 Passions for fashions? (5).
5 One who's withdrawn Rover entering in race (9).
7 Greedy for caviar, perhaps, leading to financial commitments (10).
8 Job writing last words (10).
11 Am upset to a degree (6, 2, 4).
13 Thick on top, like the curate or his egg? (5-5).
14 Instruct lots of passengers all lined up? (5-5).
16 Roundhead wear after retirement from army (6, 3).
21 Northern vessel not so old (5).
22 Does it indeed "run along the ground at low speed"? (4).
23 Fun with this Romany in Madeira (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,049



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